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FOUNDED 1870

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By **LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL**

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The members of the Commission are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, first vice-president; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 2, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

J116'18

"Women's Interests"

EVEN to a public gasping under the weight of its excess periodical luggage the *Woman Citizen* can come with an unabashable excuse for entry as second-class mail matter. For it comes with a purpose and a challenge. It comes as a woman's political weekly to help secure votes for women under every flag that floats and its challenge is to the attention of the general public by right of being the official organ of a group of 2,000,000 women who are demanding exactly that link with that public. True, the achievement of its primary purpose seems very near at hand, but on beyond suffrage secured it still sees destiny for women and will endeavor still to be correlated with woman's progress. A correlation which even the casually interested must admit is bound to bring the *Woman Citizen* curiously close to the race's progress.

The *Woman Citizen* recognizes in every woman capacities which make of her a municipal, a state, and a national, as well as a domestic asset. It will follow, as helpfully as may be, her efforts to relate herself with political effectiveness to her home, her town, her state, her country and the world. It will try to reflect her co-ordinated as the world begins to know woman co-ordinated to-day—producer, wage-earner, and citizen, as well as home-maker. The *Woman Citizen* is not turning a cold shoulder upon any of women's already justified and justifiable interests. But it hopes to afford women a mouthpiece for the recognition of other more newly accepted interests not in so fair a way to receive adequate journalistic attention.

We admit that we have been waiting for men to do this, men being capable journalists. But while any number of men are able through exquisitely decorative pages profoundly to absorb themselves in purveying new ideas in tatting, pleasant ideas of love, and unique ideas in gowns as "women's interests," none has been able to see woman's interest in politics and civics as sufficiently massed to call for special journalistic attention.

We don't complain. It is a big world. There is room in it for woman's interest in tatting, in love, in gowns. But the fact that two million women can link together in a quasi-political organization like the National American Woman Suffrage Association shows us that there must be room in it, too, for woman's interest in political and civic responsibility, and that we are right in assuming that since the *Woman Citizen* is here she must and will be recognized.

"A. S. B."

TO one who has any "suffrage background" at all it is possible to call up at will a memorable procession of personalities whose powers and gifts and graces have combined to set and keep the suffrage cause upon its way. They come thronging at memory's summons, these remarkable people, radiant with influence. Orators and organizers and agitators; writers and preachers and prophets and singers; clear-visioned, dynamic men and women, high-minded and eager-hearted, burning with the ideal of democracy—government of, for and by the people—shamed and suffering until all the world recognizes that women are people and woman suffrage is fundamental to democracy. The zeal of the reformer, the leadership of great personalities, the daily martyrdom of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, gifts of oratory, of beauty, of wealth and social prestige all have gone into the projection of this invincible suffrage cause.

And, sharply limned among them all, "A. S. B."

For a generation this crisp combination of letters has been vivid with an identity and a significance of its own to all the reading, campaigning, speech-making suffrage world. For years, initialed to editorials in the *Woman's Journal*, they have been the final sign, the end-mark, of authoritative suffrage statement. For years questions of fact and historical accuracy have gone up to them as to a high tribunal of journalistic judgment. True to journalistic integrity, measuring values, verifying facts, the editorials above them have been like tempered steel, swift in their stroke, sure in their effects. Again and again they have been the means of projecting a barrage, a curtain of suffrage shot and shell, a pitiless fire of logic and peppery humor, back of which the suffrage hosts could come marching on.

Behind the letters stands a frail figure with burning eyes, Alice Stone Blackwell, scholar, poet, public speaker. At every suffrage convention she is present, as necessary to the proceedings as the minutes, often as impersonal. And hers is a familiar figure before House Judiciary Committee or Senate Suffrage Committee, showing up the absurdities of the opponents of woman suffrage, ridiculing, analyzing, checkmating.

But where one hundred people know Alice Stone Blackwell, the woman, thousands know "A. S. B.," the editor. To her lot has fallen the continuation of the great work in propagandistic journalism, initiated by her gifted father and mother, Henry B. Blackwell and Lucy Stone. Pioneers in the field, they built up

an enterprise compact of ideals, faith and endless generosity. Suffrage journalism has never been, could never be, a business to this historic family of suffrage journalists. It has been a duty, a joy, a consecration and an expense.

To the public the project of a woman's political weekly may come with the edge on, novel, unprecedented. There is nothing novel to suffragists in the project or the fact. For forty-seven years suffragists have recognized a woman's political weekly in the *Woman's Journal*, and if the general public has not done so, so much the worse for that public. There can be no over-estimating the value to the suffrage cause of the *Woman's Journal* in its long and vivid career. It has gone before and it has followed after; it has pointed the way and closed the gaps; it has been history maker and history recorder for the suffrage cause. The suffrage success of to-day is not conceivable without the *Woman's Journal's* part in it. But it is easily conceivable that without the *Woman's Journal* suffrage would be lagging miles behind its present record.

It was a fine heritage that came on to A. S. B. with the *Woman's Journal* and nobly has she lived up to it. It is a fine heritage that she hands on to the *Woman Citizen* and earnestly will the new magazine try to live up to it. Great cause for rejoicing is found in the fact that in this endeavor her help is pledged. If anything can reconcile the suffrage world to losing the *Woman's Journal* and "A. S. B." it will be gaining "A. S. B." and the *Woman Citizen*.

C. C. C.

Votes for New York Women

ON November 6 New York voters will again have an opportunity to vote on woman suffrage. It is New York's last chance to act on this important measure on her own initiative. Long before the time needed to institute another referendum woman suffrage will be an accomplished fact by Federal enactment.

New York needs women's votes.

She needs them because with her women unenfranchised, every day of her corporate existence she is outraging the fundamental concept of democracy, outraging the fundamental law of the individual's growth—the right of self-government.

Everybody has some sense of that right. In women, even in the most rudimentary women, it has evolved amazingly in the last century. They may not have given it the political name of woman suffrage in earlier crises but they have given it such names as the right to the gainful occupation, the right to an education, the right to their property, the right to their children, the right to their own persons. All of these are but rights of self-government. It is the right that comprehends all others, all real progress. Women cannot be held back from that right in New York any more than in Russia or in England, or in North Dakota, or in Rhode Island.

ON May 7 Governor Cutts, of Florida, signed a special act giving to the women of Orange City the right to vote on all municipal elections. With the addition of Orange City and West Palm Beach, Florida now has five specks of white upon her dark expanse.

Belva Lockwood

WHEN Belva Lockwood died in Washington recently there passed a woman pioneer who had not failed to make her contribution to the advance of womanhood.

Too individualistic for concerted effort, Mrs. Lockwood was never a standard-bearer of the suffrage associations of her time, although they were ever ready to acknowledge the service she rendered women. As the first woman lawyer to press relentlessly her demand for admittance to the bar, from state to state, charging each Legislature with new spirit and vigor, until she reached the highest tribunal of the nation, she won the gratitude of the multitude of women lawyers who followed in her wake. In her picturesque onslaughts upon political conventions Belva Lockwood may have added to the gaiety of nations. When she ran for the presidency in the eighties she may have invited the laughter of the gods. But, after all, she knew what she was doing. Looking down the vistas of the future she must have seen that she was making easier the way for those who came after. Gentle Jeannette Rankin in 1917 finds her position as a member of Congress the more tenable because of the sturdy audacity of Belva Lockwood in 1888.

Suffrage in Mexico

ASTOUNDING as it may be to Uncle Sam's laggard democracy, it seems to be an incontrovertible fact that under the constitution of Mexico women are eligible as voters. In another column Señor Bonillas, of the Mexican Embassy, sets forth the facts in the case. As long ago as last November word came through the press that woman suffrage was an established fact in Yucatan. This news seems to have been an inference from the action of the liberal Governor of Yucatan, Salvador Alvarado, in calling two congresses of Mexican women during the year 1916, and in showing other signs of a marked disposition to insure governmental recognition to women. To the query, "What would happen if Yucatan women went to the polls to vote," Señor Bonillas replies, "they would be hampered in some localities and in others every facility would be afforded them for the exercise of their right to make use of the suffrage."

More astounding still is the fact that women are not only eligible to vote in Mexico; they have voted, unmolested, even facilitated. This was in Mexico City at the 1917 election, in March.

The Mexican Federal constitution is explicit. Voters are "those Mexicans" who are 21, if unmarried, and over 18, if married, and possessed of an honest means of livelihood. Women can qualify as easily as men on both those counts, in Mexico as elsewhere. Unless indeed some inhibitory construction is to be placed upon the status of wives and mothers as not being wage-earners and therefore not possessed of "an honest means of livelihood." It is eminently satisfactory that the wording of the Mexican constitution leaves this issue so clear that its befuddling will be impossible if it is ever brought forward. For a swift conclusion of this and all other issues pertinent to woman suffrage in Mexico it only remains for the women of all Mexico to follow the lead of the women in Mexico City—go to the polls and vote.

A Greeting

THIS first issue of the *Woman Citizen* goes to the combined subscription lists of the *Woman's Journal*, the *Woman Voter* and the *National Suffrage News*. "In union there is strength," and we hope that the consolidated paper will be better than any one of the three has been in the past. It will certainly go out with greater joy and cheer since today the end of the long struggle for equal suffrage is plainly in sight.

In greeting her new readers, the former editor of the *Woman's Journal* wishes to say how much she shall miss the *Woman Voter* and the *National Suffrage News*. The *News* was always as full of valuable matter as a nut is of meat; and the *Woman Voter* was one of the best-edited suffrage papers that the present writer has ever seen, in a newspaper experience extending over many years during which she had on her exchange list a large number of journals devoted to equal rights, published in this country and abroad.

The day seems to be fast coming when there will be no need for woman suffrage papers, as such. In the meantime these three friends and colleagues will go in unitedly to win the war, with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together.

A. S. B.

The Victory in England

BY a vote of more than eight to one, the British House of Commons has gone on record in favor of the ballot for women. Three hundred and twenty-nine to forty is "some majority." And even the handful who voted against the bill were not all of them opponents of woman suffrage. The measure widened the franchise for men, and hence was obnoxious to ultra conservatives for reasons quite apart from its woman suffrage feature. The vote shows the small proportions to which the once big and formidable opposition in England has dwindled.

Many American suffragists will feel mortified that we have allowed the mother country to "beat us to it." The United States was the cradle of the modern movement in behalf of equal rights for women and it ought to have led the world in this reform, instead of letting itself be outstripped by Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and now by Russia and Great Britain. In doing political justice to women, however, we shall not remain long behind, and in the meanwhile we have every reason to rejoice over the splendid English triumph.

Once when the British steamship *Calliope* and three German steamers were lying in a harbor of Samoa, a terrible cyclone swept down upon them. All dragged their anchors and were drifting ashore. They got up steam and tried to make their way out to sea; but the only one that could clear the harbor was the *Calliope*, which had engines of uncommon power. After a hard fight, she at last steamed out to sea, straight in the teeth of the tremendous winds. The crews of the other ships had watched her struggle with eagerness, and when they saw that she was going to escape, they cheered, although they themselves were going down. The incident touched the heart of the world profoundly when it happened, nearly thirty years ago. If they

could cheer for another ship's success, even in the face of their own destruction, much more can we rejoice in England's victory, when all of us are going to get out of the imprisoning harbor, and the strong British steamer will help to tow out the whole fleet. For the example of "the Mother of Parliaments" cannot fail to have a great effect, all the world over; and especially in the United States. Can our Congressmen bear to have their own American wives and mothers debarred from privileges that are now granted to women throughout almost the whole of the English-speaking world, as well as in an ever-lengthening list of nations in Europe? We do not believe this. It ought to have been "America First." Now let us make it "America Next."

A. S. B.

Catching Up with Russia

EVEN Russia will get the start of us in enfranchising women, unless Congress and the State Legislatures move with speed.

Now that it is clear women are to have suffrage everywhere, there is a good deal of emulation to have it first. The presidential suffrage bill passed the Legislature in Ohio before it did in Indiana, but the Governor of Ohio did not sign it for several days. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton went and camped down in his ante room, determined not to leave without seeing him. When he was able to give her an interview, she said:

"Governor Cox, the suffrage bill passed in Ohio before it did in Indiana, but if you do not look out, the Governor of Indiana will sign before you do, and then Indiana will get it first."

Governor Cox explained that the suffrage bill had been held up by a delay in the printing, but that as soon as it reached him he should sign it; and he did.

Several Southern States were emulous to be the first in the South to give women the ballot. Tennessee just missed it, and Arkansas stepped in ahead. Vermont and Rhode Island are already pulling caps as to which ought to be called the first New England State. Vermont having been the first to extend municipal and township suffrage to women, and Rhode Island the first to give them the presidential vote. The chance is now open to Maine to be the first to give its women the whole loaf.

But the great thing to be desired is to put the United States, as a nation, as near the head of the procession as possible. The foremost places are all taken; but unless Russia gets ahead of us, we may be the next in line.

A. S. B.

The Thin Veneer

ACCORDING to the press reports, three million illegitimate children have been born in Germany since the beginning of the war. In Berlin, the number is increasing by 20,000 annually. In some cities almost half of the children born during the past year were born out of wedlock. The government is said to be systematically cultivating the idea that it is a patriotic duty for all women, married or single, to replenish the population. In consequence, millions of young unmarried girls have become mothers, and the number is constantly growing.

It shows how thin is the veneer of Christianity and civilization over the depths of essential barbarism in some aspects of our modern life.

To the women of their own families men are kind and tender, anxious for their welfare, careful to protect them from moral dangers. But in dealing with womanhood in the abstract, masculine public opinion, as crystallized in government, has been apt to look upon women mainly as a convenience, and to consider almost wholly their material utility to men and to the State, with very little eye to the higher spiritual values that women ought to bring, both to their families and to the community. It is the case with all governments in which women have no voice, but it is more markedly so in Europe than in America. Hence the legal subjugation of wife to husband in marriage, the licensing of prostitution, the double standard of morals, and a whole train of resultant evils.

In his book on "Prostitution in Europe," Dr. Simon Flexner points out that the laws of European countries have been made by men alone, and mostly by "cynical men," with a low opinion of women. He adds that in Europe the belief that illicit indulgence is necessary for men has been almost universal, and that it is only with the rise of the woman movement that it has begun to be seriously questioned. From this attitude of mind it is only a short step to the view that if there is a shortage of men, all women should be set to breed, without regard to their morals. For what must be the effect upon any country's spiritual future of inducing millions of girls to become mothers without love, without any permanent connection with the fathers of their children, and without any prospect of being able to give those children a father's guiding care?

All governments where women have no voice take a one-sided view of the woman question, but Prussia has been particularly "androcentric" (to use Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's word), and also particularly despotic in its attitude towards both men and women, treating them too much like pawns upon a checker-board. The kaiser has been like the king described by Christina Rossetti in "A Royal Princess":

"My father counting up his strength sets down with equal pen
So many head of horses, head of cattle, head of men,
These for slaughter, those for labor, with the how and when."

In the United States, where women have great social influence, they have generally been able to head off the attempts to license prostitution. Here the tendency of government to sacrifice the spiritual value of women to their utilitarian value has been shown especially in letting them be worked long hours in shops and factories, risking their lives recklessly, as in Triangle fires, and permitting such labor conditions as sap their vitality and leave them no chance for mental growth or for robust motherhood. This tendency, too, has been accentuated by the war. We are not wholly in a position to throw stones at Germany.

Many things are tending to lower the ethical standards on sex questions—the unsettling effects of war, the trying economic conditions, the transition period in religious ideas, and the inflocking for years past of immigrants from many foreign countries where the prevailing views about women and morals are comparatively lax. If our standards are to be kept high, it

is the women who will have to take the lead in doing it; and, in order to uphold them successfully, they will need every help that they can have, including the power and dignity conferred by the possession of the ballot.

In the meanwhile, the situation reported from Germany is a curious commentary upon the idea that the exclusion of women from suffrage promotes good morals. Some little time ago, in her book on "Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," Katherine Anthony mentioned that one of the women's organizations in Germany preached a "new morality," which claimed that women might rightly have children otherwise than under monogamy. She added that its program was disapproved by the principal women's rights organizations of Germany, which believed in monogamic marriage, but without its proprietary feature, i. e., without the doctrine that the husband owns his wife and is entitled to "boss" her. This is the ideal of the great bulk of intelligent women everywhere.

American opponents of suffrage raised a great outcry, and maintained that the very existence in Germany of a small society of women holding these opinions was a proof that equal suffrage meant free love, even though the big and leading women's rights organizations in Germany were staunch upholders of monogamy. Now, however, when a particularly anti-woman's rights government is encouraging the production of illegitimate children on a colossal scale, not a single American opponent will admit that the anti-suffrage cause is "allied" with free love. Never again should they have the face to bring that false accusation against the suffragists.

A. S. B.

House Suffrage Committee

JUST why the supposedly democratic branch of the Congress of the United States should have been, for a generation, the hot-bed of hostility to the most fundamentally democratic measure of the century is a riddle that waits the reading of the Sphinx. It is a fact, however, that the Lower House has refused recognition to the issue of woman suffrage with a tightness of mind that would do credit to a squink. Back in 1880 Hon. John D. White, of Kentucky, presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee on the Rights of Women. Nothing came of the effort that year, but in 1882 a House Committee was finally named. The next Congress promptly voted the Committee out of existence.

From that time to this no facilitation of the woman suffrage question has been afforded by the House other than the scant attention given it by the Judiciary Committee. It is an anomalous situation and an inexcusable one. The creation of a Suffrage Committee for the House is now before the Rules Committee backed by President Wilson and Speaker Clark. Friends of suffrage in the Rules Committee should allow no minor considerations to deflect this opportunity to help get the House safe for democracy.

Since the Supreme Court has affirmed the right of Ohio's women to vote at municipal elections, Columbus, Cincinnati, Springfield, and Toledo have started suffrage campaigns.

Votes for Women in Mexico

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is indebted to Señor Y. Bonillas, of the Mexican Embassy, at Washington, D. C., for some highly illuminating information with regard to woman suffrage in Mexico. In the first place, Señor Bonillas points out that there is nothing in Mexico's constitution that can be interpreted as prohibiting women from voting. Qualifications of citizenship are cited in the constitution as follows:

Mexican citizenship shall be enjoyed only by those Mexicans who have the following qualifications:

I. Are over 21 years of age, if unmarried, and over 18, if married.

II. Have an honest means of livelihood.

The prerogatives of citizens are:

I. To vote at popular elections.

II. To be eligible for any elective office and be qualified for any other office or commission, provided they have the other qualifications required by law.

According to Señor Bonillas the exercise of the franchise is up to the women and already they are availing themselves of it. Señor Bonillas says that he can state positively that women voted in the City of Mexico in the last Presidential and Congressional election, and their votes were counted. "This I know personally be-

cause I was in Mexico at the time (Sunday, March 11th, 1917), and took great interest and participated in the election."

It will be remembered that Señorita Hermila Galindo made a gallant campaign for election to the Mexican Congress at that time. Over-sanguine press reports had her elected at first, but it was learned subsequently that she was defeated in a close race. Señor Bonillas now establishes the point that women's votes as well as men's were cast for her.

"I assure you," he writes, "that previous to the Madero revolution in 1911, hardly any interest was taken in the general or national elections by a male population that participated to a slight degree only in local, state, and municipal elections. The explanation is that from the earliest historical times the country was governed by authorities appointed by the Crown of Spain, up to the end of the Colonial Epoch in 1821. Consequently no true spirit of democracy prevailed, and after the consummation of independence in the year above cited, the country was ruled by autocratic, despotic governments imposed by a coalition of the Church, the Army and the governing classes of Colonial times, composed of the ex-nobility and their descendants.

"If the historical conditions were so adverse

to the development of interest in suffrage among men, consider how much greater the disadvantages must be for women in a population composed almost exclusively of Roman Catholics! And yet, in an environment so unpropitious for the development of feminine interest in public affairs, numerous instances could be cited of womanly devotion in matters of national importance in the past.

"The part that woman has taken in the conflict that is just coming to an end in Mexico for the triumph of democracy leaves every reasonable hope that when she understands fully the advantage of the proper use of suffrage she will not be slow to improve her opportunity in as creditable a manner as her sisters in other nations under similar circumstances.

"The probability is that since there is no express Constitutional provision for woman suffrage it will be left to the States to legislate on the subject at such a time as the women themselves wake up to their opportunities and agitate the subject with the same interest and devotion as women of other nations are bestowing on the noble cause."

In the light of this it will be difficult for suffragists ever again to hear with equanimity Mexico characterized as "darkest."

"Very Largely a War Question"

MANY a traditional approach to war questions has been blasted into the limbo of discarded things by the guns of Europe. Among others those twin children of tradition, the notion that the woman-power of a nation is not to be directly utilized in war work, and the notion that woman suffrage is not a war question. The seasoned conviction of the men who are directing Europe's vast war problems is to one and the same effect. Woman suffrage is a war measure. Read here what they say.

Premier Lloyd George

"Women's work in the war has been a vital contribution to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of ammunition at the Somme, had it not been for the work of women. They have shown a devotion, a zeal, a courage which are beyond challenge. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. It would be unjust, inequitable. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question."

Ex-Premier Asquith

"The House will not be unprepared to hear that I myself, and I believe many others, no longer regard this question (of woman suf-

frage) from the standpoint which we occupied before the war. I think some years ago I ventured to use the expression, 'Let the women work out their own salvation.' That is what they have done during this war. *How could we have carried on the war without them?* What moves me still more is the problem of reconstruction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to women's labor and women's functions are questions in regard to which I for my part feel it impossible, consistently with either justice or expediency, to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard."

Sir Wilfred Laurier

"Today as we see the glorious part that noble woman is taking in service and sacrifice for the highest and best in civilization, my own belief is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot."

Premier Hearst, Canada

"Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous undertaking, I ask, can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not."

Premier Boselli, Italy

"As far as the woman vote for municipal elections is concerned, I do not think there can be either doubt or delay in giving it on the same conditions as it is given to men."

Signor Sacchi

Italian Minister of Justice, presenting in February, 1917, to the Italian Chamber a bill the object of which is the abrogation of every law which, in the field of civil and commercial rights, curtails the capacities of women, declared it "an act of justice—of reparation almost—to which women have now more right than ever."

Monsieur Pierre Etienne Flandin

"What French women have done to keep up the courage of the nation during the dark days cannot be measured in words. They have been the backbone of national defense. They should have the right to vote, first of all, as an act of justice and, secondly, as a move dictated by public interest."

Grand Duke Michael of Russia

"I urge upon all citizens of Russia to submit to the Provisional Government, until such time as the constituent assembly, on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, shall express the will of the people."

Keeping Up W

You can't club or scold or preach women into ugly clothes that have nothing to do with the case. Talk "dress reform" to the high-heeled woman whom society has impressed and reimpresed that her "simple doom is to be sweet" and she laughs in her skin-tight or leg o' mutton sleeve, according to the year, and the whim of it. But let real occasion arise for a practical dress to meet a national need and behold!

All over America today suffragists are leading a back-to-the-land movement in response to the nation's call for greater production of foodstuffs. They have put their hand to the plow and are not turning back. The woman with the hoe is easily discernible just back of the man with the gun. Suffrage schools of agriculture are already in operation. "Suffrage war gardens" have been



BY HER OWN EXERTIONS

Mrs. Ruth Litt, Chairman of the Suffrage Agriculture Committee for the State of New York, has evolved a service uniform that is at once chic and practicable. Mrs. Litt is a practical farmer of East Patchogue, L. I. By her own exertions she created a model estate from an abandoned farm. Her "own exertions" include plowing, sawing wood, fertilizing, etc.



GREAT FOR GIRLS



THE SUFFRAGE BLOUSE

It was Miss Agnes Morgenthau, a leader among the "Y. S. S." (Younger Suffrage Set) who recommended that a "ready-to-wear - to - anything - and - not - at - all - expensive suffrage blouse" would meet a long-felt want among suffragists. A manufacturer has acted upon her suggestion and placed the above garment on the market.



YOU MIGHT MAKE

Just because a woman doesn't have to look Patterns of natty service for agricultural work Garden bloomers, long, sun-hats, Khaki blouses, short skirts, little Norfolks, can all be terms for the home guidance.

With the Plow

planted. Suffrage canning centres are projected. A suffragist chairman of agriculture has been appointed in every State in the Union, "Chairmen of Potatoes" being the title in which they rejoice. Almost at once came the discovery that some sort of "service uniform" was desirable, aye, inevitable. You can't plow and you can't hoe in garments that trail, or garments that constrict. Can you even can?

Through Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, the Chairman of its National Committee on Suffrage Agriculture, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is attempting to find the service uniform *par excellence* for those of its 2,000,000 members who are engaged in this work. Do you see anything here that you like?



ANOTHER DISCOVERY

Suffrage farmers have discovered the ready-to-wear overalls which are proving so advantageous a work uniform for women in mills and factories. A skirt that can be worn with the bloomers and blouse on the right is shown in the adjoining picture. The apron front overalls require a blouse or sweater accessory.



A Khaki farmerette suit with skirt attachment for "N. S. S. A." (National Suffrage Service for Agriculture).



RIGHT MAKE YOURS

Because a woman farms she has to look like a frump. But natty service uniforms for rural work are available. Bloomers, both short and long, Khaki suits, military short skirts, be-pocketed blouses, can all be had in pattern from the home dressmaker's



CHAIRMAN OF SUFFRAGE POTATOES

Mrs. Ruth Litt, mistress of "Jackwill," believes in doing with your might what your farm needs to have done. Mrs. Litt's seamstress made this "service uniform."

Concerning Woman Suffrage in Russia

By J. G. Ohsol, Member of the Second Russian Duma

MANY Americans have expressed great surprise at the news that the Russian provisional government is going to grant equal, universal, direct, and secret suffrage to all Russian citizens of both sexes over 20 years of age.

Striking as it was, this message, for several good reasons, did not come entirely unexpectedly to those who know something about Russia.

The agitation for woman suffrage among the middle classes has been carried on in Russia for decades, and it was growing in intensity and volume just prior to the present war. The Russian Woman's Mutual Aid Society* was founded as far back as 1895, and has shown great activity, not only for woman's rights, but also in several other reform movements. It has lent a helping hand during periods of national distress, such as famines, floods, wars. Among its dozen subdivisions the twelfth, organized in 1906, is directly concerned with the agitation for woman's suffrage. It will be remembered that only in April of 1906 did the Russian men gain their first step in national suffrage, electing the first Duma, which was, however, dissolved by the Czar after 72 days.

First Woman's Conference

Owing to the relentless activities of this "twelfth subdivision," the first National Russian Woman's Conference was called in Petrograd in 1908 in the midst of an all-stifling reaction. This Conference initiated a strong campaign for the establishing of a special Institute for the education of women factory inspectors, and for the appointing of women factory inspectors. It is needless to add that the reactionary government paid no attention to these demands.

With the creation of the League for Equal Rights for Women** the agitation for woman's suffrage received a new impetus. Immediately the First National Russian Convention for the promotion of education of women was called together in 1912. This historical gathering was attended by 1115 members, heard 173 reports, and passed 73 resolutions concerning women's interests and on other topics of social reform. Its proceedings are embodied in two large volumes. This League had its representatives at the conventions of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm and at Budapest.

Just prior to the outbreak of the present war a vigorous campaign was inaugurated in the Duma with a view to securing the adoption of a bill providing for woman suffrage in national elections. This bill was introduced in the Duma on February 13, 1913, by the deputy

Boulat, a member of the Toilers' group, representing the peasants' interests, and signed by 40 Duma members. On the same date another bill, providing for the appointment of women factory inspectors, was introduced, signed by 33 members, among others by Miliukov, Shingarev, and Konovalov, now members of the provisional government.

In October of the same year a bill abolishing the humiliating police registration of prostitutes was introduced and pushed both in the Duma and at mass meetings outside. This bill was presented by deputy Shingarev, now minister of Agriculture, and was signed by 44 members; among them were all physicians who happened to be in the Duma.

A Lively Agitation

During the municipal campaign of Petrograd in 1913 the women waged a lively agitation to induce the most reactionary Petrograd City Council to recommend to the Duma a bill granting municipal suffrage to women. At that time a complete canvass of prospective women voters under the then restricted male suffrage law was made. It showed that, if this suffrage had been applied on equal terms to women, 6408 women would have been able to vote at the municipal elections. For a city of two million people, half of whom were women, this shows the utter inadequacy of the mere "equal suffrage" demand without the adjective "universal."

Almost at the same time a bill admitting women lawyers to the bar was worked out by the Petrograd Society of Women Lawyers, an outgrowth of the Special Committee on Women Lawyers, organized within the League of Equal Rights.

Other Public Activities

During the present war this League has organized courses of training of war nurses, asylums for children of war refugees in various cities, and feeding stations for war refugees.

By 1915 there were over seventy clubs for women throughout Russia, aside from the above-mentioned national organizations. Only those who know something about the obstacles to be overcome in securing charters and permits to hold meetings under the old régime will realize the tremendous efforts made by women to effect such organizations.

The "Woman's Affairs" (Zhenskoe Delo) might be regarded as the official organ of the suffrage forces.

The First Woman's Almanac (Pervyi Zhen'skii Kalendar), appearing for nineteen years, is a well-edited yearbook and a valuable source of information on woman suffrage.

Russian women are employed in about all industries. They have always played a large part in agriculture; and by the year 1911, when

there were 1,412,921 registered male factory workers, there were 638,277 female workers in Russia subject to factory laws. The factory inspectors reported that in the same year 20.5 per cent of all wage earners employed in the paper printing industries, 34.1 per cent of all wage earners in the chemical industry, and 52 per cent in the textile industries were women. And, what is still more significant, the number of women wage earners had increased during the decade 1901-1911 nearly four times as fast as the number of males; the percentage of increase being 33.8 per cent for women and only 8.6 per cent for men.

The present war, with its unparalleled destruction of male labor, has enormously increased the importance of woman in all walks of life. She has conquered new trades, such as street-car conductors' and motormen's places, new posts in government offices and elsewhere. The medical profession and teaching, to which women were admitted even prior to the present war, have naturally drawn more and more women during the war.

Likewise in the rural districts the peasant women have taken a stronger hold on agriculture and on the affairs of the village administration. In the peasant commune (Mir) the head of the household is the voter. The absence of the male head has perforce left these affairs in the hands of the women, thus preparing the way for the enfranchisement of the rural women.

Women in the Revolution

None of the above factors alone could have brought about such a sudden and complete enfranchisement of women. Their political strength lay in their free and wholehearted participation in all political movements of Russia on an equal footing with men. The Russian revolutionists never thought of organizing separate branches for women, calling separate meetings, or printing separate leaflets for them. Woman has been always regarded as the equal of man among those forces which led and won the present revolution. Indeed, it would have been utterly impossible to maintain secret headquarters and printing presses for revolutionary literature without the full cooperation of women.

And Russian women have borne their full share of sacrifices for the present victory. The prison wardens never showered any courtesies upon them, and the hangman's noose did not spare their necks. As far back as 1825 the wives of the "Decembrists," the first real revolutionists of Russia, braved the horrors of the Siberian dungeons and shared the hardest lot with their husbands. And since that time there

(Continued on page 17)

* With headquarters at 1—Spasskaja, Petrograd, Russia, Mrs. A. N. Shibanowa, president.

** With headquarters at 20 Znamenskaja, Petrograd, Russia, Dr. P. N. Shishkina-Yarein, president.

America and the Immigrant

A Suffragist Strikes the Balance

FOUR things the National American Woman Suffrage Association set out to do in the face of war. I, To protect women workers from exploitation. II, To increase food production. III, To help in Red Cross Work. IV, To Americanize the alien. Programs of activity are now in full swing on all four counts. How suffragists are taking upon themselves responsibility for the immigrant peoples shut within America's gates makes an interesting story in itself.

"A problem unknown to other lands will become accentuated in the event of war. Within our borders are 8,000,000 aliens who by birth, tradition and training will find it difficult, if not impossible, to understand the causes which have led to the war. War invariably breeds intolerance and hatred inimical to the best interests of a nation. With the desire to minimize this danger our Association, extending as it does into every precinct of our great cities and into the various counties of the States, offers to conduct classes in school centers wherein national allegiance shall be taught, emphasizing tolerance, to the end that the Stars and Stripes shall wave over a loyal, patriotic and undivided people." So read one paragraph of the note of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to the President and Government of the United States, February 25, 1917.

Today the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Committee on Americanization has been organized with Mrs. F. P. Bagley, of Boston, as chairman. Mrs. Bagley is a member of the Committee of the Women's War Council, a sub-committee appointed by Samuel Gompers, member of the Advisory Commission of the National Council of Defense; is chairman of organization for the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Americanization committee of that association.

In her own inimitable way Mrs. Bagley tells how she came to identify herself with the problems of the immigrant. One listens, warmed by her personal interest, her quick sympathy, and keen understanding of the difficulties confronting the foreigner in a foreign land.

"I first became interested in the immigrant," said Mrs. Bagley, "in Chicago, where my husband owned a large Italian tenement. I drifted into Hull House, as do most Chicago women when they begin to want to help other people, and got quite interested in the work there among the foreign population. One day it suddenly dawned on me that I had a foreign population of my own right under my nose in my own tenement, and the place for me was among my own immigrant tenants. I didn't care for that tenement's condition at all when

I became acquainted with it. I got my husband to let me take entire charge of it. I collected all the rents, attended to all the repairs, looked after the welfare of my people, and took a keen personal interest in their affairs. And I want to say right here that I didn't go in for any 'reforming' of my tenants. I did not take myself as the arbiter of their moral destiny. I just liked them and wanted to help them where I could, and felt a human interest in everything they did.

"Our tenement was down in the First Ward, the habitat of the Gray Wolves; Hinkey-Dink and Bath-House John and Annie Carlo, Queen of the Italians, were all confrères of mine. We all worked together, for in spite of their many



MRS. F. P. BAGLEY.

Chairman of Americanization Committee, National American Woman Suffrage Association. "And right here I would like to say a word on the foreignization of Americans."

shortcomings Hinkey-Dink and Bath-House John were good to the immigrants in many ways; they looked after them when they landed and helped them to jobs and took care of them when they were sick. Annie Carlo, who was called Queen of the Italians, was my right-hand woman. She was quite a political factor in those days; she knew her people and how they could best be reached. I made one of the tenements into a hall and put in a piano, and we used to give entertainments and had our social times there. Every Christmas we had a Christmas tree. I ran the tenement for eight years, giving it my personal supervision and becoming more interested in the immigrant all the time.

"So perhaps it was natural for me to identify myself with the interests of the foreigners in

the field of Americanization when the Boston Equal Suffrage Association issued its plan for war relief."

"Will you tell how you were able to get in touch with such large numbers of foreigners through your Boston Equal Suffrage Association? Would your methods in Boston be applicable generally?"

"Why not? The Swede is a Swede whether he lives in Boston or New York, the Italian is an Italian whether he lives in Washington or Sacramento. We got in touch with our foreign population by trying to get their point of view before we tried to make them get ours. And right here I would like to say a word on the foreignization of Americans. We don't try to understand the art and poetry of the Italian nature, the psychology of the Russian, the simple virtues of the Scandinavian. No, we want them to turn right in and be Americans. But let me tell you, there is more poetry and beauty in the life of the Italian settlement of Boston than there is in all the Back Bay neighborhood and the Newtons combined.

"Well, we got the Italians interested through their schools. The head of the Elliot School of Boston is an Italian, also a suffragist. Through the introductions he gave our organizers we secured a committee to plan the Italian meetings. At the first one the hall was decorated by Italians with the Italian colors, the American flag on one side of the platform, the Italian flag on the other. The school orchestra furnished the music, Italian singers sang Italian songs. The speaking was in Italian. At one point in the program the young girls who had assisted in decorating the hall and working up our audiences came in in native costume and danced the tarantella. Fifteen minutes before the time for the meeting the doors had to be closed. The hall was packed with young Italian men. The meeting was enthusiastic and the discussion very earnest. One fiery young Italian objected to women having the vote because if they had the vote "they would no longer be good mothers and take care of the babies and children." That has given us our clue for our next Italian meeting. We are going to feature babies. Suffragists are going to show how to feed them, how to take care of them, how to protect them during the summer heat. We are going to distribute literature on how to care for babies, printed in Italian, and we shall show on the screen mothers and babies in various attractive ways. We find the screen is a great educator and very popular. All the foreigners like pictures.

"Our next meeting was held in a ward where the population was composed mainly of Russian Jews. We used the stereopticon and featured

(Continued on page 18)

The Congressional Situation

By Maud Wood Park, Chairman of Congressional Committee, N. A. W. S. A.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S program of emergency war legislation, followed by the decision of the leaders in both houses of Congress to admit no other legislation at the special session, has necessarily complicated and retarded the work for the federal suffrage amendment. It has been possible, however, for the Congressional Committee of the National Association to make some progress.

The House situation, by reason of its immediate difficulties, is the first concern. Under existing rules our measure, being a constitutional amendment, is referred to the Judiciary Committee. This committee has so many duties that it has never time for full consideration of the suffrage question. The best the Judiciary Committee has ever done for the suffrage resolution is to report it without recommendation, and even this action was obtained with greatest difficulty and after long delay. A woman suffrage committee, on the other hand, corresponding to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, has long been desired as a labor-saving device and an actual necessity in our congressional work.

In the House

Resolutions to create such a committee were introduced in the House at the beginning of this session and referred to the Rules Committee. Especially at this period, when there is no immediate chance to secure action on our amendment itself, we have thought it good policy to turn our energies to securing this bit of machinery instead of trying to force the amendment out of the Judiciary Committee. Our efforts have been, accordingly, devoted to the object of securing the woman suffrage committee, in the belief that to appear before the Judiciary Committee while we were asking for action from another committee would put us at a disadvantage with both.

Our work for the establishment of the woman suffrage committee began early in April, when Mrs. Catt sought and obtained the approval of Speaker Clark and a promise of his assistance in gaining such a committee. At the same time the six members of the House who had introduced the suffrage resolution—namely, Representatives Raker, Rankin, Keating, Taylor, Hayden, and Mondell—formed a voluntary committee to circulate and present a petition to the Rules Committee from the members of Congress from suffrage States asking for the creation of a suffrage committee. This committee of Congressmen and the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association requested Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee to grant a hearing on the question.

Meantime we learned that the chance of securing favorable action by the Rules Committee was complicated by the impression that this

might conflict with the President's legislative program. To clear up this doubt President Wilson himself, on request of Mrs. Catt through Mrs. Helen Gardener of our Congressional Committee, wrote a letter to Chairman Pou endorsing the idea of a suffrage committee as "a wise move of public policy."

Under these favorable conditions, i. e., with a recommendation from both the President and the Speaker of the House, the Rules Committee held a hearing Friday morning, May 18, with every member of the committee present. Those members are as follows:

DEMOCRATS

Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina
Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee
Martin D. Foster, of Illinois
James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky
Pat Harrison, of Mississippi
Daniel J. Riordan, of New York
M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania

REPUBLICANS

Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota
Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas
Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin
William R. Wood, of Indiana
Bertrand H. Snell, of New York

Representative Raker, of California, in behalf of the committee of Congressmen who had worked up the petition, and our Congressional Committee, in behalf of the National Association, made the request for the hearing.

For the National Association Mrs. Park and Mrs. Gardener spoke and presented written arguments from Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt, neither of whom could be present. For the committee of Congressmen the speakers were Representatives Raker, of California; Rankin, of Montana; Taylor and Keating, of Colorado; Mondell, of Wyoming; Hayden, of Arizona; McArthur, of Oregon, and O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island. Judge Raker presented the petition from the suffrage Congressmen, 85 in number, including the solid delegations of all the equal suffrage States except such members as are members of the Rules or Judiciary Committees, and the solid delegations of all the Presidential suffrage States except Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, whose complete round had not been made at that date.

In view of the recommendations of both President Wilson and Speaker Clark, the friendly attitude of Chairman Pou, and the offer of Representative Cantrill, of Kentucky, formerly an opponent of woman suffrage, to make a motion in the committee for a favorable report, together with the expected support of friends we already have on the Rules Committee, there seemed every chance that the committee would recommend the appointment of the suffrage committee. A vote was expected even as promptly as that day or the next. Repre-

sentative Harrison, of Mississippi, however, a Democratic member of the committee, gave a statement to the afternoon papers which read as follows: "I shall never vote to create a special committee on woman suffrage so long as any suffrage organization continues the practice of picketing the White House and the Congressional office buildings." Mr. Harrison added, in conversation with friends, that two other members of the Rules Committee shared his attitude, and it has since been learned that these members are both suffragists and both Republicans.

At this writing the action of the Rules Committee is still pending. Every means is being used by the National Association's Congressional Committee to persuade these three members of the Rules Committee to alter their attitude. If they do not, our chance in the Rules Committee is seriously endangered.

In the Senate

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, introduced by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, and embodying the federal woman suffrage amendment, is now before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate. A hearing was granted to the National American Woman Suffrage Association on April 20. The committee is composed of the following Senators:

DEMOCRATS

Andrieus A. Jones, of New Mexico
Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma
Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana
Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire
Ed S. Johnson, of South Dakota

REPUBLICANS

Wesley L. Jones, of Washington
Knute Nelson, of Minnesota
Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa
Hiram W. Johnson, of California

There is every reason to expect the report to be favorable, and the resolution will then be on the calendar of the Senate.

Suffrage Fashion Notes

Pumps and garden hose will be much affected by suffrage workers this summer.

Masculine designs for suffrage work include what men milliners in politics consider a good, practical model to slip on instead of the Federal Suffrage amendment. It is made of star spangled chiffon cloth, elaborately trimmed with red tape. The "waste" is cut on straight lines with very little bias in favor of a square deal. Red Cross buttons are conspicuously used for closing the argument. The open seams are fagotted with highly colored yarns and the whole is built upon a state constitution with suggestions of referendum fringing the edge. As the creation is developed of transparent materials, a cloak of patience, prudence and piety is recommended. (B. G.)

Suffrage Gains Abroad

By Ida Husted Harper

WAR was declared in Europe in 1914 at just the moment when there was an excellent prospect for woman suffrage in several countries, and for awhile it was thought that all further progress would be delayed until the war came to an end. Subsequent events have proved that, on the contrary, it has been accelerated.

Denmark was the first to act, and the following year its Parliament adopted a new constitution granting universal suffrage to women on the same terms as to men. This was signed by the King June 5, 1915. The Parliament of Iceland also gave full suffrage to women that year.

The Parliament of The Netherlands debated for days in 1916 the proposition to put into its new constitution a clause giving the suffrage to women. This was finally defeated, but it was provided that hereafter the Parliament itself should have power to enfranchise women without a referendum to the voters, as required by the old constitution. It also made the astonishing provision that women should be eligible for election to the Parliament. Dutch women may now sit in the highest governing body, but may not vote for the lowest official in the kingdom.

In 1916 began the series of remarkable victories in Canada, when the Legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta conferred the complete Provincial franchise on women. The Legislature of British Columbia submitted the question to the voters and it was carried in every district by a majority of about two to one. In February, 1917, came the amazing news that the conservative Parliament of the old and thickly settled Province of Ontario had granted the full suffrage to women. It is an unsettled question whether these new rights include a vote for members of the Dominion, or national, Parliament. It is held that they do in Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but that the constitutions of Alberta and Saskatchewan limit this right to "males." To equalize the situation a bill has been introduced in the National Parliament at Ottawa calling for legislation that will either grant to women who are entitled to vote for members of a Provincial Legislature the right also to vote for members of the National Parliament, or else to grant this right to all the women in the Dominion. It will await the return of Premier Borden from England.

In the closing days of 1916 came the announcement from Great Britain that the Conference, or Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to bring in a report on various extensions of the suffrage would probably recommend the inclusion of some women, with the sanction of Prime Minister Lloyd George, ex-Premier Asquith, and various members of the Cabinet. The report

of this Conference has now been made the basis of the Government's Franchise Reform bill, which was presented May 15. It proposes to give the Parliamentary vote to all women who are on the local Government register, and also to the wives of all men who are on that register. The women must be thirty years old. Heretofore only widows and spinsters who paid "rates" or rent could have a place on that list (which entitled them to the municipal franchise), and wives who would not vote on the same "rates" or property as did their husbands.

This bill includes various other changes and reforms in the suffrage and must go through both Houses of Parliament, the Commons and the House of Lords. The suffrage associations will not willingly accept the advanced age limit, and the labor organizations of both men and women will object vigorously to the tax or rate-paying qualification. Although this is very small, it has been sufficient to keep from one-fourth to one-third of the men disfranchised. Now it is proposed to remove it in the case of men, but continue it in the case of women. As this is a Government bill, it will not be shelved, and after it has been thoroughly threshed out there will undoubtedly be left some grains of Parliamentary suffrage for women.

The very interesting situation in Russia regarding woman suffrage is described at length in another column.

The leaders of the Social Democratic party in Sweden have introduced a bill in the Parliament for universal suffrage for men and women. The Liberal Party has long been committed to it. A bill to enfranchise women has several times passed the lower house by a large majority in the last seven or eight years, once unanimously, but always has been blocked in the upper house, which is not elected by direct vote. At present the Conservative Party is in power, but seems to be nearing its end. Sweden is the only Scandinavian country in which women are not fully enfranchised, and its archaic upper house will not long endure.

The news which filters through from Germany indicates that in the growing demand for equality of suffrage rights for men voices are often heard asking that this shall be extended also to women.

A new Labor Party which has recently been formed in Roumania has included in its program votes for women.

Susan B. to the Femme Incomprise

"Now my dear, the trouble is you fail to recognize that your husband is so constituted that he sees the practical while you feel only the sentimental. He does not jar your feelings any more by his matter-of-fact comments than you jar his by flying off into the realms of poetry on every slight provocation."



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations



358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

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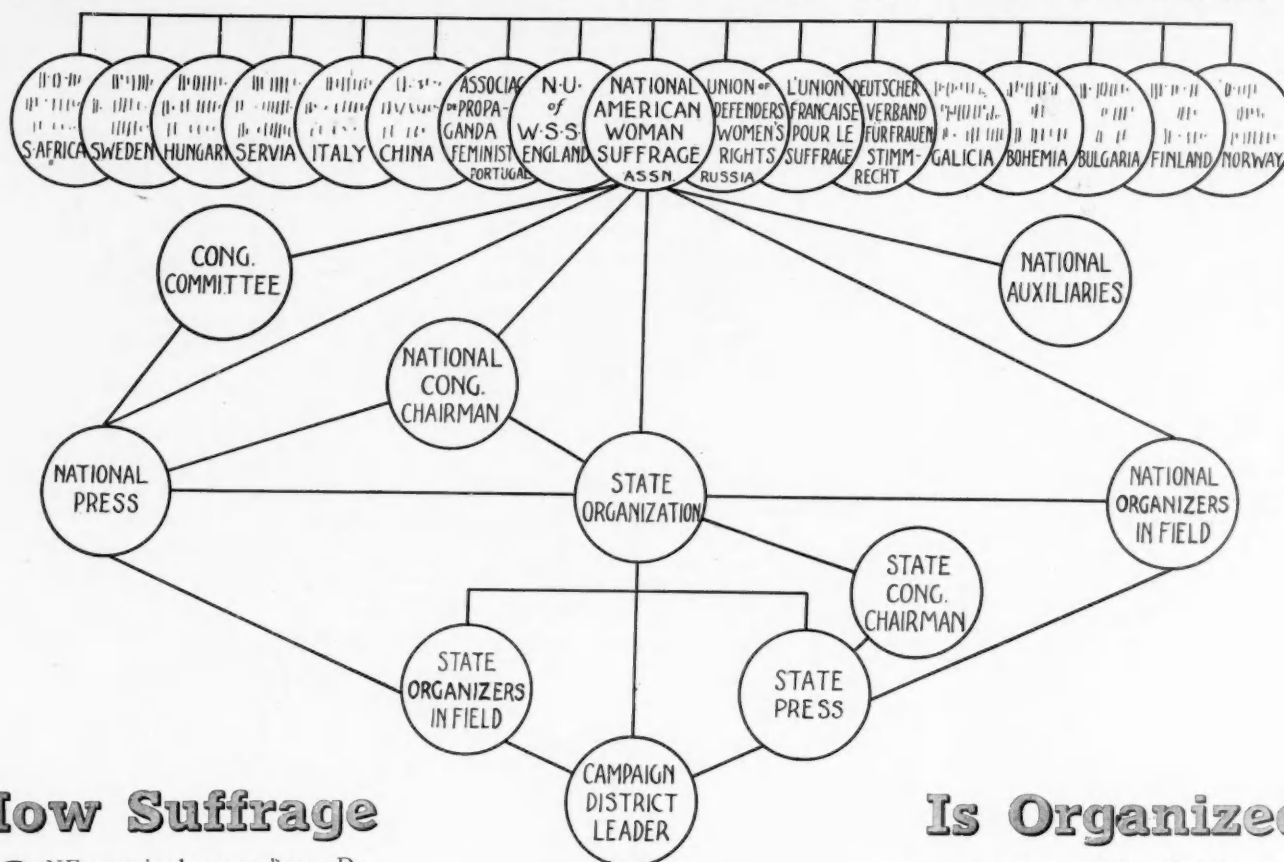
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Suffrage and Service

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Chairman of the N. Y. City Woman
Suffrage Party.

MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE,
Chairman War Service Committee
Woman Suffrage Party of New York
City.



How Suffrage

“ONE organized woman,” says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, “is more effective than one hundred unorganized women.” It’s true. Suffragists prove it every day of their organized existence. Indubitably suffragists are organized. From the ground up and from the top down. Organized internationally, and nationally and, in America, by states and assembly districts and election districts. We are not going into international organization here further than to point out that the diagram indicates as many as could be crowded in of the 26 national organizations that hang suspended from the organization known as the “International Woman Suffrage Alliance.” Those that were crowded out are Austria, Australia, Denmark, Canada, Iceland, the Netherlands, Rumania, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Each national suffrage organization presents a structure that conforms to certain general requirements, but takes on special features and subdivisions to meet the political and geographical situation confronting it. Of these 26 organizations the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been selected for the purposes of the diagram, as the one of closest interest

Is Organized

to our readers. Affiliated to it are four other national organizations, each of national scope on its own account. They are the National College Equal Suffrage League, the National Men’s League for Woman Suffrage, the National Council of Women Voters, and the Friends’ Equal Rights Association.

Representing the “National” in its work for the federal suffrage amendment is its Congressional Committee, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. There are fourteen members of this Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Maud Wood Park. The Committee has charge of the National’s suffrage lobby in Washington. Supplementing its activities are 44 congressional chairmen, appointed by 44 State organizations to represent the National each in her own State, and 42 “Congressional Aides”—women who relay at Washington as lobbyists for the suffrage amendment.

From the diagram it is apparent that the “National” has four distinct points of contact with “the field,” making an unbroken circuit through which the currents of suffrage energy and activity flow out and double in. It has its congressional chairman in each State, appointed by the head

THE WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

(Continued on page 17)

of the state organization; it has its Press Bureau; it has its organizers out in the field (note that when the National's organizers are in the field they are under the state organization and linked to it directly); and it has the great state organizations affiliated to it.

There is a state suffrage organization in each of the 37 states that have not yet secured full suffrage. New York State's suffrage organization has been selected to show the coordination of state suffrage work with national suffrage work and with the individual's suffrage work. New York is one of the most systematically organized states in the Union, so far as suffrage work is concerned, and is, moreover, a campaign state. Its suffrage organization is known as the New York State Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is the Chairman.

Up to 1915 there were no less than five significant suffrage organizations in the Empire State, only loosely associated in what was then the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Under the leadership of Mrs. Catt, a complete unification was effected and now the state organization is in orderly sequence with the election district as the first unit.

In 36 other states organization has been completely or partly effected along the lines presented by the diagram. It will be noted that the congressional chairman appointed by the State Party for the "National" affords an extra link in the coordination chain. Reference to the diagram shows, too, that the National's Press Bureau plays directly into the state organization, affording help through its various services.

But New York's state organization has four direct points of contact with its own field. It has its congressional chairmen (43 of them); it has its own press bureau; it has its state organizers; and it has its great political subdivisions known as "Campaign Districts," arbitrarily set off and in some cases including as many as eight counties. There are in New York twelve campaign districts, each under the direction of a "leader." (Greater New York, for instance, is one of these campaign districts though Miss Mary G. Hay, its leader, is better known as the "City Chairman.") This campaign district organization again has three points of contact with "the field." It has its county, or borough, representatives, and it has its assembly district organization with a "leader" (150 leaders). County and Borough also find a common focal point in the assembly district organization. At three points again the assembly district organization touches "the field." There is in each large city in each assembly district a city chairman and a press bureau; and there is the election district organization, with its captain (5,651 captains). And, finally, supporting the election district captain, is the individual worker whose intense commitment to the suffrage cause makes the whole superstructure possible and inevitable.

Woman Suffrage in Russia

(Continued from page 12)

has not been a single revolutionary movement in Russia in which women have not participated. Their revolutionary record has no equal in any other country. Even many daughters of the Russian aristocracy and of the highest bureaucracy have joined the ranks of the revolutionary propagandists. One needs only to recall the names of Sophia Perovskaia, of Vera Zasulich, of Vera Figner, of Maria Spiridonova, of Katherine Breshkovskaia, to bring into memory whole chapters of great social and political movements. With the utmost disregard for their own lives, they have avenged or attempted to avenge the outraged victims of the Czarism. Those who desire to get a true picture of Russian women in the battle for freedom need only to read such works as George Cannan's "Siberia and the Exile System," Maxim Gorki's "Mother," and Leonid Andreiev's "Seven Hanged"; there they will find proof that Russian women know how to live and how to die for freedom's sake.

It would be superfluous to dwell at length on the fact that Russian women have been and are represented in the councils of the political parties of Russia. Some of them enjoy international reputation. And their voice is surely bound to be heard in the coming Constitutional Assembly of Russia, which is to shape the destinies of 170 million people. The chances are that their influence for peace is going to be a strong factor in that body. Even the suffrage literature of 1915 breathes deep longing for peace, although Russian women have never shrunk from doing their duty during the war.

Lack of space forbids me to touch upon the brilliant record of Russian women in arts and sciences, despite the various legal and administrative restrictions which hampered them in this field. The present revolution will undoubtedly set free their latent powers in this direction.

To conclude: educated Russian men have always regarded women as their full-fledged companions. Russian workingmen, who are the strongest factor in the present revolution, are staunch supporters of Socialism, and, of course, stand for unrestricted suffrage for both sexes. Public opinion is liberated, revolutionary Russia does not need to be converted to woman suffrage: it was ready for it even before the Revolution.

No Irish Settlement Without Woman Suffrage

IRISH women who believe in suffrage believe also in preparedness. In Dublin they are not letting the grass grow under their feet, but have already sent to the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and the Irish members of Parliament a resolution "urging upon the Government the need to include Ireland in any measure granting the franchise to the women of England and Scotland."

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When volunteer recruiting for the army was going on this spring, woman suffrage Nevada had 94.4% of its quota by the end of the first three weeks in April, while male suffrage New York had 14.6%.

Oregon, where women vote, had 59.5%, while Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—which have recently refused to consider votes for women in war time—had 13.7% and 11.9% respectively.

Indiana, which has recently given women almost complete suffrage, had 45.6%; Utah, which has had women suffrage for 21 years, had 40.7%, and Illinois had 28.3%. But Maine, still safe from the "feminization" of equal franchise, had 10%.

If the purpose of sending the Joffre expedition through the country was to arouse enthusiasm, it ought to have gone through New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, and if there had been time through several of the Southern States, where the idea of male protection of the female still ramps and rages, and assures the universe that "war is man's job."

On a reconsideration the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution of Florida was lost in the House by a vote of 39 for and 31 against, a three-fourth majority being required.

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THIS new and telling SUFFRAGE WINDOW DISPLAY can be used in shop windows or set up on a table to illustrate a suffrage talk. It consists of two pieces substantially made. Front piece, size 27 x 43, shows thirteen City Officials walking from the City Hall to the home. The Ashman, Garbage Man, Street Cleaner, etc., are graphically portrayed.

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America and the Immigrant

(Continued from page 13)

the Russian revolution. We showed pictures of Russia, scene in Moscow and Petrograd, and then we proceeded to our own country, showing the beautiful scenery of the great West, where women have the vote, put in our facts and figures in regard to woman suffrage, and closed with a tribute to the great suffragist of the hour, President Wilson. His picture was thrown on the screen, with scenes of the White House and the Capitol, and the pictures closed with one of our own flag. The discussion which followed dealt with the high cost of living and the necessity of women having a voice in the government if there is to be proper food regulation. The follow-up work among the Russian Jews is to be through furnishing opportunities for squads of these women who are already schooled in field work to secure plots for gardens.

"Our third meeting was a Scandinavian meeting, held at the Boston Equal Suffrage Headquarters. A stereopticon lecture was given, with scenes from Norway, Finland, Iceland, and Denmark. In greeting the Scandinavians our lecturer acknowledged the debt of gratitude of the women of the whole world to Scandinavia for its pioneer work in woman suffrage.

"The district plan of organization of the National American Woman Suffrage Association makes it possible for American suffragists to carry on an organized Americanization movement extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. My new committee's answer to the call to the colors lies in giving the word 'Americanization' a new and definite meaning, and suffragists can render no more needed patriotic service than to break down the wall which separates the native-born American from the immigrant alien, and establish a common ground in which mutual respect, appreciation, and confidence may germinate and grow. President Wilson in his message to Congress said: 'We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are a people of many bloods.' We must also be a united people."

The tentative program for Americanization for the National American Woman Suffrage Association which Mrs. Bagley has projected is as follows:

Appoint a chairman of Americanization for each State, such chairman to be chosen in consultation or with the approval of the President of the State Suffrage Association, the work to be carried on through the channels provided for suffrage work.

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means of stereopticon talks as a means of making friends with the immigrant.

Teaching English

The modern short-cut method and how to obtain it for the immigrant.

Naturalization

The why and the how.

Employment of alien women in war times

Health, wages, hours, living conditions.

Child and juvenile welfare

- Care of infants and children whose mothers are employed in munition factories and other forms of industry.
- Juvenile delinquency; it has increased 34 per cent. in England since war began.

Foreignization of Americans

The average American's unfriendly or deprecatory attitude.

How to utilize the suffrage speaker and the suffrage meeting to change this attitude of mind.

Injustices of our immigration laws

The need of personal service in disentangling the problems concerning the immigrant.

Russian Women to the Bar

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to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity
toward the cause of woman suffrage
and her faith in woman's irresistible
progress.

The members of the Commission are
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, presi-
dent; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, first
vice-president; Mrs. Raymond Rob-
bins, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs.
Percy V. Pennybacker, Mrs. Harriet
Taylor Upton, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin
Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Alice Stone Blackwell is a special
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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.
Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 9, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Putting the Pay in Patriotism

THERE seems to be stalking abroad, more or less wolfishly, a disposition to lay hold on child labor as the pay for patriotism. Men are to be withdrawn from field and factory. So "let the children do the work."

It would be inexcusable, President Wilson told labor leaders recently, "to set aside temporarily the laws which safeguard standards of labor."

It would be criminal to do so in the case of children.

According to the British Board of Education, "to withdraw the child from school at an earlier age than that contemplated by the attendance by-laws is to arrest his education on the threshold of the years when he is probably just commencing to assimilate and consolidate the instruction he has received and is receiving at school. His introduction to labor at this time renders him liable to conditions of strain detrimental to his physical well being."

Organized labor is fairly safe. It has its unions. It has its votes. Any movement to trespass on its safeguards will be met with organized opposition. But the children have no unions. They haven't anything much but the women. And the women have got to stand by. If the fight for the child labor law is to be made all over again, the women must help make it. Women are being called on to do a good deal in connection with the war. They will do more than the children may do less.

When every woman in the land has become a productive agent, when every old man is working to the limit of his capacity, it will be time enough to begin to think of throwing the burdens of production upon the young backs of children.

Already the National American Woman Suffrage Association is rounding up its forces for battle on this issue. If occasion develops, all the available machinery of national and state organizations will be put in motion to avert from America the crass disaster of using up her future for the sake of present profit.

Votes for British Women

TO the query are suffragists satisfied with the Franchise Reform Bill that recently passed its second reading in the British House of Commons there can be but one answer. No suffragist can afford to be satisfied with any halfway enfran-

chisement. Shall anyone be satisfied with less than justice?

It could hardly be successfully maintained that the English Franchise Bill is just. It discriminates against women in favor of men and it discriminates against human beings in favor of property. But if it is not just, it is at least juster than anything that Great Britain has so far perpetrated in the name of the extension of the suffrage, and it seems likely that Mr. Lloyd George's advice on the subject will prevail. His advice was to take a half loaf to gain strength enough to get the whole loaf.

Women's objection to the bill as drafted has been directed at the provision of the age of 30 as the voting age for women, whereas men are of voting age at 21. This is to cut out arbitrarily that great army of young women who have flocked into munition plants, into quarries and machine shops at the call of country and for the country's salvation. To read such absurd injustice into the law is but to invite the onslaughts of time and common sense. Meantime with 6,000,000 of Great Britain's women adjudged entitled to vote, British women will undoubtedly make the most of opportunity to secure equal recognition from a government that has already conceded their main contention.

The Selective Draft Principle

THE selective draft bill is a virtual acceptance of the principles that underlie the demand for equal franchise. It equalizes the service of all classes of people who work for the government in time of war, and completely destroys the much-frayed-at-the-edges doctrine of force as the basis of government. It is not at all as a theory that the selective draft bill has been urged upon America; it is as the ripened verdict of war-torn Europe. England hobbled along on the one-legged theory that a nation may be properly represented only by potential fighters until new and more scientific modes of warfare showed political leaders that this hoary doctrine was of no more use than a flint-lock gun in trench warfare.

"We saw," said Premier Lloyd George, in a discussion of the new franchise laws of England, "that our present electoral basis was impossible." Hundreds of thousands of miners and men in engineering works had been denied the privilege of enlisting because it was considered that their services were more important at home. "Women's work in the war has been a vital contribution. It would have been impossible to produce that

overwhelming mass of ammunition at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage."

The work of the stay-by-the-job man and woman was not only necessary to Great Britain and France for carrying on the war, it was practically identical. To account one sex, therefore, as entitled to a vote, and the other not, by old-fashioned measurements of service in war-time, has been proved impractical and unscientific.

The same prospect unrolls before the United States. Men needed to till fields and make munitions are to be kept at their jobs. They will be supplemented by women. Can any sane person argue that of two people serving their country, side by side, the one should be taken as a voter and the other left? The selective draft bill, instigated by men, advocated by men and pushed to a conclusion by men is on every count a vindication of the justice of giving woman a vote in war time.

The Taint of Inconsistency

"WE are going to fight the battle of the world," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago not long ago. "Every woman in the land should arise now and say: 'Before we unfurl the banner of democracy abroad, let us be consistent at home—let us remove from our standard the taint of inconsistency.' Every woman will go into patriotic service better equipped if she has the vote."

Only the other day an ambulance doctor was talking in an hospital elevator to nurses who are going to France. They were coddling sore and stiff arms pumped full of typhoid serum, but they were eager to be off to the front, as eager as ever the doctor was. He was complaining that only fully naturalized men would be taken on hospital units. When the nurses suggested no such limit was set for the women, he answered, "Well, you aren't citizens and don't count—you can't vote." "No, we can't vote; but we can risk our lives to serve all right," said one. Even as they spoke afternoon papers were calling extras on the street telling of the funeral ship bearing back to port the bodies of the Red Cross nurses of Base Unit No. 12, bound for France and shot in target practice out at sea.

A hospital is a poor place in which to draw distinctions between the service of men and women citizens, in war time. Maybe men in the ambulance units get a little more glory and make more records for science; but in a hospital, as nowhere else, it is evident that women, not men, have the hardest job of all. They stand patient and undaunted by the long-drawn agony of the going out of life. And that is a thing no man could stand. War is no "man's job" when it comes to nursing the wounded and "standing by the dying."

Child Conservation

IN the nation-wide campaign for thrift, the most precious thing to be conserved is the children. Yet they are being tragically wasted; and there is acute danger that this form of wastage will be made worse during the conservation campaign instead of

better. On every side there are efforts to lower the educational standards or to suspend the child labor laws. The protest that has been made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association represents the opinion not only of this particular organization, but of the wisest women among all nationalities.

Just before the Russian revolution began, Mrs. Catherine Breshkowsky wrote a letter from Siberia to Miss Julia C. Drury of Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Breshkowsky, it may be said in passing, is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. But her soul is harrowed by the neglect of the children. She writes:

"My family is growing from day to day. We have orphans in such a quantity in every place and nook that we must be ready to see the whole country covered with widows and children. What is absurd is that the rich people do very little to mitigate the wants and the misfortunes of the young people who are our only hope for a better future.

"Mankind is so short-sighted that it does not pay attention to what is the most precious thing the world over, children and youth.

"Beasts, plants, bijouterie, furniture, all material things are of great value to them; and the best flower on earth, the best creature of the Creator, is only a burden, an undesired element that hinders and disturbs their good humor.

"They forget that all our happiness depends on the welfare and good education of the country children, that must give us a strong, clever, and honest population.

"This furious war, as I hope, will teach the majority of mankind to understand its own interest, and to improve life throughout."

When women have a vote, there will be more care taken to guard these most precious assets of the human race.

A. S. B.

Draws Families Closer

MRS. JAMES B. REYNOLDS of New York tells of an interesting experience she had in California.

Finding herself one day in a gathering of intellectual women, college graduates, and other women of more than the average amount of education, Mrs. Reynolds asked them, "What has been the most marked effect of equal suffrage in California?" They answered, "Its effect in drawing families together." Not long afterward, she was in a gathering of society women, of a wholly different type. She asked the same question, and got exactly the same answer.

This bears out the statement made several years ago by the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, while on a visit to this country. In an address before the New England Woman Suffrage Association, he said:

"We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener of family life. It seemed odd at first to find half the benches at a political meeting occupied by women; but when men have got accustomed to it, they do not like the other thing. When they found that they could take their wives and daughters to these meetings, and afterwards go home with them and talk it over, it was often the beginning of a new life for the family—a life of ideas and interests in common, and of a unison of thought."

A. S. B.

The Proof of the Pudding

ONE aspect of the recent big vote for woman suffrage in the British Parliament has been generally overlooked in America. The House of Commons went on record, 329 to 40, in favor of giving women a vote for members of Parliament after long and full experience in seeing women vote for almost everything else.

Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of England in 1869. It worked so well that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland, and in 1898, without any opposition whatever, to the women of Ireland. None of the predicted ill results followed. Even the strongest British opponents of full suffrage for women declared that they approved of municipal suffrage, and some of them went so far as to say that its responsibilities had had a good effect upon women.

The chance to observe the workings of municipal woman suffrage came before the granting of full suffrage also in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Australia, and the five Canadian provinces which have just given women the full ballot. Kansas, after twenty-five years of municipal woman suffrage, extended full suffrage to women by the largest popular majority ever given to a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage in any state.

It is clear that woman suffrage is a thing that loses its terrors when you get close to it. Even the smallest fraction of it seems terrifying to conservative minds, before it has been tried. In a debate that preceded the granting of school suffrage in Massachusetts in 1879, a member of the Legislature declared, "If we make this innovation, we shall destroy the race, which will be blasted by Almighty God!" Prophecies of the same sort are still made in the Louisiana Legislature, when the periodical effort to get school suffrage for women comes up there. But women now have the school vote in more than half the States of the Union, and in those States not even the men who are the most strongly opposed to full suffrage would claim that school suffrage has blasted the race.

In the United States, the opponents of full suffrage have usually opposed the municipal vote just as strongly. Indeed, one prominent man declared that municipal suffrage was "the very worst and most dangerous form of suffrage for women." In England and other countries, where women already vote at municipal elections, the opponents still insist that full suffrage for women would be deadly poison, while admitting that municipal woman suffrage has proved as harmless as mother's milk.

In Europe, and especially in England, the spread of popular government has been gradual—

"Freedom broadening slowly down
From precedent to precedent."

But in America things move faster: and State after State has given women the full ballot, without stopping at the half-way house of municipal suffrage. To any open-minded person, however, it ought to be clear that if women were constitutionally incapable of voting with good sense, the fact would have become manifest during the many years that they have exercised municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, etc., and those countries would

not have gone on to take the final step in a road that had proved disastrous. Since they have done it, and done it by big majorities, it is a fair inference that all the bugbears had proved to be imaginary.

A. S. B.

Representative Rankin

A PLEASANT side-light upon Miss Jeannette Rankin was given in a speech made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association the other day by Mrs. Minnie Dwight of Holyoke.

Mrs. Dwight lately visited Washington, D. C., and while there she had a talk with Congressman Treadwell of Massachusetts. He told her that no new Representative in Congress had ever made so fine an impression upon the other members in so short a time as Miss Rankin.

"She is always womanly in everything that she does," he said, "and at the same time she is always the Representative from Montana, perfectly competent for all her Congressional duties. The other members go over to her seat to visit her and consult with her about public measures, just as they do with one another."

"Does she ever go over to visit them?" asked Mrs. Dwight.

"She has had no chance to, as yet," answered Congressman Treadwell, "for there is always a waiting list of them wanting to talk with her."

"Is it true that she shed tears when she cast her vote on war?" said Mrs. Dwight.

"I don't know, and it doesn't matter a bit whether she did or not," answered Mr. Treadwell. "There were sixty of the men crying. It was the moment of most tense emotion that there has been in Congress for fifty years."

Later Mrs. Dwight tried to go in and get a look at Congress, but that day the space open to the public was full. She saw the doorkeeper occasionally opening the door a crack, however, to give somebody a peep inside, and it was always Miss Rankin whom the people wanted to see. Mrs. Dwight herself got a peep in this way.

"I was delighted," she said, "to see that she was so good looking and also that she wore such beautiful clothes—beautiful and yet so simple."

At a suffrage banquet given to Miss Rankin in Washington recently Julia C. Lathrop mentioned that Representative Rankin was the only member of Congress who had sent to her for all the publications of the Children's Bureau. This indicates afresh that women's work in public affairs will not be a mere duplication of the work hitherto done by men, but will introduce a new element, with a distinct and important value to the nation.

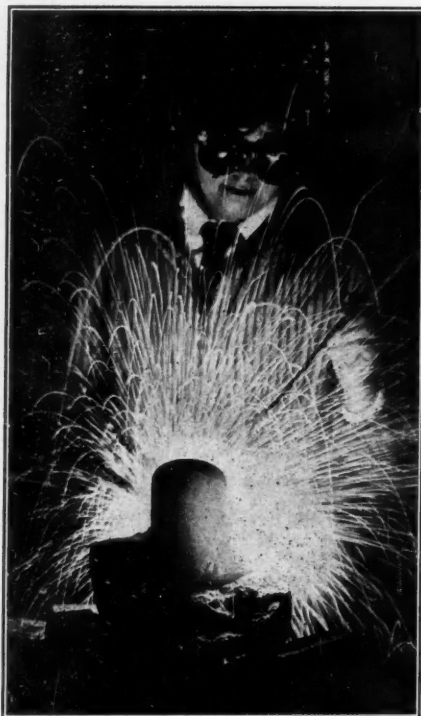
A. S. B.

A well known nursery man has announced that the rose stock received from France this Spring is the finest ever imported. He adds that it was raised and put up by women and he hopes that when the war is over, the French men will let the women go on raising roses. The improvement in the stock imported has converted him from an opponent of suffrage into a suffragist.

NO FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS

This lady is not setting off Catherine Wheels to amuse the children. She is an acetylene welder putting together two large joints in the midst of this pyrotechnic display. This is one of the expert tasks requiring technical skill, in which British women war workers have become proficient.

She is one of 117,000 British women making munitions for men at the War Front.



(C) Underwood and Underwood



National Child Labor Committee

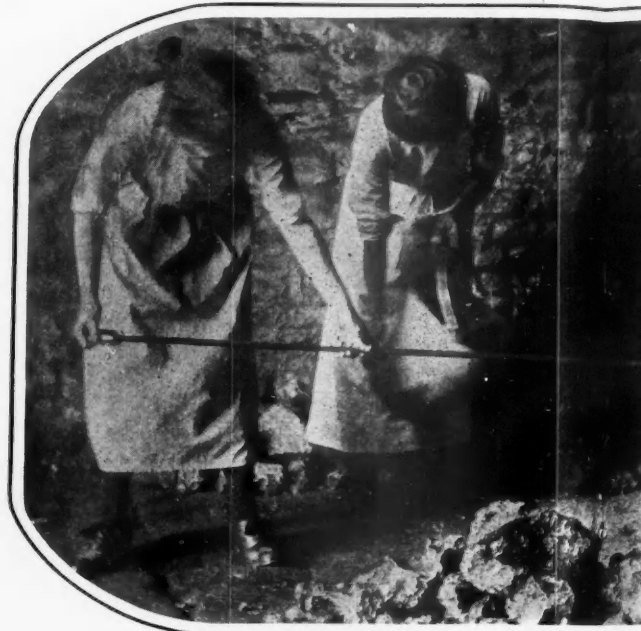
THE PICK IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CROCHET HOOK

Quite the latest thing in London is this pastime with the pick and shovel. Women navvies are employed by a Westminster firm in demolishing buildings. The costume and gloves are quite the mode—for the navvies.



(C) Underwood and Underwood

Light Work



(C) Underwood and Underwood

A FIVE-YEAR OLD SHRIMP PICKER

Most children are picking daisies at five years old. But this little chap on the left has been emancipated from that. He picks shrimps for the Mississippi markets.



Photograph from National Child Labor Committee

FILLING SHRAPNEL SHELLS

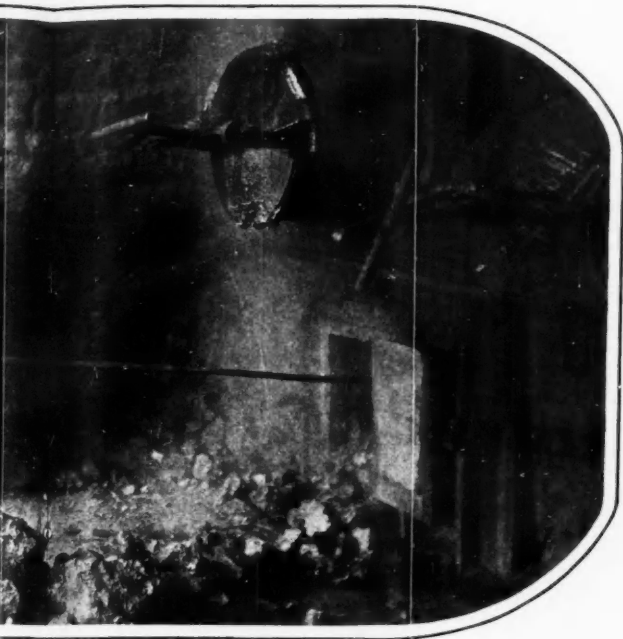
French women are filling shells with shrapnel. They are no less ready than their English sister munition makers of whom Lloyd George said: "When the first Zeppelin raids were made, when bombs were dropped outside important munition factories, we had some difficulty for two or three days afterward getting men to work at nights. We never had any difficulty with regard to the women."



(C) Underwood and Underwood

FRENCH MUNITION WORKERS FILLING

Work for Ladies



Labor Committee

WAGE EARNERS OF STANDING

It is more than a year since these little cotton mill workers on the left were free to play, or even to go to school. They belong to a group of 125 such children.



WOMEN FILLING SHRAPNEL SHELLS

THEIR LABOR LIGHTS A TOWN

At the left, Mrs. Summers and her daughter are doing "light" labor at Chew Magna. They are making the town's supply of gas. Here they are drawing the fires. Under the supervision of a manager these two women fire the retorts and do all the strenuous duties of the male gas maker.

Large numbers of the "sheltered sex" of Great Britain are similarly engaged in this pleasing pastime.



Photograph from National Child Labor Committee

"DOING HER BIT" FOR THE FAMILY SUPPORT

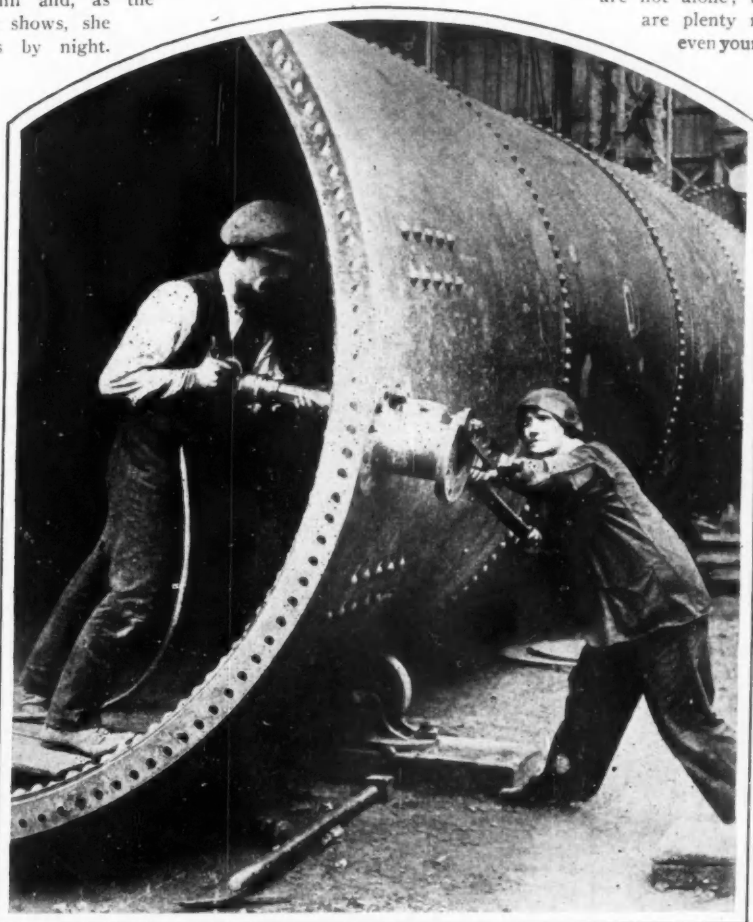
If this little 10-year-old girl had time for school she looks as if she might "go up head." She is looping in a mill and, as the light shows, she loops by night.



National Child Labor Committee

"SOMEWHERE" IN THE SOUTH

When the night shift whistle blows, these two will begin their regular task in a cotton mill. No, they are not alone; there are plenty more even younger.



(C) Underwood and Underwood

THEY WORK TOGETHER. WHY NOT VOTE TOGETHER?

WHICH HAS THE LESS LADYLIKE JOB?

When the call to the colors came and men had to go to the front, this plucky woman of Glasgow put on her working togs and took up the hydraulic rivetter dropped by a man needed elsewhere. She is making boilers shoulder to shoulder with a man, and is one of 393,000 women to undertake this industrial work since the war began. Similar arguments for votes for women are found in other Scottish factories.

Safeguarding Industrial Standards

By Ethel M. Smith, Chairman Industrial Department, N. A. W. S. A.

THE campaign by suffragists to safeguard industrial standards in war time, started by the National American Woman Suffrage Association the last of April, has stirred prompt and vigorous response in all directions. This part of the war-service program seems to have a peculiarly powerful appeal, because, no doubt, of its permanent value, in time of peace as well as war.

The declaration of principles and offer of service to the Government, issued by the National Executive Council, in February, contained the promise not only to aid in securing women workers where needed, but "to protect the work of those women." It was realized, in view of English experience, that under the new industrial conditions precipitated by the sudden rush of thousands of women workers into new fields, there was great danger of a break-down of the standards protecting both women and men in industry. To aid in preventing this disaster the National Board decided to conduct, through suffrage agencies, a systematic propaganda against excessive overtime and underpay in industries where women are employed, and put this work in my charge as chairman of the Publicity Bureau of the Washington headquarters of the Association.

After consultation with Representative Keating, chairman of the House Labor Committee, and with representatives of other organizations interested in the protection of women workers, especially with Miss Florence C. Thorne, Mr. John Murray and Mr. Grant Hamilton, all of the American Federation of Labor, the latter also publicity chairman of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense—various activities were decided upon and put under way. Data on the entire subject was asked for and promptly furnished by Mr. Owen Lovejoy, of the National Child Labor Committee, and Dr. John B. Andrews, of the American Association for Labor Legislation, to be distributed to our workers. It was agreed on all sides that for suffragists to conduct a widespread and persistent propaganda on the

subject of industrial standards would go far to strengthen public sentiment behind the existing laws and customs, thereby preventing any lowering of the standards, as threatened in

excessive overtime, namely, the twelve-hour day at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The director of the Bureau, Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, contended that the rush of

work occasioned by the war made the overtime necessary. It was ascertained, however, that the Civil Service registers of girls and women eligible for positions in this establishment were ample to permit Director Ralph to arrange three eight-hour shifts instead of two of twelve hours had he chosen to do so. Secretary McAdoo upon receipt of the protest investigated the situation and forwarded Director Ralph's report on the subject to our Washington headquarters. In that report, more than verifying our previous information on the subject, it was stated that 1,633 girls were working overtime, and of these 545 were on duty twelve and thirteen hours a day, with only two ten-minute rest periods, besides their two half-hour meal periods. This on the part of the Government, while private employers in the District of Columbia are compelled by law to observe an eight-hour day for their women employees, with three-quarters of an hour for lunch! The National Association published the facts in the case of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in the newspapers, and reiterated its protest to Secretary McAdoo. The Secretary has given further attention to the matter and states in a subsequent letter that Director Ralph is now increasing his force by large numbers, and will shortly reduce the excessive overtime. There has come so far no definite promise to correct it entirely, but Secretary McAdoo's interest in the question will doubtless bring about this result.

Business Responds

Besides this special piece of work, the program of the Industrial Department thus far has consisted of an effort to secure the co-operation of employers generally, and to establish vigilance committees of suffragists throughout the states. Letters were sent to the chambers of commerce of 500 cities asking that they

(Continued on page 34)

To the Motherhood of the Republic!

By Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor

At this time of appalling stress, military and economic, could anything need emphasis more than the public duty of maintaining humanizing standards in industry? One might expect this duty to be almost self-executing. Its appeal is strong, and not alone to human sympathy, but to every impulse of patriotism. Sympathy, however, is not always sensitive to such appeals, and sometimes patriotic impulses are lost in the dull paganism that mistakes symbols for things symbolized. Emphasis is therefore necessary, if humane industrial standards are to be maintained; and for effective emphasis the country must depend largely upon its woman citizenship.

Among men there are many reckless demands for war measures to loosen laws which, with much pains and after long struggles, have been enacted for the protection of American workers. In the name of patriotism, proposals to conscript Labor, not for direct government service, but for the immediate profit of private interests, are frequently heard. So are proposals to nullify eight-hour laws and other statutory regulations for shielding working men and working women from the fierceness of their perennial fight with Hunger and Cold. There is also a notable eagerness to crowd women of leisure, to whom wages are not even pin money, into the workplaces of bread winners whose livelihood is conditioned by wages. Notable above all is an apparent readiness, which the President has justly and pointedly rebuked, to weaken school laws and child-labor laws so that children may be swept before their time into the "tooth and claw" struggle of the disinherited for existence.

The last of those sacrifices would be one which the country does not yet need. It would be one for which the country can have no need until its need demands all that employers may make as well as all that little children have to give. Children cannot be taken out of school for industrial drudgery without impairing their future usefulness. Our little boys and girls cannot be subjected to long hours of monotonous toil in mines or factories or stores, nor even on farms or in gardens, without our nation's paying an exorbitant price in terms of national decline.

Circumstances may possibly arise for exacting that very last measure of devotion to the cause of democracy. Possibly children may yet have to be sacrificed upon industrial altars for the common good. But those circumstances have not yet arisen; that time has not yet come. Nor can it be decently said that the circumstances have arisen or the time is here so long as common needs may be translated into private gain.

Until the President sounds an alarm calling for the ultimate sacrifice, let the public schools continue their democratic work, and child labor laws as well as other labor laws remain in force unimpaired. The President has distinctly declared the importance of this policy. The Department of Labor, along with the President, is committed to it. Let no thoughtless sentiment allow autocratic greed to break it down. It is a policy, too, which the women of the United States are in a peculiar sense charged with conserving and promoting. Though every one of mature years and sound mind must be held responsible for this policy of child conservation, the task of stimulating a nation-wide sense of obligation to it is a vital function of what one may not inaptly call the motherhood of the Republic.

various industries, in some state legislatures, and actually, so far as the Child Labor Law is concerned, in Congress itself. For the principle of equal pay for equal work there exists obviously an unusual opportunity for suffragists to do effective propaganda.

Government's Bad Example

First of all, when the program was started, it was decided to make public protest against the most important and dangerous example of

The Menace to War Workers

By Mary Sumner Boyd, Head of the Data Dept. National American Woman Suffrage Association

[On February 25th the Executive Council of the National offered its services to the Government in case of war. When war was actually declared the services of suffrage organizations were put at the disposal of the National Council of Women, which had undertaken the task of organizing the woman power in war. Within the last six weeks the part that suffragists are destined to take as representatives of women war workers has been recognized by the National Council of Defense in the appointment of Dr. Shaw as Chairman and Mrs. Catt and other suffragists to membership on the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense. The note to the President of February 25th pledged suffragists to protect the work of women in war, and already the National has protested against the twelve-hour day threatened in the Federal Bureau of Printing and Engraving and has undertaken a propaganda for equal pay for women undertaking men's work. In the brief article below are set forth other dangers from which they will be called upon to defend women workers, and child workers also, for the protection of child life is a first requisite in the National's anti-waste program.]

The Menace to War Workers will be followed and interpreted in the light of the English experience. In due time short articles will be published on the actual fields of industrial work invaded by women during the war in Europe and America, and others on the impressive structure of legislation built up laboriously in America during the last generation, the war menace to which is briefly stated below.]

THE earlier months of the 1917 legislative sessions saw a very creditable body of protective labor legislation passed in many States. Among them Arizona passed a minimum-wage law, Montana and Nevada an eight-hour law for women, Kansas an improved child-labor law; Arkansas, State-wide compulsory education instead of local option; Delaware, fifth grade compulsory requirement for work permit, eight-hour day, and mothers' pensions; Tennessee, improved child-labor law; Texas increased the occupations included in its fifteen-year age limit; Massachusetts, a State-wide continuation school for children from fourteen to sixteen.

"War Emergency Bills"

With the declaration of war in April both old and new protective legislation was threatened on the plea that war emergencies demanded relaxation of labor laws. Most Legislatures were drawing to a close, so the movement to try in America a policy proved by the recorded experience of England to have been shortsighted not only from the point of view of the worker, but of the output, has not spread to all the

forty-one States in session, but it has brought results in some of our largest industrial States.* If the opposition is not determined and well informed we can expect further successes in the dozen Legislatures which will meet in 1918 and in the forty-odd which will meet the year after. In the months between legislative sessions we can expect, what is worse still, the anarchical practice by labor departments and departments of education, sustained by an uninformed public opinion, of condoning disregard of labor and school laws or of authorizing it by administrative order under the plea of war necessity. Already some towns are organizing their school children into working squads. Already officials in Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and North Dakota have announced that the Governor or Public Safety Commission has the power to suspend the laws in time of war.

The States and the Children

In New Jersey officials will "encourage" agriculture by children, and in Pennsylvania the Governor, the Board of Education, and agricultural authorities alike agree that the excusing of children from school for this work is desirable. Both in such administrative decisions as this and in actual legislation suspending labor laws the Eastern States have been most delinquent.

No equal suffrage State has had a law of this kind before its Legislature, nor has any State or local movement to suspend the laws made any appreciable headway in these States.

It was in the day's grind, in the hope of finishing up early in May, that the so-called Brown War Emergency bills passed the New York Legislature. One of these gives the State Industrial Commission power to suspend the labor laws without time limitations, effective restriction to war work, public hearings or proper supervision; the other gives the Commissioner of Education the power to suspend the compulsory education law from April 1st to November 1st. By virtue of these bills the great industrial State of New York would withdraw protection for an indefinite period in many industries from a large fraction of the working women and one-ninth of all working children in the United States. This is a most calamitous example to set the other States, and it is the more egregious because New York has been held up as the model State in the protection of its working children* and has in recent years been slowly and painfully approaching the first rank in the protection of working women. Behind both these bills it is generally recog-

nized that there stand not patriotism, but the canning interests and those farming interests which prefer a "six-penny boy" to a man with a man's pay.

The Brown Bills

The Brown bills were preceded in New York, even before war was declared, by a relaxation of other labor laws by the State Industrial Commission in the Curtiss Aeroplane Works.

On April 12th the Governor of Vermont approved an act which went into effect immediately, to the effect that "The Commissioner of Industries may, with the approval of the Governor, suspend the operation of the laws of this State relating to the hours of employment of women and children while the United States is at war."

Connecticut and New Hampshire have passed bills allowing the Governor to set aside all child-labor and hour restrictions, but these bills are safeguarded, as will be shown later. Already, without legislative action, one Connecticut law had been cleverly set aside in favor of war work, even before the war. Amy Hewes* tells of the advantage taken by the Bridgeport munition makers of a weak point in the night-work law. "At the beginning of the war," she says, "it was supposed that Connecticut legislation prohibited night work for women. The labor law, however, merely forbade work for women after 10 o'clock. Consequently, with the rush of war work women were employed till 10 o'clock, kept idle from 10 to midnight, and then set to work again." Connecticut is also one of many States which have made short shrift in munition work of laws insuring sanitation and safety.

Relaxation Opposed

Not content with suspending the school law without special legislation, the Pennsylvania Legislature is considering a bill authorizing the Governor to suspend any restrictions relating to labor. The Iowa House passed a bill of the same nature which was, however, killed in the Senate. There is a bill before the New Hampshire Legislature giving the Governor the right to authorize farmers to withdraw their thirteen-year-old boys from school if they need them.

There are probably no State labor and education officials who are not besieged by demands from manufacturers in the most varied industries for suspension of labor laws. Fortunately many State officials oppose relaxation. The New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture is one of these. He believes that "the farmers in my State would be the first to protest against sending indiscriminately boys and girls from our cities and larger towns to farms in an

* The information given as to the states covers as well as possible to about May 15 and is gathered from many sources but mainly from National Child Labor Committee & A. A. for Labor Legislation.

* See Bulletin on this subject recently published by Children's Bureau.

* Survey, January, 1917.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations



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HELP TAKE THE STATE
CENSUS JUNE 11TH-25TH.
HUNDREDS OF WOMEN
HAVE VOLUNTEERED.
HUNDREDS MORE ARE
NEEDED

Let Your Slogan Be

Suffrage and Service

MARY GARRETT HAY,
Chairman of the N. Y. City Woman
Suffrage Party.

MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE,
Chairman War Service Committee
Woman Suffrage Party of New York
City.

effort to provide farm labor. I think I am safe in saying that if such a thing was done we would need two farmers to look after one boy and teach him how to do the simple things that he might be able to do."

Equally emphatic statements of disapproval come from Superintendents of Education in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and many cities, and from Governors or Labor Commissioners of a dozen States. In some States the Industrial Welfare Commission has emphatically refused to use its discretionary powers to suspend the law in certain industries. As long as no conflicting authority overrides them or as long as actual legislation is not passed these official decisions provide safety.

Federal Authorities Disapprove

Except in so far as the Federal Child-Labor law applies, opposition of State officials and citizens alone can prevent suspension of State labor laws. Nevertheless, the moral effect of disapproval by Federal authorities is great. Two members of the National Defense Council have expressed themselves as opposed. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker is President of the National Consumers' League, which is making a strong fight to preserve State labor laws. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, made the following statement of his position to the American Association of Labor Legislation: "It is of great national concern that at the outset of the war this country should maintain a scientific program of legal protection for war workers in the interests both of maximum production and of human conservation. We must not permit overzeal to lead to the weakening of our protective standards, and hence to the breaking down of the health and productiveness of labor." Secretary Wilson, of the Labor portfolio, and Commissioner Claxton, of the Federal Bureau of Education, also express themselves as strongly opposed.

The National Council of Defense has appointed a Committee on Labor, on which sit representatives of the National Consumers' League and of organized labor. In a series of resolutions the Council (1) "urges that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards. When economic or other emergencies arise requiring changes of standards the same should be made only after such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense; (2) urges upon Legislatures of States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining existing safeguards of health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standard in State laws or rulings affecting labor should be taken without the declaration of the National Defense Council that such departure is essential for effective pursuit of national defense; (3) urges that before adjournment Legislatures del-

egate to the Governor of their States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in labor laws when such suspensions or modifications shall be requested by the National Defense Council, and such suspension or modification when made shall continue for a specified period and not longer than the duration of the war."

These resolutions are in accord with the principle laid down for such war overwork as may be unavoidable by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which is substantially the principle adopted by the National Child Labor Committee and the National Consumers' League.

"Any legal exemptions granted for extraordinary emergencies should be only for the briefest possible period and with conditions stated in specific form. They should be issued only after official investigation, due notice, and public hearing."

Already some States are responding to this national appeal. The New Hampshire and Connecticut acts referred to above authorize the Governor to suspend labor laws at the request of the Council of National Defense only.* The Governors of Maryland and of Indiana have announced that they will sign no bills not approved by the Council, and both Iowa and Pennsylvania are considering as alternatives to the vicious bills already spoken of others embodying the Council's recommendations.

Uneconomic Conditions

The opposition to wholesale relaxation by representatives of reform organizations and by those in charge of national defense is not based solely on humanitarian principles. It is based mainly on the principle that injurious working conditions are uneconomic. That war overwork in England proved to be wasteful will be shown in the next article. This country already furnishes us a few examples from its war work. The battleships Louisiana and Connecticut were built at the same time. It took 500 men working ten hours a day the same time to finish 60.7 per cent. of the work on the Louisiana that it took 470 men on an eight-hour shift to complete 63.9 per cent. of the work on the Connecticut.

At the outset of the European war the Remington Arms Company were running on a long day. In August, 1915, it put 1,000 men on an eight-hour day, and in January, 1916, extended the eight-hour day to 6,500. This firm says: "We believe that the eight-hour day provides most efficiency in quality of work performed and adds to rather than diminishes quantity of turn-out."

The Remedy

If bad working conditions really mean decreased output, unsafeguarded relaxation of labor laws is no patriotic act to meet a war

* This in addition to the bad school bill previously mentioned.

(Continued on page 34)

The Suffrage Question in Washington

Before the Rules Committee

AT this writing the resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House is still pending before the Rules Committee. The three members of that committee whose favorable votes were withheld last week because of their disapproval of the picketing of the White House and the Capitol have not yet reconsidered, so far as can be learned, and the action of the Rules Committee cannot at present be predicted.

The fact that the Rules Committee situation was acute appeared so clearly after the hearing and Representative Harrison's statement on May 18 that strenuous efforts were made by friends of suffrage in Congress to persuade Miss Paul and her organization to abandon the picketing policy. Illogical as it may be on the part of members of Congress to vote against the great principle of equal suffrage because they disapprove the acts of some advocates of that principle, some members do take that attitude, and allow the pickets to impede the progress of the federal amendment. To the persuasions of suffrage members of the House, therefore, Mrs. Catt added an appeal in behalf of the two million suffragists of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that the pickets be withdrawn. And in order to make it plain to all members of Congress in particular and to the public in general that the picketing does not represent this great body of suffragists, the appeal was made in the form of an open letter, which was given to the press. Miss Paul has not yet replied to the letter, but has announced through the newspapers that the picketing will continue, and the pickets are still on duty.

The Congressional Committee of the National Association is continuing its efforts to secure the necessary votes for a favorable report from the Rules Committee. With that accomplished, the resolution creating a suffrage committee will be on the House calendar.

At Last! At Last!

At the moment of going to press the WOMAN CITIZEN is hailed from Washington with the good word that the Rules Committee has reported favorably on the creation of a House Committee on Woman Suffrage. The resolution, introduced by Judge Raker, of California, was known as Resolution No. 12.

Motion to report was made by Mr. Cantrill of Kentucky, Democrat, report to be made after the pending war measures have been disposed of. The motion was adopted by a vote of 6 to 5.

The ayes were: Cantrill of Ky., Foster of Ill., Lenroot of Wis., Schall of Minn., Wood of Ind., Pou of N. C., Chairman of the Committee.

The noes were: Garrett of Tenn., Harrison

of Miss. Kelly of Pa., Riordan of New York, Snell of New York.

Not voting: Campbell of Kansas.

Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a good suffragist, voted against the measure only because he did not approve of the provision to hold over the creation of the Committee until after the pending war measures have been disposed of.

Congressmen continue to insist that the number of favorable votes would have been larger if the picketing at the White House, against which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has protested in vain, had not alienated certain votes.

The Rules Committee is to be congratulated upon refusing to allow its record as a whole to be any longer belittled by undemocratic bias.

Veterans Meet Miss Rankin

On the evening of Tuesday, June 5, a reception was given at National Association headquarters in Washington to the Confederate Reunion visitors, to meet Miss Jeannette Rankin. This annual gathering of the Confederate Veterans brought to Washington also the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, numbering in all many thousands of the representative men and women of the South. It was a most auspicious opportunity to introduce to the South the first woman member of Congress, and the throngs that gathered at the beautiful Rhode Island Avenue house proved that the invitation was appreciated.

Dr. Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, now vested with new honor and distinction as Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, was at the head of the receiving line. Beside her stood Mrs. Catt, President, and next was Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Matron of Honor for the United Confederate Veterans. Assisting were Mrs. Caroline Loy Stewart, of Los Angeles, Cal., first vice-president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky of Troy, Ala., second vice-president general; Mrs. Lula Lovell, Denver, Colo., third vice-president general; Mrs. Eugene Little, of Wadesboro, N. C., treasurer-general; Mrs. Arthur Walcott, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, secretary general; Mrs. J. Norment Powell, of Washington, D. C., registrar general; Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, Norfolk, Va., custodian of flags; Mrs. E. T. Sells, Columbus, Ohio, custodian cross of honor; Mrs. Adelbert Warren Mears, of Baltimore, former president of the Maryland Division; Mrs. A. A. Campbell, of Wythville, Va., former president Virginia Division; Sister Esther Carlotta, S. R., St. Augustine, Fla., former president Florida Division; Mrs. Harriet S. Turner, president Jefferson Davis Chapter,

Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Washington, D. C., president District of Columbia Division; Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Philander Claxton, Mrs. William T. Baggett, Mrs. Kate Trenholme Abrahams, and Mrs. Helen Gardener, all of Washington, D. C.

Among the ushers were Miss Ruth Nelson, Miss Dorothy Dennett, Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, Miss Ellen Robinson.

Dr. Shaw spoke briefly of the significance of the reunion of Confederate Veterans in Washington at this time and the share that women are taking in national and international affairs. Mrs. Catt, Miss Rankin and Mrs. Odenheimer also made brief talks during the evening. An orchestra, stationed in the music room just off the large assembly room of the headquarters, played southern melodies and a program of patriotic songs.

Before the War Ends

Judge William Littleford, of Cincinnati, presiding at a great mass meeting on Mothers' Day, made this plea for the immediate granting of federal suffrage to women "as a war measure":

"Of all womanhood's qualities there is none more splendid than fidelity to her men folks in the hour of trouble. She asks not whether they be right or wrong. The mother sits by her criminal son at the bar of justice to plead for him when he has no other friend in the world. The wife in the police court begs the judge to give her drunken husband one more trial. As in the hour of disgrace, so in the hour of glory, the woman ministers to the needs of her men folk, watching in the hospital by the weary bed of pain, toiling at the midnight hour to prepare comforts for the men at the front, and braving even the terrors of the battlefield to bring comfort and solace and aid to the nation's defenders in the hour of deadly peril.

"In the coming awful months, and perhaps years of bloodshed and suffering and sacrifice, the women of America will stand by the men of America, faithful unto death. As the war goes on the men of this country will realize what the men of the countries now at war are coming to realize: first, that if women are expected to help a nation in time of war they ought to have a voice in whether or not the nation shall go to war; second, that if the women of all the nations of the earth are given a voice in the counsels of the nations the likelihood of wars in the future will be very much less than in the past.

"Before the end of the war it will become obvious to all American men that the women of this country are entitled to the right to vote; that it will uplift the entire race, both men, women, and children, to give women the right to vote; that the safety and welfare of the country demand that women should vote; that peace among the nations will be promoted by giving women the right to vote; and before the end of this war the men of America will come to see these things, and when they do they will no longer hesitate to bestow upon all the women of the land the right to suffrage."

Safeguarding Industrial Standards

(Continued from page 30)

take steps to protect the women in their local industries. At the same time, the state suffrage presidents were asked to make similar requests, through the local organizations, and if possible to secure the adoption of resolutions on the subject by the chambers of commerce. The letter to the 500 chambers of commerce read as follows:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association, as perhaps you know, has offered its services to the President and the Government for the war emergency. Its program, which is already in operation, includes the systematic efforts of its 2,000,000 women members to increase and conserve the food supply and to secure women workers where necessary to fill the places of men who are called to military service.

"Another function to which our Association is pledged in this emergency is to conserve the women workers themselves. This problem we recognize as one of the greatest the country has to meet, either in war or peace. Therefore I write, in the name of our Association, to ask whether we may not have your cooperation in the protection of women workers against the dangers accompanying the new and sudden industrial pressure. Through our state and local organizations all over the country, and our special committees appointed for the purpose, we shall do our utmost to educate the women on the subject and hold them to the proper standards of health and economic well-being for themselves and their families. Of employers we ask that they shall not lengthen the working hours of women, and that women who take the places of men, in business offices, stores, factories, or any other occupation, shall be paid at the same rate as men.

"Permit me to emphasize this latter point. We contend that the work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the rate of pay. We recognize also the unfairness to men and the injury to industrial standards in general resulting from the competition of low-paid woman labor. Furthermore, the women who take men's places in the war emergency have likewise to bear men's burdens in the support of their families.

"May we not have your cooperation in our effort to conserve the 'woman-power' of this country in this time of stress?"

Replies are coming in daily, and many of the chambers addressed pledge unreserved support to the National Association's efforts, especially to the principle of equal pay for equal work. Others promise due consideration of the subject by their governing boards.

The state suffrage presidents are rapidly appointing their vigilance committees, and at this writing some of the states are already canvassing their local employing concerns with the request for equal pay for men and women. The B. & O. Railroad voluntarily promised this,

and the Woman Suffrage Party of New York secured a similar promise from the United Cigar Stores. From the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which recently announced its intention to employ large numbers of women in men's places, we have obtained the assurance that this great corporation will also observe the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Meantime the newspapers have announced that Senator Overman of North Carolina and other opponents of the child labor law in Congress have started a movement for the repeal of this act. Suffragists will regard the first step in such direction as a call to arms, and we are preparing to justify the faith of Representative Keating, author of the national child labor bill, who says, "I am counting upon the women of the country to put the real punch into the fight against any attempt to modify or repeal this law."

The Industrial Department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is of course working in line with the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the chairman of that committee, has announced for her committee the slogan of equal pay for equal work, and women all over the country, to whom that cause necessarily appeals by reason of its fundamental justice and essential relation to the cause of political equality, are taking up the battle-cry with greatest zeal. Nothing is more truly national defense work than this—the protection of women and children against the industrial dangers of war time.

Watching Woman Suffrage Work By Fred B. Morrill*

I WAS an opponent of woman suffrage prior to its adoption in the state of Washington. I worked and voted against it each time it was before the male voters of the State. My training and environment had led me to believe that the affairs of government should be under the exclusive control of man. Yet it is with much pleasure that I embrace the opportunity of declaring that after carefully observing its effects during the time equal suffrage has been in operation in this State, I am convinced that my former views upon the subject were entirely wrong. I think that women vote as intelligently and as honestly as men, and I know that they are more interested in an honest and efficient government.

In the practice of my profession I have found women jurors earnest and conscientious, giving careful attention to the testimony of the witnesses and the instructions of the court, ever anxious to administer justice fairly and impartially.

Women are as much interested in good government and in the welfare of their country as men, and yet we have declared to the whole female sex that they cannot enjoy the right of

franchise just because they are women, although we have allowed the vile and the unclean, ignorant and vicious to vote, simply because they are of the male gender. That cannot be right and it is not treating the women fairly.

As men, we claim the right to decide whether women shall have the right of franchise. We are not even willing they should have the privilege of deciding that question for themselves. That is absurd and shows how selfish we men are. As men we even interpret the Federal Constitution against them.

I am heartily in sympathy with the movement for a Federal Law granting to women equal suffrage with the men. I believe they are entitled to it under the Constitution of the United States, a constitution that guarantees equal rights to all, regardless "of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

A Drivelling Muddle

"A drivelling muddle of crowded inefficiency" is the way the Sacramento Legislature was characterized before this spring's annual convention of California's State Federation of Women's Clubs, according to the account of the Los Angeles Times:

"To compare the strict and harmonious parliamentary procedure of the women's convention with a sitting of the Sacramento Legislature is invidious. There really is no comparison. The former, orderly, courteous, relevant, efficient—the latter, noisy, confused, irrelevant, and very smoky."

When Mrs. Seward Simons, president of the Friday Morning Club, declared that improvement would come through the election of women legislators she was cheered to the echo. California has yet to elect its first woman legislator. Six of the eleven full suffrage states have women in the lower houses of their legislatures.

Menace to War Workers

(Continued from page 31)

emergency. Even relaxation with safeguards should be only a last resort. It should not be allowed until all idle labor is occupied. This is the purpose of the woman's agricultural movement set on foot by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of all other movements which recruit for war service women now idle. This is the object also of the movement inaugurated by the National Child Labor Committee, to train the younger children and to use those of working age for healthy agricultural work, strictly supervised, and made a source of health for the child as well as wealth for the nation at war.

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* Mr. Morrill is a prominent lawyer of Spokane, Washington.

Has the War Made Women Inventors?

By Mary Ogden White

EVERY now and then some hard-pushed detractor of woman's political potentiality drags forth the query "where are your great women inventors," in a sort of befuddled insistence that superior inventive power inheres in man in causal relation to his divine right to vote. The war, which has served to throw some needed light on women's inventiveness, has led doubters to conclude that it is a war-made ability. Thus Mr. Garrett P. Serviss considers that Aladdin's Lamp was only a symbol of the human brain's hidden power, "which can perform miracles of achievement if its possessor will only rub it hard enough." And so he thinks that the European War has driven women into getting out their polishing utensils and rubbing up to the nth degree their hitherto unused brain powers, in order to invent substitutes for their old easy-going ways of doing things "rather more or less."

Mr. Serviss, himself, has performed the feat of putting three facts together, and drawing out of them a conclusion. These are his facts: (1) Women have been forced out into new paths; for, even the stay-at-home lady with her servants all departed to munition factories, has not escaped the general war cataclysm. (2) War has made demands never before thought of. A woman, for instance, invented the gas mask in Italy two years ago. A long time for the world to wait for gas masks? Well, who had ever needed gas masks before that? (3) And—fact three—upon the statement of an English patent agent, women are now getting out patents as never before. Said this London agent: "Including patents relating to motor cars, airplanes, and commercial objects, women's inventions in England alone have lately increased in number to as many as 500 in twelve months."

Therefore, Mr. Serviss and the London patent agent have come to think that only just now have women become inventors, and all because of the great war. A conclusion that is their own invention.

As a matter of history and legend, women have been inventors ever since the world began. The wife of the Fourth Emperor of China is accredited with having invented silk weaving; it was Adossa, the wife of Ninus, who is said to have invented aerial telegraphs; Noema taught the Jews the art of spinning in 1997 B. C.; the wife of Emperor Yao taught spinning in China in the 24th Century B. C.; Semiramis invented the chariot armed with scythes; Penthesilea, the Amazon, invented the javelin; Callirrhoe originated the art of drawing, being the first person to make a sketch in pencil of her betrothed husband; and Hypatia invented the planisphere and the astrolabe.

Mrs. Mary Kies invented a machine to weave

straw with a woof of silk or thread. Christian Shaw, a Scotch woman, was the first person to produce linen thread. This was in 1720. The wife of General Greene in 1790 invented the cotton gin, but made no fortune herself. In this she has had many fellows, for the woman who, according to Mr. Andrew Carnegie—quoted by Russell Conwell—invented the iron squeezers, which laid the foundation for all the steel millions of the United States, has had neither fame nor fortune. The wife of the Bristol shipbuilder, who suggested copper nails for ships, made a vicarious fortune—for her husband. And who knows anything at all about the American woman who patented a process for turning out horse-shoes on a big scale? It is said she saved her country \$250,000, in which economic advantage it is doubtful if she shared.

Mr. Russell Conwell is also the authority for stating that a farmer's wife invented the printing press, and that another unknown woman gave the idea of trolley switches to the world.

Who was that first American woman to obtain a patent, granted, it is said, in 1809? Her name has gone down in oblivion. Between the years 1790 and 1890, women were granted not quite 3,000 patents, but between 1884 and 1910 they patented in the United States of America alone 7,942 inventions. These varied from a baby jumper to a deep-sea telescope.

Never think that women's inventions have been confined to household improvements. It was Mrs. Martha J. Coston who invented the pyrotechnic signalling system called "Coston beacons." This system has long been in use for night signalling by the navies of the United States and Italy. Madame Curie, moreover, has refuted for all time the idea that women can not make excursions into the most abstruse sciences. In 1915, Mrs. Walter Frank Rittman aided her husband in perfecting his process of cheapening the production of gasoline. Without her aid he could not have perfected another process, also, the application of which, it is reputed, will make the United States independent of other nations in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Madame B. Pecourt invented a process for extracting cobalt from the minerals which contain it.

The *Women Lawyers' Journal*, surveying fifty patents granted to women inventors in 1914, notes among others a patent for a system of electrical distribution and control; electric engine-starters; an automatic lubricator for a journal-box; a new form of rivet; a wheeled luggage carrier; a parachute garment to be worn by aeronauts, and a portable warming appliance for the beds of invalids. In the *New York Tribune* of March 3, 1917, were reported two inventions by women, one of a submarine

to submerge in eight minutes instead of ten, invented by Mrs. Anna Staley of Ohio, and the other a boot for "drop-foot," a common ailment among soldiers not accustomed to continuous foot strain. This was invented by Miss Halle, a well-known sculptress of Chelsea, London.

Innumerable inventions have been made by women during this war to alleviate the distress of the sick and wounded. In November, 1916, Miss Mary Davies, bacteriologist at Ris-Orangeis Hospital in France, completed experiments which minimize the danger of wound infection. One of the greatest causes of infection discovered by the hospitals has been from pieces of clothing shot into the bodies of injured soldiers. Miss Davies's experiments consist in a treatment of cloth by antiseptic substances so that after months of subjection to all forms of germs it remains absolutely sterile. Last June, 1916, Miss Johanna Stiefvater invented an illuminating eye-shield. Long ago Mme. E. Bellanger invented an apparatus for drying sterilised objects by the evacuation of steam and of preserving them as dried.

For their own home tasks, here is a casual little summary of a few things recent patent office records accredit to women:

A pan for collecting spot from oven walls; a portable bed warmer for the sick; a portable folding wardrobe; a parcel post egg carrier; a knee-rest for crutches; a go-cart cover; a mending patch; a direction indicator for automobiles; a security envelope; a shipping package; a disinfecting poultry roost; a new combination for preserving eggs; a patent drinking cup; sanitary garbage cans; ash-cart covers; devices for removing hot dishes from the ovens.

Mme. Fritsche patented a galvanic chain for sanitary purposes; Mlle. Auerbach invented a comb which brings a liquid directly upon hairy leather; Mlle. Dosne invented a pocket typewriting machine.

From sweeping before her own door-step to cleaning the public streets is a direct and natural step. And it is said to have been Mme. Rozet Larouge who invented an automatic machine for washing public roads.

It is more than reasonable to suppose that bringing woman into new callings has extended the reach of her inventive skill in the past three years. Her record shows that what she has undertaken has benefited by her resourcefulness. As women participate in civic life more and more this resourcefulness will be called out to meet the new demands upon it. It is a pity that the proved ability of woman to respond to calls upon her inventive genius has in the past been withheld from the common human needs of the world because of a preconceived notion that "women were not inventive."

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"The Woman Citizen."

ITS very name is an omen and a promise of its future—"The Woman Citizen." Suffragists in christening their new journal have looked beyond the short period which will elapse until their fight for equal representation at the polls is won to the years in which their task will be not to get the vote, but to train the new citizen in using the vote, and through them to lead the nation to a new understanding of the vision of democracy.

It is not an easy task. Probably never again will the womanhood of the country be so tractable as it was in the days when the revered "Woman's Journal" was the oracle for all. In those days most women thought of suffrage as children do of fairyland.

The vision blinded their souls with its beauty, and they forgot the practical details. They questioned the inspiration of their leaders little more than children contradict the story-teller who places the fairies behind the rainbow or at the golden door in the sunset. Those were the days when women dreamed and hoped for suffrage, but few dared proclaim their belief from the housetops. Their journal was a heroic thing in spirit, but in fact a pathetic record of a few converts in high places, and much brave argument to which all nodded assent.

Today "The Woman Citizen" takes up the story in the hour of victory. It has a President's words to flaunt on its first page: "We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Its editors have the calm certainty in their hearts that ere that President retires from office he will make good those words in reference to women.

When that time comes the task of "The Woman Citizen" will be still to lead and inspire the thought of the women citizens—women who by now are fearfully skilful in thinking their own thoughts without leadership. Already the suffrage world is divided into two apparently irreconcilable camps. Already those who are voters in the Western states have divided along political lines of cleavage devised by men. Nobody may say what influences of the war may tend to separate the women into still more new schools of thought.

It is an unknown and dangerous territory for which "The Woman Citizen" has set sail, but fair winds of public sympathy are speeding her on, and with high hearts and a sturdy hand at the wheel she will come safely to the land of unparalleled opportunity.—*Editorial in New York Tribune, June 5, 1917.*

English Women in War Service

IN England it is estimated that 800,000 women have gone out to work who did not do so before the war. The number of women who have been substituted for men in industries, including controlled firms, but excluding all government establishments, are 376,000. There are 139,000 women employed in government works, including arsenals, dockyards and national shell-filling and projectile factories; 23,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits and 52,000 in transportation.



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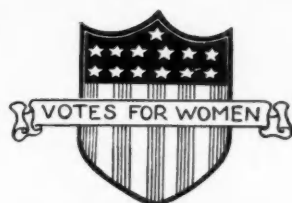
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try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
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the United States.

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toward the cause of woman suffrage
and her faith in woman's irresistible
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¶ The price asked for *The Woman Citizen* is so
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64TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1.

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein):
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 64th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

December 7, 1915, by Senator Sutherland, of
Utah, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and Sen-
ator Thompson, of Kansas.
Referred in the Senate to Committee on Woman
Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate on January 8, with a
favorable recommendation.

IN THE HOUSE:

December 6, 1915, by Representatives Raker,
Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden.
Referred in the House to the Judiciary Com-
mittee, and by it to its sub-committee No. 1.
Reported to the Judiciary Committee by the
sub-committee on February 13, 1916, with
recommendation that the Judiciary Com-
mittee report it to the House without recom-
mendation. By a vote of 9 to 7, on February
15, the Judiciary Committee returned the
amendment to sub-committee No. 1 with in-
structions to hold until December 14. On
March 14, the Judiciary Committee by unani-
mous consent agreed to take final Committee
action on the amendment on March 28. On
March 28, the Judiciary Committee by a
vote of 10 to 9 postponed indefinitely all
Constitutional amendments.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

On the calendar awaiting action.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee reported
favorably on the creation of a Suffrage Com-
mittee for the House, action to await dis-
posal of pending war measures.

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**PUBLISHERS OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN,
171 Madison Ave., New York.**

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 16, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

The Nationalization of Suffrage

THERE was a time when Susan B. Anthony might have been said to carry her National Suffrage Association around in the pocket of her old black alpaca.

She sent out the calls for conventions, secured the speakers and hired the halls. Where snap judgment was needed she took it and told her co-workers about it afterward and hoped they could find it in their hearts to forgive her. Which they joyously did.

A great deal of water has run under the mill since those first days. A great deal had run under it before Miss Anthony resigned the leadership of the association, she herself being one of the first to recognize the wide new channel of things, the spread from state to state. But in the end, as in the beginning, Miss Anthony never lost sight of suffrage as a national issue.

It is pre-eminently as a nation-wide issue that suffrage stands before the country today. There is not a state in the Union in which suffrage interest is not clearly, even acutely defined. Reference to the directory of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, printed on another page, will give an idea of the extent of the grip of the question upon the United States of America. State by state, the whole country is lining up for action on it. The association which Miss Anthony carried around in her pocket has become a gigantic organization. The total number of its state headquarters alone is 56. New York City has 18 more all its own. It is the sum of all this that nationalizes suffrage, and that nationalization of the issue is never to be lost sight of. State boundaries fall away before it, for no state is really won for suffrage until the nation is won.

Suffragists are thinking nationally as never before. As never before the Federal Suffrage Amendment is the immediate objective. Laggard, reluctant, conditioned in its coming, last week's appointment of a House Committee on suffrage yet scored another forward step in the national suffrage program and marked a signal victory for the tactics of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was due to the initiative of the Committee's Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and her co-worker, Mrs. Helen Gardener, of tried and proved political sagacity, that the House Committee was secured. With it suffrage should fare better in the future than it has in the past and the inevitable passage of the federal suffrage amendment be the sooner assured.

With it the House should be the sooner convicted of the

necessity of lining up for this essential measure, irrespective of Party. Running true to historical form, the Rules Committee was able to condition a delay of action on its own report to create a House Suffrage Committee. Not until measures pending in behalf of the war to assure democracy abroad are disposed of may American women hope to see their government establish facilities to assure democracy at home.

This War to End War

NO one is likely to accuse the women of America of having sought or wanted war. There is nothing in war as a "game" that appeals to women. Except for the President of the United States nobody has received as much vituperative contumely for holding off from war as women have. Backed to the wall, Mr. Wilson took, standing, every indignity that could be heaped upon him while he sought for a solution of the international problem that would save America from the war scourge. But he had to give in to the sweeping and terrible inevitability of the tide that he sought long and faithfully to stem. And women have had to give in. War is here. Our hopes, our gods, our prayers have not availed. No jockeying with the pacifist past can save the world now. Only the straightest, bravest forward riding will save now. However the war may have been intrigued in the beginning, by capital, by secret diplomacy, war is here. And superior to all intrigue of either diplomacy or capital is an ideal that is sustaining the world today—the ideal of democracy. Right way or wrong way to go about saving democracy in the beginning, democracy is in to the hilt and has to cut its way out. Obnoxious as war is to women there can be no half-hearted endorsement by women of America's stand in this war. Of every mother's daughter it is required that she stand and deliver in loyalty, in service, in money, in life itself. The Administration is not proving picayunish in its demands on America's women. The women will not fail it. Nor will they fail to hold before it, as they serve and pay and die for America, the crass bias with which this great undemocratic country professes democracy so long as women are excluded from "the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments," the crass injustice, the littleness, the weakness of asking and receiving illimitable support from women while denying political recognition to women.

For on one thing women are resolved, there will be no more decreeing of war without woman's voice in the decree.

Southern Women as Public Registrars

EVER since June 5 officials and press and public have been loud in their praise of the women of Jackson, Tenn., who served their country as public registrars that day. There were fourteen of the women and they shouldered every responsibility on an exactly equal footing with men. In the result not a penny has to be certified for payment on their account, work and expense being their free-will offering to the state.

In another column will be found a vivid account of this interesting social experiment, given by Miss Sue S. White, Recording Secretary of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Inc., the very active southern suffrage organization presided over by Mrs. Guilford Dudley.

Without a particle of difficulty, smoothly, skillfully, tactfully, these southern women have buried in a deep grave the ghost of an old-time conviction that woman would have to come down from her southern pedestal in order to render public political service. There was no coming down. On the contrary, there was a pulling up. There was no rubbing of the bloom off the peach. On the contrary, southern woman seems never before to have engaged the chivalrous attention of southern man so completely.

One admirable feature of the Jackson situation was the response of the negro women to do their bit in the handling of their own people. Their faithfulness and help resulted in special credit being accorded them in public estimation.

To those who know southern women this word of the skill and efficiency with which the group of brilliant Jackson women fitted their talents to public service in public places is not startling. Like English women, southern women have a rather particular heritage of interest in abstract political and civic questions. As the South wakes to the concrete availability of this interest, the admirable capacity of her women is bound to come more and more into play.

Is it too much to hope that men everywhere are coming to see and believe that what is worthy in humanity, in womanhood, is not lightly subject to circumstance and environment, but able to stand and withstand, and still be human, still be woman?

Mothers Not Being Persons

THE Board of Trade in the town of Pinnacle has discovered the town babies. It bustled about at a great rate last week getting up a plan for their improvement. But as Pinnacle is now-and-ever-shall-be-world-without-end a man regulated town, the Board of Trade never once thought of anything so effeminate as appointing mothers on its program. It was perfectly competent to teach women how to be mothers with one hand tied behind its back. Now the mothers of Pinnacle are by long habit non-resistant in civic matters. But when they were bid to go to three meetings a day for seven days and listen to four men speakers at a session tell how to manage their own special job, they became "conscientious objectors" and refrained from being drafted.

Thus it happened that the gentleman who raged at the selfish heartlessness of bottle feeding, and gave detailed instructions in nature's own infant-food methods, poured forth his soul to a

scattered handful of bachelors and high school children coralled with difficulty to make up a last minute audience.

The Board of Trade is still grumbling because "You never can get anything done right in Pinnacle."

Put specialists in the job of Motherhood into your city plans next time, gentlemen of the Board of Trade, and see if you don't come out better. Mothers may not be persons out your way, but you will have a hard time getting them to accept this verdict when it comes to bettering their babies.

Strong Enough for Any Demands

THE New York State Woman Suffrage Party is giving its services from June 11 to 25 to Governor Whitman for the taking of the military census. This is a census of state resources, and will include every man and woman between the ages of 16 and 50.

Two outstanding features of the work of the New York State Suffrage Party will not soon be forgotten—their alacrity and their preparedness. Scarcely had the bill for this census passed the legislature before Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, offered the well-oiled machinery of the Party to the Governor. Promptly a suffrage organizer of experience and ability, Mrs. Jeannette Sterling Greve, was loaned by the suffragists to Adjutant General Stotesbury's office in Albany, and became a field secretary on Miss Esther Lape's staff of workers, going from county to county for the purpose of lining up resources.

In two counties, Westchester and Nassau, the entire work of the census is in the hands of suffrage leaders. Mrs. William J. Belknap of Oscawanna presented a plan to the chairman of the census committee of Westchester County Commission of General Safety offering the services of the suffragists without cost to state or county. The plan was so able in its details, that the commission could do nothing less than accept it.

In Nassau County, the Home Defense Committee's chairman looked on the smooth-running suffrage organization and found it good. He therefore coralled its chairman, Mrs. Frederick Greene, and turned the entire census-taking over to her forces. Mrs. Greene's plan of procedure sounds like the quintessence of efficiency. It follows election district lines wherever possible, so as to confuse the men of the county as little as possible.

Local suffrage headquarters have been offered in almost every county for registration centers. Much of the work will be house-to-house visiting, but in spite of the fact that they are in the midst of their own political campaign with a suffrage referendum at the polls in November pressing heavily upon them, over-burdened suffragists gallantly assumed the task, knowing only too well what such a canvass means. In Westchester, for instance, 2,000 women have undertaken to visit a total of 60,000 families. In Manhattan alone, 232 election districts will be covered by the women of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, under the direction of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman. Mr. Ernest Goodrich of the Municipal Research Bureau, who has charge of the census work of the city, has appointed Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the City Party to have charge of all work done by women and

women's organizations. When it is remembered that New York State holds about a tenth of the population of the country, it may be seen that the census taking will be no light matter.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has been at full-speed ahead for five years. It is on the last lap of a second consecutive political campaign. It has been forced by the intensity of these campaigns to become a working force, writing efficiency large all across the state. Its party form follows every political curve and indentation of New York. There is no cross-roads, where its trained workers are not on guard. This is why at a moment's notice, it could send out an S. O. S. call and have 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 official women at attention. This is why even from remote Essex in the Adirondack Mountains, Mrs. Katherine Notman, one of the old guard among suffrage leaders, could calmly flash back an immediate answer to state headquarters in response to the demand for census takers: "The Woman Suffrage Party is strong enough to satisfy any demands which the League for Home Defense may make."

Help Wanted

IT is to be remembered that the *Woman Citizen* is neither a magazine nor a newspaper and yet it must, in some measure, fill the functions of both.

It wants to present to its readers certain lively bits of information that only the National American Woman Suffrage Association is in a position to be possessed of, and it wants to transmit information that only the state suffrage organizations are in a position to hand on to the "National" to be transmitted. The "National" is so close at hand that the *Woman Citizen* can close a grip on it at any moment and make it stand and deliver its news. But the state organizations are far away, many of them. For their state news the *Woman Citizen* must depend upon their presidents and press chairmen.

In the first two numbers it was not possible to make the news function of the magazine adequately representative. But in this third number the balance is fairly struck, and suffrage news from North, South, East and West will be found in another place.

The columns of the *Woman Citizen* will be wide open to suffrage news from every state, without partiality. But to do justice to every state we must have the co-operation of every state organization. Let each state president instruct her press chairman to see to it that the *Woman Citizen* receives all news of special state suffrage activities, personality sketches, and photographs of the interesting people who are forward in state suffrage work, suffrage legislative action, etc. Those presidents and press chairmen who neglect this are sure to be chagrined by an unfortunate comparison between the showing made by their own state and other states. And the fault will not be the *Woman Citizen's*.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, announces that five thousand of the necessary ten thousand dollars for the Y. M. C. A. unit for the Niagara camp has already been raised by her committee.

Editor's Table

BRANTING and another Socialist named Wennerstroem continue to demand parliamentary suffrage for women in Sweden.

Women having been assured of their right to vote on local option elections in Indiana rejoiced prematurely when it was announced at Wheatfield that the "drys" had ousted the only saloon there. The following day their votes were thrown out. This is a good illustration of what would happen in case of a suffrage referendum to women, which some opponents of suffrage have characterized as the "fair, orderly, and just method of procedure." In other words, first ascertain by a vote of the women that the majority of them desire a thing, then pitch the result into the discard.

Senator C. L. McNary, who succeeds Harry Lane as United States Senator from Oregon, has announced that he will work on behalf of national woman suffrage, national prohibition, and any movement to suppress gambling in the necessities of life.

Charles W. Jewett, candidate for mayor of Indianapolis, Ind., has pledged himself to "see that women are placed in responsible positions in all departments where their knowledge and peculiar fitness will be of benefit to the city." Mr. Jewett favors courts for women with women judges and officers, women sanitary inspectors, matrons of public institutions and a woman on the board of health.

Pointing out that suffragists stand for equal pay for equal work and that war would throw women into men's jobs, the Central Labor Union of Omaha has gone on record as opposing any attempt to repeal the law passed by the recent Legislature giving partial suffrage to Nebraska women.

Was it design or plain idiocy, ask Florida women, that led the experienced business men of Aurantia, Fla., to vote equal municipal suffrage and an entirely feminine government for their town without providing for taxation for the conduct of business? The women, therefore, have to make gold bricks without any gilding and carry a government by voluntary subscriptions, besides serving without pay.

The headquarters of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League were thrown open in Columbia to friends and the public on Friday afternoon, May 23, and for two hours, during which time the suffragists were at home, the rooms were filled to their utmost capacity with visitors. Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, supervisor of headquarters, appeals to local leagues for donations of a couch, easy chairs, bookshelves, bookcases, pictures, table scarfs or money to purchase same.

Mrs. Amelia Woodall, president of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association, lost all her own personal effects in the destruction of her sister's home in the recent Atlanta fire, but as soon as it was daylight and she could reach a telephone she called all the members of her organization and appointed them a committee of the whole to work with the Red Cross for the immediate relief of those who passed through the fiery furnace.

Living Pictures

HOW to raise money for suffrage work is a perennial problem. This question was the subject of a symposium at the recent Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference. Among the many plans set forth, Mrs. Mary Cooper, of Kansas, described one that she has found particularly successful. It is her own invention, though she acknowledged that she borrowed the idea from the movies.

Mrs. Cooper has been raising money for the Olno suffragists by getting up performances of an Americanized version of "How the Vote Was Won," in which American local color is substituted for the strongly British local color of the original. The novel idea, by which the receipts have been greatly swelled, is to have the play preceded by a series of "living pictures." Each of these tableaux is an advertisement. The merchants are willing to pay handsomely for them, as soon as they understand the idea.

The merchant tells Mrs. Cooper what he wants to advertise, and she arranges the tableau, and provides the performers from among the local suffragists. The larger the number of persons who take part, the more of their friends buy tickets, and the greater is the local interest aroused in the evening's entertainment.

One "living picture" that proved very popular showed two contrasted breakfasts. It was arranged for a firm that sold electrical appliances for household convenience. The stage represented a farm kitchen. The farmer was seen waiting impatiently for his breakfast. His wife came in, hurried, nervous and dishevelled, went through the dumb sham of cooking chops and burning them, and he found them uneatable and went off very cross. In the second scene, the husband and wife were seen sitting together at the breakfast table, calm and cheerful, toasting bread with an electric toaster, making coffee with an electric lamp, etc. It was so arranged that the audience could smell the coffee and the toast. After breakfast the husband showed his satisfaction by the gayety and affection of his gestures.

One living picture advertised a hardware store. The stage presented a counter of the store and an exhibition of aluminum ware going on, with girls showing off all the different utensils to interested customers. A jeweller's advertisement was a table covered with glittering wedding presents, and the bride standing beside it in her wedding dress and veil. The tableau advertising a bank showed the interior of the bank, with all sorts of persons, old and young, coming to make deposits or to draw out their money. (In that town, a rival bank was much aggrieved because by some oversight it had not been asked to advertise also.) A store that was to hold a special sale of men's bathrobes had fifteen or sixteen men file out upon the stage and group themselves before the audience, each wearing a different kind of bathrobe. Ice cream and candy stores are advertised by tableaux of children eating their wares, and seeming greatly to enjoy the good things; a photographer by a studio where the sitter moves and makes a fuss, and other laughable things happen, or sometimes by a little boy trying to take the photographs of other children; a dealer in victrolas, by good dancers dancing gracefully to the music; a furniture store by a room prettily furnished and a young matron serving tea there to her friends from a tea table,

with a sewing girl sitting at work at one side, and pulling out drawer after drawer of a little sewing table.

In one town a druggist was about to hold a "one cent sale" i. e., a sale where, if you buy a bottle of anything at the regular price, by paying one cent more you can get two bottles. The living picture represented his store, with a sale going on, people crowding up to buy, and bearing off all sorts of objects, with the prices plainly marked upon them. When a drug store is shown upon the stage, it is an effective part of the decorations to have two girls, one with scanty hair and the other with a great deal, stand side by side with their backs to the audience, as an advertisement of a hair tonic—"before and after using."

These living pictures pay the merchants even better than advertising in the press, because an advertisement in the newspaper meets the eye along with many other things, while for five minutes the attention of the whole audience is concentrated upon the tableau. An easel stands at the side of the stage, and the name of each firm is displayed there while its exhibit is given. Mrs. Cooper has relays of helpers ready waiting, one set to clear the stage and the other to bring on the next picture; and she has been able to put on fifteen pictures in an hour.

The suffrage play follows and the whole entertainment closes within a reasonable time.

Anyone wishing further particulars can write to Mrs. Cooper, in care of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

The idea is capital; and it can be utilized by anyone getting up a play, whether for suffrage, or war relief, or any other good object.

A. S. B.

Rubbing It In

THE war is bringing new strength to all the old arguments for equal suffrage, besides adding many fresh ones.

Take the old slogan, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Except where a good reason can be shown to the contrary, everyone has an equitable right to be consulted in regard to his own concerns. The laws he must obey and the taxes he must pay are matters which closely concern him; and this truth is going to be rubbed into men and women alike, by the new war taxes.

The opponents of equal suffrage have answered this argument by declaring that fewer women than men are taxpayers. The suffragists have pointed out that everybody pays indirect taxes on almost everything. The meaning of indirect taxes is now going to be brought home to the public, with new force. After this it will be hard to convince any woman that she pays no tax.

But the fundamental reason for equal suffrage is not the payment of taxes. Benjamin Franklin, or some other old worthy, said, "Even if a man has no property on which he is taxed, his life and liberty are things of some importance." The close connection of government with life and liberty is just now being vividly shown.

The pure milk question used to be quoted to prove that politics is "not outside the home but inside the baby." Now government action is going to settle the question what sort of solid food the average citizen will have inside him, or whether he will have any food at all.

Wise or unwise government has always affected the public welfare profoundly, but now it is doing this openly and visibly, and so conspicuously that the blindest can see it. Many women have felt as if government had not much to do with them. But, as Lucy Stone said half a century ago, "The government can take any mother's son out to be shot, and afterwards it puts its bloody hand in her pocket to help pay the bills." She may send her boy out with enthusiasm to fight for his country and for world-democracy; but in whatever land she lives, and whether she approves of the war or not, she must send him if the government demands him.

Napoleon said women ought not to interest themselves in politics. A brilliant Frenchwoman answered, "Sir, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should wish to know the reason why."

Every war, however just it may be, necessarily carries with it a great number of painful accompaniments which bring home to the average man and woman the close connection between government and daily life—a connection that many of them do not half realize in time of peace. If war does not literally cut off women's heads it cuts off their hopes, their liberties, their means of livelihood, their food supply, and their children. They accept these sacrifices whole-heartedly when they feel them to be necessary; but they naturally want to know the reason why. War stimulates in women both the study of public questions and the wish for a vote; and it stimulates in men the sense of justice toward women, and the conviction that, since women must share the burdens, they should also share the ballot.

That is one reason for the unprecedented advance which the equal suffrage movement has made, during the present war, and the end of that advance is not yet.

A. S. B.

Why the Yellow?

SOME of the younger suffragists have lately asked when and why yellow was chosen as the color of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

It was done when the friends of equal rights were rejoicing over the granting of municipal woman suffrage in Kansas in 1887. This was the first large victory that the cause had won in this country for nearly twenty years. After the granting of suffrage by Wyoming in 1869 and by Utah in 1870, there was a long period during which the school ballot was given in a number of States, but nothing bigger. Therefore, when so important a state as Kansas took a long step forward, we felt very happy about it.

Kansas is "the Sunflower State." There was a saying in those days "Woman Suffrage follows the advance of civilization, as the sunflower follows the wheel-track and the plough." Yellow was chosen because it was the sunflower color. The Suffrage Association adorned its letter paper with sunflowers, and the suffragists took to wearing little bows of yellow ribbon. When Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Lucy E. Anthony and I compiled a book of suffrage readings and recitations (now long out of print), we called it "The Yellow Ribbon Speaker."

Yellow was Lucy Stone's favorite color; but that was merely a happy coincidence. It had nothing to do with its choice by the Association.

Today the suffrage color is more appropriate than ever, since, it may well stand for the golden dawn of equal suffrage that is now breaking over all the world.

A. S. B.

Foes of Democracy

THE opponents of equal rights for women are at bottom enemies of democracy. Most of them do not know it; but the fact crops out on all occasions.

Now that the House of Commons in England has voted for woman suffrage 329 to 40, the opponents in America are pinning all their hopes to the slim chance that the House of Lords will defeat the bill. Some of them are openly and shamelessly expressing this hope in the press. On any other subject, they would look upon it as an outrage for the non-representative upper chamber to defy the expressed will of the representatives of the people; but any means seem right to them that may delay the coming of women suffrage. They have lost all hope of ultimately preventing it.

A. S. B.

Wanted, More Food

AMONG the many good things done by the Suffrage Association, nothing is better than its nation-wide campaign to increase the production of food. People still fail to realize how great the need next winter is going to be. If the world is to be fed, America will have to feed it. The time for planting is not yet quite over, but it soon will be. Every woman who controls even a small patch of ground should have it planted. When a miserly old man, in "Ivanhoe," is preparing to treat for the ransom of his daughter, who has been carried off, a friend urges him to be liberal in his offers, and adds: "The gold thou shalt spare in her cause will hereafter give thee as much agony as if it were poured molten down thy throat." The ground that we could have planted and did not, will be a cause of bitter regret to us before a year is out. Every ounce of food is going to be of value. Let every woman heed the appeal of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for both food conservation and food increase.

A. S. B.

The Bullet Before the Ballot

TWO hundred girl students of the Petrograd Technical Institute have entered their names on the rolls of a female regiment raised by Lieutenant Butchkareff. The aim is immediately to start to the front and to fight in all respects under the same conditions as men.

Scores of girls and women, anxious to fight, appeared at the offices of the League of Equal Rights for Women, which had expressed its approval of Lieutenant Butchkareff's plan.

The League is the Russian affiliation of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president.

Russian women are waiting to receive the franchise according to the most trustworthy advices from Petrograd. Meantime they are ready to receive the bullet with a loyalty that must prove very destructive to the ballot-for-the-bullet argument of opponents of woman suffrage.

National Suffrage and Party Politics

Special Correspondence from Washington.

THE tables are turned and suffrage is now definitely a party asset. The past week in Congress has established this fact beyond the shadow of a doubt. Leaders on both sides who once had to be sought and persuaded to support the federal amendment were suddenly disclosed contesting for the initiative in bringing it forward. So determined, indeed, was the rivalry that there was danger for a time that the amendment would be forced to premature vote on party lines, and thus defeated. For neither party has votes enough to pass it as a party measure. And each has votes enough to defeat it if the other attempts to pass it as a party measure.

Leaders Seeking Party Issues

To read the situation correctly, it must be clearly understood in the first place that both parties are fretting under their obligations of non-partisanship on the war measures. The leaders of both sides, with eyes on the elections a year hence, are looking for party issues. Suffrage seems to them a good one—so good that neither party is willing to let the other take the lead in suffrage legislation.

In the second place, the joint resolution embodying our amendment is now before the Judiciary Committee, but this committee has shown no disposition to report it to the House. The House rules provide for the discharge of a committee from consideration of a given measure by a majority vote of the House, but the National American Woman Suffrage Association had not asked for this action, believing it to be fruitless at this time because of the agreement of the House leaders and the Democratic caucus not to consider any legislation except emergency war measures. The National Association also thinks it advantageous to bring the suffrage resolution before the House, when the right time comes, through the special woman suffrage committee for which we are asking and which will be created soon.

The Republican Move

To put the resolution on the calendar, however, would in itself be a desirable thing from the suffrage viewpoint, and Minority Leader Mann made a motion several weeks ago to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the suffrage resolution. This motion, if carried, would automatically put our measure on the calendar. But the fact is that the discharge calendar, upon which Mr. Mann's motion was entered, is very rarely reached, and the Democrats appear to have attached no importance to this move of the minority leader.

It proved, however, as Mr. Mann undoubtedly had observed, although the Democrats apparently had not, that the rare thing was about to happen, and the discharge calendar would be

reached last Wednesday, June 6. Not only this, but there was very little on the calendar ahead of Mr. Mann's motion. So the Republicans made ready to surprise the Democrats, thus depriving them of the initiative in suffrage legislation and gaining credit for the move themselves. Mr. Mann does not seem to have intended to bring the resolution to a vote or to give publicity to the plan. But the newspapers found it out and published it, and thus the Democrats had opportunity for a counter-play.

So alert were both parties by Tuesday that a special call was sent out by each side to its members to be in their seats at roll call on



MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK,
Chairman of Congressional Committee of the
N. A. W. S. A.

Wednesday. It was rumored that the Democrats proposed to "go one better" than the Republicans and bring the suffrage amendment itself to a vote that day. This proposition was actually made by some of the Democratic leaders—a fact which leaves no doubt at all as to the national political status of the suffrage question. But the fact points also with equal clearness to the fate we might expect if our amendment were allowed to become a party issue. Support from both parties is necessary for a two-thirds majority. The moment one party succeeds in making our question a party measure we lose support in the opposing party, and consequently fall short of the two-thirds majority. It is just this danger that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has foreseen and sought to avoid by its strictly non-partisan policy.

The situation called for quick work from National Suffrage headquarters, and Mrs. Catt and the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association succeeded in making it clear to the leaders that

our amendment would not receive favorable consideration if brought forward in the way proposed. Democratic suffragists agreed that suffrage must not be sacrificed to party advantage, and undertook to find other means to offset the Republican program. It was not obvious at first what could be done, however. Adjournment was suggested, but to adjourn on a suffrage issue would not dispose of the Democratic dilemma. Another means was then devised, as may be seen in the Congressional Record for that date, and it worked even better than was expected.

A motion was made from the Democratic side of the House to suspend the rules and pass a totally irrelevant and unimportant little bill providing for the erection of a statue to President Buchanan. Unexpectedly a Republican member, who evidently had not understood the Republican plan, opposed this motion on the ground that the House, and especially the Democrats, by their caucus vote, were bound to consider only war legislation at this special session. So admirably did this play into the hands of the Democrats that the Majority Leader, Mr. Kitchin promptly rose, agreed with the Republican member, and followed his statement with a motion to adjourn—on a perfectly safe proposition in no way related to suffrage. This motion was carried, and the danger of a vote on the suffrage amendment was averted.

The Rules Committee Votes

Meantime our suffrage committee resolution was being considered in the Rules Committee, and a vote was taken on Wednesday morning, before the House convened. Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, a Democrat, made a motion to report favorably, but owing to the loss of some votes in the committee by reason of the picketing it was not possible to get a majority for Representative Cantrill's motion without amendment deferring action until "the pending war legislation is disposed of." The vote was 6 to 5, and was non-partisan, three of the ayes being Democrats and three Republicans.

The Congressional situation on the whole, it will be seen, is improved by the events of the past week. The resolution to create a suffrage committee has been reported to the House, with excellent chances of passing. If we obtain this committee the federal amendment itself, now before the Judiciary Committee, will be transferred to the new suffrage committee, where it will undoubtedly receive much more consideration, and will also be removed from the uncertainties of its present situation in the judiciary.

But more important than any other feature of the Congressional situation at present is the fact of the recent contest of the parties for the initiative in suffrage legislation. The issue is a real one in the present Congress.

Referenda on Presidential Suffrage

In February Ohio's Legislature granted presidential suffrage to women. Just within the time limit prescribed petitions for a referendum of the question were filed by certain interests opposed to woman suffrage. Under the law, people wishing to refer a question to the people are obliged to secure the names of 6 per cent. of the voters of the state, half of which must come from half the counties, that is 44, "half of the designated per cent. from each of these counties." Petitions were filed from 74 counties, bearing 91,191 names. No names were secured in 14 of the counties. In 8 of the 74 counties the required 3 per cent. was not obtained, leaving 65 counties, 21 more than the number required by law, where the per cent. was obtained. Nearly one-fourth of the whole petition was secured in Cincinnati. Suffragists in all counties are now verifying these petitions. In Trumbull county 15 petitions were filed containing 584 names. Twelve of these petitions were circulated by proprietors of saloons: five of these men, not being able to write, made their marks in attesting the petitions. Two of them were circulated by T. F. McElroy of Ottawa, Putnam county, according to his statement a paid employe of the Ohio Society Opposed to Suffrage. No petition was circulated in Warren, the county seat. Warren is dry. No petition was circulated in any part of the county which is dry. Niles and Girard (both wet) were the towns chosen for the getting of the names. The reports of other counties are anxiously awaited. It is believed by suffrage workers that the antis can no longer deny their partnership with the wet leaders.

No Woman Circulated Petition

So far as it is known no woman circulated a petition, whereas in our referendum campaign the large petition, 131,000 names, was secured almost entirely by the voluntary work of women.

Validity of the petitions recently circulated in Portsmouth calling for a referendum vote on the suffrage bill passed by the Ohio Legislature, is also attacked in a petition the Scioto County Suffrage Association has filed with the election board.

The petition filed with the board sets forth that:

"In accordance with our rights and duties as citizens, we have made an examination of the Referendum Petitions gathered in Scioto county by the association opposed to Woman Suffrage which are now before you for approval. We find many irregularities existing therein, and we respectfully lay them before your attention in the enclosed report. We beg leave to call to your especial consideration the following facts:

"1. That James Barber is affiant to six of the petitions and that he swore that he received nothing for his services. On his six petitions we were unable to find 120 of the names among

the lists of electors, in addition to other irregularities which are noted in detail in our report.

"2. That Elmer Ottino is affiant to ten of the petitions. On five of Mr. Ottino's petitions we find that he has erased the name of another affiant and written his own over it. In a few cases the erasure is so badly done that the name of the first affiant can be deciphered beneath his own. Also we observe from the dates of Mr. Ottino's petitions that he witnessed signatures daily in Portsmouth from March 27 to April 7 (inclusive) and from April 11 to April 19 (inclusive).

"3. That John H. Emmert is affiant to two petitions and we observe fifteen names thereon not found by us in the lists of electors. On both Mr. Emmert's petitions we find a great similarity in many of the blanks after the signatures. Petition No. 7 is especially marked by a prevalence of backhand.

"4. That William Zeisler is notary to twenty-three of the petitions and John Hall to one.

"5. That sixty-eight names on the other petitions are not found in the lists of electors.

"6. That all the petitions are marked by scores of irregularities, such as the use of ditto marks, names of wards, precincts, dates, counties, towns written in a handwriting other than that of the signers, sometimes over ditto marks, use of black pencil, cases where the signatures in black pencil have been traced over with an indelible, precincts and wards written over or not filled in, and other irregularities too numerous to mention here, which, in our understanding of the laws and the Attorney General's ruling governing referendum petitions, invalidate the signatures.

"7. That Sam Schloss signed twice—see petition 18, No. 19, and again on petition 20, No. 3. Also Lee Culp—see petition 13, No. 22, also petition 8, No. 22. Also Leftie de Berrienne—see petition 22, Nos. 7 and 15.

"Summon James Barber!"

"We respectfully request the board to summon James Barber and examine him with regard to his statement as to having received nothing for his services and also to explain the large number of names on his petitions which cannot be found in the lists of electors. We also request that Elmer Ottino be summoned and asked to explain the erasures of affiant's signatures on five of his petitions—also that he be questioned with regard to the dates on which he was present in the town of Portsmouth—also that he be asked to explain the differences in handwriting between the Scioto and Portsmouth and the corresponding signatures in a great many instances.

"We also request that John H. Emmert be summoned and asked to explain the differences in handwriting between the signatures on his petitions and the corresponding dates and resi-

dences in many instances. We also request that William Zeisler be summoned and asked if he swore all twenty-three affiants to the twenty-three petitions in person or in the absence of said affiants.

"It is our understanding of the law governing the signing of referendum petitions as construed by the Attorney General of the State of Ohio that a signer must fill out himself with his own hand all the blanks following his signature and that any other procedure invalidates the signature. If that is true, then we respectfully direct your attention to the many signatures which should be thrown out for this reason. The erasures of Elmer Ottino are a flagrant violation of the law, and we believe the five petitions on which the erasures occurred should be thrown out. With regard to the large number of names on the petitions which could not be found on the lists of electors, we are willing to concede that some of the signers may have changed their places of residence since being registered as voters or that the lists of electors may be incomplete; but, on the other hand, we are sure that many of the signers are minors, transients or not registered, otherwise disqualified and therefore not entitled to vote nor sign petitions of this sort.

"We Therefore Pray"

"We therefore pray that you carefully compare the names of the electors who sign this petition with the registration lists. If any names appear upon this petition which are not upon the registration lists we pray that you make a note thereof in your report to the Secretary of State. We also pray that you scrutinize this petition for repetition of signatures, illegal signatures and for the omission of any of the formal or other requisites set forth in the constitution, and that if you find any signature or signatures insufficient you shall make a note opposite such signature or signatures to that effect and notify the person or persons who solicited such signatures, or other person or persons interested in the circulation of the part of the petition containing such signatures, of the insufficiency of the same.

Respectfully,

"CHARLOTTE BANNON,

"MARTE DEVER MOULTON,

"LEONA LABOLD."

Ohio suffrage workers therefore believe that once and for all the community of interest between Ohio opponents of suffrage, be they women or liquor men, will be shown.

In North Dakota efforts to secure a referendum on presidential suffrage failed utterly.

Although less than 11,000 names were required, only a few thousand names were filed with the Secretary of State. It appears that there was considerable difficulty to secure even the names that were obtained.

Rhode Island's Suffrage Prestige

By Elizabeth Upham Yates

Honorary President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association

Ever since the organization of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, in 1868, suffrage propaganda has gone on by the unceasing endeavors of noble and gifted women and men. Rhode Island was the first Eastern State to submit an amendment for full suffrage. The measure having passed two successive Legislatures with substantial majorities, it was submitted to the people in 1887, but the campaign was premature, and it was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls.

A Presidential suffrage bill was first introduced into the Rhode Island Legislature in 1892 by Mrs. Jeannette S. French, who drew up the bill. But it was then a new proposition and received but scant consideration by the Legisla-



ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES

ture. In recent years it has been repeatedly introduced. Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, that great seer, was frequently invited to speak for it before legislative committees and ably urged its claims upon unappreciative audiences.

The writer, who as National Chairman of Presidential Suffrage had urged that it was the preliminary step that should precede any attempt for full suffrage, during her presidency of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association worked assiduously to awaken an apprehension of its potentialities and practical value in her constituents, and would not endorse any bill presented for full suffrage during her term of office.

The increasing suffrage sentiment, manifest the world around during the past decade, has been also much in evidence in Rhode Island. It has found expression in the organization of a College Suffrage League by the efforts of Mrs. George D. Gladding and the organization of the Woman Suffrage Party by Mrs. James W.

Algeo. These combined with the original association in 1915 under the name of the "Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association" and thereby greatly increased the efficiency of the work.

The far-reaching effect of the Presidential campaign of 1916 that marks a new epoch in the woman suffrage movement, when every political party and every political candidate endorsed the principle of political equality, was of incalculable advantage to the cause in Rhode Island. The Republican delegation at Chicago voted solidly for the suffrage plank, though some of its members did not believe in the principle for "home consumption," and the Democratic delegation likewise endorsed the plank at St. Louis. The Republican party of Rhode Island incorporated the national plank in its platform, although it had hitherto stoutly resisted all appeals for such recognition. This was followed at the Convention by an eloquent endorsement of the principle by United States Senator Colt, a man of great influence, who had never before made any pronouncement in its favor.

The post-election results were also favorable to our interests. The Republican majority in Rhode Island, with the exception of a very popular Governor, was greatly reduced, and for the first time in over fifty years a Democratic Senator was elected to Congress.

Among the Democrats in this State woman suffrage had gained greatly in favor because it was generally conceded that Wilson was re-elected by Western women voters.

Some members of the Executive Committee of the suffrage association were so impressed with the favorable situation that they were desirous of putting in a bill for full suffrage, which would require a three-fifths majority at the polls. Knowing that it would surely result in overwhelming defeat, the writer urged that Presidential suffrage was the only safe and sane measure, and recommended that no bill for full suffrage, by whomsoever introduced, should be recognized. This program made victory possible.

Although the Chairman of the Legislative Committee had been greatly opposed to the Presidential suffrage bill, when it was adopted she loyally brought her unusual political acumen and energy to its support in full measure, and the President, Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, worked indefatigably for its passage throughout the whole term of the Legislature. Miss Mabel Orgleman, State organizer, rendered very effective service, and, aided by other women of wit and wisdom, a most efficient lobby was conducted. And, with the endorsement of the Governor and the loyal support of the leaders of both political parties, the bill passed by a large majority.



MISS LOU DANIELS

No Vote, No Tax

This spring Vermont granted municipal suffrage to women, and it leaves those who know about Grafton's tax collector and Miss Lou Daniels wondering just how much the local combination had to do with securing the statewide result. For years Miss Daniels has "made a demonstration" in Grafton every time she has been called on to pay taxes for the support of a government in which she has been allowed no voice. For years the tax collector of Grafton has penned laborious letters to "Dear Friend Miss Lou" at tax-time, "to see if you would pay your taxes before meeting," because "I would give most anything to clean up my books before then."

For years Miss Daniels has refused to pay one dollar voluntarily, letting the law take its course over her protest, as an advertisement of her insistence that taxation of women without votes for women is tyranny. They sold her stocks, they coerced her taxes, and still she wrote to the worried collectors:

"I have been simply a passive tax-resister because the Town stood at Montpelier for keeping its women out of the vote, that the men might retain the upper hand to take liberties with the law themselves, but not permit a non-voter to do likewise. If I had been a voter they would never have dared take the course they did. Men have always played their little games on women but a stop-order is in sight—VOTES.

(Continued on page 53)

Tennessee Women and the Duties of Citizenship

By Sue S. White, Rec. Sec'y of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association

SOME of the most overworked arguments against equal suffrage, especially in the South, were refuted in the work of registration of June 5. These were the features that obtained in Jackson, Tennessee, a typical southern town of about 20,000 population, and equally as true of other towns and cities:

Under the registration regulations, the duty devolved upon the Sheriff to "appoint suitable persons as registrars in each voting precinct." Among the number appointed within the city limits, our Sheriff saw proper to name, at first, two women for each of the four wards. It so happened that the appointments of women were about evenly divided as to those who were suffragists and those who were not. The appointments were mandatory. However, all seemed willing to do this work voluntarily, as their "bit," and no objections were raised by any of the women appointed, although they were required to remain at the registration places from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. and in all of the four wards there were a number of negroes who had to be registered. Whether or not the women registrars were to be relieved of this duty by the men registrars or what special arrangements might be made to handle it was not apparent at the beginning. What was apparent was that even if the women were not to be relieved of it, they meant to do it with good grace and becoming dignity. From the beginning they were "game" to say the least.

Under appointment of the Association of Commerce, an organization of business men who are known to be cooperating with the county officials, other women were called upon to distribute all over town, in factories, shops, livery barns, stores, on telephone poles, etc., posters announcing the places of registration in the respective wards. They were especially urged to work thoroughly the negro sections. They responded willingly and did the work well. Not all of them were suffragists. When they returned their hammers and tacks after the work was completed, they showed no evidences of having lost any of their womanly graces.

The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy conceived the idea that they would like to badge each person registering with the national colors, and offered this service through the Association of Commerce. They were reminded that negroes would register as well as whites, and were asked to consider this matter. They considered it, and put in motion efforts to enlist the offices of some of the negro women for that part of the work.

The plans as outlined were carried to a successful finish in every detail. The badge idea originated by the United Daughters of the Confederacy was correlated with the giving out of the President's message. The women registrars were later increased to a total of fourteen.

Booths were decorated with national colors, poster pictures of President Wilson were given out and, at Courthouse Ward, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's picture was a popular companion piece alongside that of the President. The registration exceeded expectations, the total being 400 over the estimate based on the census. Red Cross women, stationed at booths to secure members and funds for the society, served lunches to all workers. The services of over thirty women teachers were availed of in making the duplicates of registration cards, as required by law, and the entire work of copying was complete on June 8.

From all which it should be apparent that although white men and women and negro men and women were found at various registration booths (voting precincts) south of the Mason and Dixon line, no race riot resulted, no presumption of social equality will follow, no woman was insulted, none was contaminated. The work was done properly and in orderly fashion, and if any revolution comes, it will be only a change of heart and mind upon the question of how far women can safely exercise the duties of citizenship.

Moslem Women Want Monogamy

IN Tomsk, Siberia, Moslem women at a mass meeting held early in May demanded that polygamy, as a tenet of religion as well as a practice, cease. Moslems make up 12 per cent. of the entire Russian population. If the Siberian Mohammedans free women it is unlikely that the seraglio will continue to exist among other followers of the prophet. The Provinces of Siberia, Turkestan, Bokhara, and the Caucasus, touching other parts of the Mohammedan world, may easily be points of contagion from which a new freedom will spread. Woman suffrage in Russia will do away with the harem and women's domestic enslavement.

Utah Women Volunteer for Jury Duty

WOMEN of Utah could hide behind the law and shirk jury duty all the time if they wanted to. But when it comes to doing their bit in community work good suffragists volunteer before they can be conscripted. The jury law of Utah provides that female citizens are exempt from jury duty, and the State District Attorney says that he has never known "women to be called for such service."

But there is nothing to prevent a conscientious woman over twenty-one, who can read and write, who pays her taxes, and is of reputable sound mind from being a juror if she has a "call" to do so. Evidently some do feel such a call, and Mrs. Ella M. Hill, of Tremonton, has the honor of leading Utah women as jury

volunteers. In December, 1915, she and thirty-six other women of Box Elder County were drawn for service by the jury commissioners. Four panels were drawn for the year 1916 and thirteen of the thirty-six women were chosen to serve in the following term. They served in both criminal and civil cases, and in two trials women were foremen of the juries, Mrs. Hill in one case and Mrs. J. T. Pitt in another.

In Kansas women are so ready to serve on juries that they defeated a bill designed especially to exempt them, although they may at any time, as the law now stands, plead their sex and be excused.

Book Review

"THE JUDGMENT OF THE ORIENT," K'ung Yuan Ku'suh. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts.

K'ung Yuan Ku'suh, a Chinese writer, has a sex obsession that drives him into explaining the world war as a sex struggle in which the virile male nation, England, will eventually get a rightful supremacy over feminized Germany. If the opponents of women's progress would like to hold up a mirror to nature and see themselves as they really are they ought to read Mr. Ku'suh, whose name sounds like a gentle, ladylike sneeze. This Chinese gentleman hates women, not moderately and casually, but with a fervor and vindictiveness which suggest that he thinks a great deal about them. For one only hates with ardor what one might, by reversing the order, love rather madly.

"Men and women are natural enemies," says Mr. Ku'suh. "Man was made by nature a polygamist. The supreme demonstration of woman's craft, and of the superiority of instinct over reason, is that woman has imposed monogamy upon the greater part of the world." One wonders if subconsciously this Oriental writer has not betrayed the root of the opposition to woman's progress. Sulky and resisting, man finds himself a monogamist and hates it. He does not want women to have education; for, "education seems to increase the sex power of the female and to undermine the capacity of male resistance."

Here is the whole story in a nutshell: Give woman a chance and she will establish a stable society, with the male light-o-love running steadily in double harness! Awful, awful, awful! !

M. O. W.

Strong for Suffrage

The *Union Labor Bulletin*, of Little Rock, which is the official organ of the State Federation of Labor and the Farmers' State Union, is editorially strong for woman suffrage. "We believe the success of the movement is necessary to the permanent protection of our country mentally, morally, and socially, as well as financially." The two organizations represented by the *Bulletin* have urged equal rights upon the voters of the State. "And," say they, "we go out of our way to do so."

The Campaign in Maine

By Florence L. Nye

ARTHUR G. STAPLES, managing editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, is one of the strongest advocates for woman's suffrage in Maine, and, by the way, was converted by an address which he heard Dr. Anna Howard Shaw give before the Maine legislature several years ago.

In a recent talk before a representative gathering in Auburn, speaking of the present suffrage situation in Maine, Mr. Staples said that this is the crisis of democracy. From a world seething with war, from trenches where men stand knee-deep in blood and mire, and, from reeking hospitals, where women watch and wait by day and night, there comes the mightiest call of all the ages for a new expression of democracy, which has no regard for sex, but which is based upon equality of service, equality of sacrifice, equality of danger and equality of destiny.

"It seems, therefore," he went on to say, "very strange to most men that in this hour particularly, with this nation of ours but a single month advanced into this war of the world, any true woman should hesitate to enter heart and soul into this campaign in Maine for a representation at the ballot box equal at least to that which we have in war.

"The nation gives women the right to work; to sew, to knit, to plant and to till the soil. It gives them the right to sacrifice. It gives them the right to rear and educate sons whom they are privileged to send to the war with a farewell kiss, their prayer, and their blessing. It gives them the right to submit equally with men to this enormous new burden of taxation. It gives them the right to give up their lives in hospitals and in the fever camps. In fact, it gives them every right and privilege except the right to declare by their vote whether or not this nation shall enter upon the war of which they are so vitally and essentially a factor.

"Not that I assume that even by their stronger sentiment for peace they would be less patriotic than men, but in this hour when we are battling for final victory of a government of the people, by the people and for the people as against a government of the Kaiser, by the Kaiser and for the Kaiser, it does seem to me that no such step should be taken without the consent and approval of the 10,000,000 persons of voting age, who are qualified by intelligence and by sentiment and by deep community interest, to cast a vote in the interest of humanity and good government. Such a condition seems to me to be monstrous, inhuman, irrational and inconceivably unjust."

The *Portland Argus* commenting editorially upon the situation says, "Maine's suffrage campaign this summer from all appearances will be fairly lively despite the serious military busi-

ness the nation has on hand. Public sentiment on the issue may be divided into three classes—in favor, opposed, indifferent—and of the two from which the vote will come in September the first is obviously the greater."

The Maine suffrage campaign is already lively. Three National organizers, Miss L. Lola Walker of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Albert McMahon of Virginia, and Miss Eudora Ramsey of South Carolina, are at work in the State, and a fourth, Miss Trax, will be in the field within a few weeks.

Besides these National representatives, Mrs. Katharine H. Millard, representing the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, for the Vermont Suffrage Association, are doing effective work and no one is working harder "days and nights and Sundays" for the bringing about of the ballot to women in Maine than that remarkable leader and orator, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Bangor, chairman of the State Campaign Committee.

Within the past month Mrs. Livingston has been in every county in the State and has not only addressed large audiences and, thereby, won many converts, but has been able to feel the pulse of the people over the entire State, and she feels remarkably encouraged as to the situation.

Very nearly one hundred local campaign committees have been organized and all these are at work arranging meetings, distributing literature, placing posters, and otherwise pushing forward the cause of suffrage.

The Maine Methodists, the Maine Universalists, and the Maine Federation of Labor at recent annual meetings have endorsed the ballot for women.

And the women of Maine, who desire to secure the ballot on September 10, are receiving the staunch support of many influential men of the State. Hon. Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, son of former Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse, is chairman of the Men's Equal Suffrage League of the State, and the vice-presidents are C. S. Stetson, a former master of the Maine State Grange; Hon. William R. Pattangall, a leading Democrat, and former Attorney-General; Congressman Ira G. Hersey, a Republican. Leonard A. Pierce of Houlton, Hiram W. Ricker of Poland Spring, Hon. John A. Peters of Ellsworth, Alton C. Wheeler of South Paris, Hon. Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, and Senator Bert M. Fernald of Poland are also prominently identified with the movement.

Our Own Suffrage Garden

"I am so proud and so pleased with the new periodical that I want to see it in the hands of every person who can in any way be reached. Please accept my congratulations on the first issue" is the comment of Miss Lillian L. Huffcut.

* * *

"Received the WOMAN CITIZEN with open arms," writes Mrs. Fred Patterson, of Sioux City, Iowa. "Will love it for the sake of its dear, never-to-be-forgotten pioneer forbear, the *Woman's Journal*. Thanks for the promise that we shall still have our A. S. B. We know that with this paper you will help win suffrage for Iowa and the U. S. A."

* * *

"I must tell you how perfectly charmed I am with the WOMAN CITIZEN," says Miss Ellen Robinson, of Strasburg, Virginia. "Instead of losing a friend in giving up the beloved *Journal*, I have gained two, in 'A. S. B.' and 'Rose Young.' Please don't let me miss a single copy!"

* * *

Mrs. Emma F. Fish, of East Orange, says, "Please let me compliment you on the reincarnation of the *Woman's Journal*. It's all right in every way. When you changed it the last time I told you it was not attractive and so I guess it proved. As I was on the negative side last time, I felt you must have much praise this time."

* * *

Mrs. F. P. Bagley, of Boston, writes: "A thousand congratulations on the WOMAN CITIZEN. I have seen dozens of Massachusetts suffragists today and they unite in their praise and pleasure in its dignified and inviting appearance."

* * *

"I have just received first copy and am delighted with it and hope I shall be able to send in a number of new subscribers," comes from Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, of Columbia, South Carolina.

* * *

"The first issue of the *Woman Citizen*, the new suffrage weekly, which is an amalgamation of the *Woman's Journal*, the *Woman Voter* and the *National Suffrage News*, appeared last Saturday. It is a live, wide-awake, interesting magazine, containing much suffrage news, as well as instructive articles, and must be regarded as a welcome addition to suffrage literature. It is gotten out by the Leslie Woman Suffrage commission, under the editorship of Rose Young and Alice Stone Blackwell, a number of well-known suffrage writers contributing. The first issue, which achieved the almost unprecedented record of being sold out on the day of its appearance, is a credit to its editors." Thus the friendly comment of the *New York Call* in its issue of June 4.

Pennsylvania's Woman Suffrage Defeat

Seen Through Pennsylvania's Own Eyes

The experiences of a war will probably be necessary in order to convince our statesmen that we cannot get along without woman's help, whether in a state of belligerency or in times of civic peace. The opponents to the suffrage have learned this lesson in Great Britain; feminism is about to issue triumphant from the fire of conflict in free Russia; and Pennsylvania's solons are going to be converted, too.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

The fact is, suffrage was simply knifed. The time looked ripe and politicians took advantage of the situation. Pennsylvania will be about the last State in the union to espouse any of the great questions which other States have already embraced. She defeated suffrage because to have adopted it would have interfered with the workings of a well-oiled political machine. And when the great prohibition question comes up, if it is ever permitted to come up, it will be defeated for the same good political reason.

Connellsville (Pa.) News.

Only a very short-sighted and narrow-minded statesman would oppose equal suffrage today. Even Russia, a republic of a few days, proposes not only to enfranchise its women, but also to make them eligible for the very highest offices. War has done for the women of Great Britain what militancy could not do—win a promise of equal franchise. But Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania whose resources will form the backbone of preparedness, and whose women will do as much as the women anywhere for the cause—denies the electors of the State the privilege of saying whether or not they approve of granting women the ballot. Every argument that can be urged in favor of male suffrage, every reason that exists why men should have the right to vote, applies with equal force to women. The house did not treat the women fairly.

Altoona (Pa.) Mirror.

The war has helped the cause of equal suffrage in England by exhibiting conspicuously the resourcefulness and helpfulness of women in a great national struggle. Perhaps our war will prove big enough to engage the women of the country so earnestly and seriously, and in a large way helping the cause of their country, as to make the withholding of the right of suffrage from them too mean for men to maintain without loss of self-respect.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.

Suffragists have had nothing in this State, and for that reason they could lose nothing. Treacherous influences have merely given the move another setback, which makes all the more certain and complete the victory which time will bring. The fight has been worth all it cost in time and effort, because it has smoked out suffrage enemies, and they are now in the open where they can be seen and watched. The suffragists are not defeated. They have again been denied

justice by interests that fear justice, and it will be two years at least before they can make another appeal to the high court. But they mean to have justice, and they will get it despite the tremendous power of reactionary influences which now control the State legislative body.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Leader.

Women are having a hard fight to win what is their right. If a thing is worth possessing it is worth fighting for, however, and one defeat is but the prelude to another and more vigorous campaign. Each year sees the cause of woman suffrage become more generally accepted. The avowed enemies of the enlarged franchise grow fewer in numbers and their opposition decreases in force. As women have won in the West, so they will win in the East, but it requires time, and the advocates should take heart and bravely keep on fighting in the forceful manner distinctive of those who know they are right and are convinced that their cause is to be won by reason.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Sun.

But victory is sure; the spirit of the whole world heralds it. The great war, which has brought liberation to the women of tradition-bound Britain and backward Russia cannot fail to have the same quickening influence here, for this is a conflict to defend and strengthen democracy, to the complete and rational fulfillment of which equal suffrage is necessary. Our abiding belief is that it will not be requisite to have another popular vote on this question in Pennsylvania—that it will be settled nationally before the time for such a test arrives. But the champions of the principle should take nothing for granted. They should carry on their campaign ceaselessly and relentlessly.

Philadelphia (Pa.) North-American.

But now, while the glory of the pioneer might yet be hers, Pennsylvania lingers in the rear and willfully turns her face from the light. How much longer will she seek to resist the progress of a righteous movement which her opposition may hinder but never check? The time is coming when the reputation of having been among the "black" States will be a State memory that is anything but pleasant.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

(Continued from page 50)

Of course, it got all Grafton annually excited. And from Grafton annually the news went out over Vermont. It seeped down into Boston papers and over into the New York press. Year in and year out Vermont's "object lesson" has been right there, until at last the day has dawned when Miss Daniels's spirited fight on that particular brand of democracy which can eliminate one-half the people, and still try to stand on one leg and talk government of, for and by the people, is over so far as municipal taxes are concerned.

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HISTORICAL

The National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed February 17, 1890, by the union of the National Woman Suffrage Association (organized in 1869) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (organized in 1869).

The organization was incorporated on April 16, 1890, under the laws of the District of Columbia by Susan B. Anthony, Vice-President; Jane H. Spofford, Treasurer, and Lucia E. Blount.

PURPOSE

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

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"Why shall she vote?"
"In time of war, what could SHE do to defend her Country—if
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"Poor, foolish, tender, clinging, helpless little thing!"
"How she babbles of 'Equality!'"
"SHE—who trembles in a thunderstorm,
"And shudders at the booming of a sunset gun!"
"Why shall she vote? SHE cannot fight, and kill and die, if
need be, for her Country!"

Well,
It has come—HER hour!
And, with her "tender, clinging, helpless" hands,
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frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
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the United States.

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The editorial offices are at 171
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Alice Stone Blackwell is a special
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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.
Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner
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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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¶ Adjustment of the subscriptions on the lists
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¶ It is the intention of the management to make
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public.

¶ Fairness to all concerned demands that the
money, the time, and the talents devoted to it
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tinue receiving the journal.

Carrie Chapman Catt

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915: yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindestexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representa-
tives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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THE BURNING QUESTION

WHAT hidden destiny lies in store for the women of Europe from a war that has overturned a monarchy, leveled a czar and enthroned the will of a people? Will it be the dethronement of divine right of the male to rule all women and the enthronement of universal adult suffrage—or will the woman's struggle for political freedom, of all the struggles for emancipation that are trying the souls of stricken Europe today, alone remain unsettled?

Who knows?

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Who knows?

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(*Jus Suffragii*)

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 23, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Monarchy vs. Republic

WOMAN SUFFRAGE in Great Britain is moving forward at an amazing rate. The old Monarchy puts to shame our young Western Republic. Uncle Sam will have to move at a lively rate if he catches up with John Bull in the march of democracy for which our two nations are supposed to be fighting.

On May 23, after ten days of debate which was devoted mostly to the question of woman suffrage, the House of Commons passed the "Representation of the People" bill by a vote of 329 to 40. Papers just now at hand show that the bill provides that two millions of men who have never had the vote before will now be enfranchised, making the total number of male voters about ten and a half millions and of women six millions.

Before the war there were about two millions of males in excess of females. The conservatives were not quite willing to enfranchise women on the same terms as men, since it would put the election of the next Parliament in the hands of a large majority who had never voted before. The Speaker's Conference to avoid this difficulty fixed the age of women at 30 years. The woman suffrage organizations held a National Conference and agreed to enter no protest against this discrimination, lest they lose the advantage offered them. They are assured that the terms shall be made equal later on.

The bill must yet pass the third reading in the House of Commons, and it must pass the House of Lords.* It is usually understood in England that when a government bill has passed the second reading, the third is as good as taken. For centuries the House of Lords held a virtual veto power over the House of Commons, but happily that hour is past. The Lords may still be unconvinced and vote against the bill but final decision rests with the House of Commons and after having received the King's signature the bill becomes a law. The Lords may have seen the light and not delay the measure by voting against it, for one unreconstructed Anti in the Commons complained in the debate that the newspapers would no longer print anti-material—and these included the *Times* and *Telegraph*, both implacable enemies of the cause before the war. If these are true indications of the changes of view in Great Britain, the House of Lords will gracefully yield to the inevitable and promptly pass the bill.

The bill provides for absent voting in order that soldiers and nurses may not be disfranchised. It would be a sight which

might appropriately tickle the humor of the Kaiser, himself, if a Red Cross nurse from the land of George the Third, "somewhere in Europe," should exercise her newly won rights and blithely say to her comrade, the Red Cross nurse from the land of George Washington: "Ah, had there been no revolution, you too would now enjoy this same privilege." History is certainly cynical.

C. C. C.

Significance of Rules Committee's Action

FOR the benefit of our readers who find it difficult to follow the reports on congressional procedure with reference to the suffrage question we recapitulate below the significance of the recent action of the Rules Committee in the matter of the appointment of a House Suffrage Committee:

The Rules Committee, by a majority vote, decided that it would bring in a favorable report to the House on the creation of a suffrage committee after pending military legislation shall have been taken care of. Note that before this committee becomes an assured fact the Rules Committee must make this report to the House and the House must adopt this report by a majority vote.

Most members of the House who are interested in suffrage say that there is no question but that the recommendation of the Rules Committee will be adopted once it reaches the floor of the House. The Rules Committee stands committed to make the recommendation when the pending military legislation shall have been disposed of.

Again Outdone by Russia

ONCE more has darkest Russia beaten to the goal-post the country at whose gate the Statue of Liberty stands guard. In the Council of Sixty-one, which is now preparing Russia's Constitution, women's interests are to be represented by a woman, Dr. Schischkina Yavein, head of the "Defenders of Women's Rights," the Russian woman suffrage association, a branch of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president.

In this preparatory Council are sitting a group of constitutional specialists, deputies from the army, from the peasants, and from all political parties. But wherein Russia has set the United States an unescapable example of real democracy lies in women's recognition and representation. Never in the history of Amer-

[* As we go to press, dispatches announce passage of third reading.—Ed.]

ica have women's interests been represented by a woman in a National Constitutional Convention.

The preparatory Council, of which Dr. Yavein is a member, will deal with such immediate problems as questions of nationalities and the conditions of the transfer of the lands of the nobles to the peasantry.

Dr. Yavein is a physician. At the beginning of the war a hospital unit, supported entirely by the Russian suffragists, was formed with her at the head.

Mr. Root's Idea of a Popular Election

HON. ELIHU ROOT has made his first speech in Russia. It was a great speech, a ringing American speech. It will please America and was calculated to soothe the present turbulence of Russian thought. It could not fail to inspire the bewildered Russian leaders with renewed confidence in democratic ideals. But Mr. Root made a singular misstatement. He said that our President was elected by virtue of a popular election in which "more than 18,000,000 votes were freely cast and fairly counted by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage." These four adjectives have been the slogans of the constitutional Russian Revolutionists. Mr. Root tells them we have attained the ideal toward which they have been struggling. But in more than half our country suffrage is neither universal nor equal, and for a generation Mr. Root has exerted his tremendous political influence to continue the discrimination against millions of qualified citizens. That suffrage is universal and equal in half our country is a happy fact, established despite Mr. Root's opposing influence. M. Tereschenko responded and said that Russia's ideals were those of the Declaration of American Independence. When Mr. Root returns and receives the plaudits of our grateful people for his services in Russia a suitable expression from the women of the country would be a copy of that Declaration with two sentences, much overworked in suffrage campaigns, underlined and accompanied by the question: "If the Declaration is good enough for Russia, why not for America?" The last we knew, Mr. Root naively remarked that he had not changed his views on woman suffrage in twenty years. The closer touch with free institutions in the making has probably jogged the inertia of his thinking into modern operation as war jogged Mr. Asquith. Being optimists we believe Mr. Root will come back to fight "with us," and no longer against us. Who would have predicted that a great American statesman would be led to consistent thinking on democracy by "darkest Russia"!

C. C. C.

Will You Help Your Country?

THE war has brought with it some perplexing problems for suffragists, as well as for men and women who have been devoting themselves to other lines of good work.

Every right-minded woman wants to help her country. In war time this feeling is intensified. There are many different ways of helping and to some women the novel methods appeal more strongly than older ways, which yet are vitally important. Suffragists are doing their share in all kinds of war relief; and some of them have become so deeply interested in it that they want to

drop suffrage work until the need of war work is over. Any woman who feels bound to take this course is free to follow her own conscience; but it is an unenlightened conscience, and she is making a serious mistake.

We are seeking the suffrage, primarily, because we believe that it will be a real benefit to our country, a strong addition to its assets. This is true both in time of war and in time of peace; but in war-time the need of equal suffrage is doubled. The ballot is not a luxury nor an ornament, that we want for selfish reasons. It is a tool; and, in war even more than in peace, it is important to every country to have its citizens equipped with the best and most up-to-date tools.

Even during peace the problems of modern civilization have become so many and so complicated that we need to have the largest possible number of intelligent minds brought to bear upon them for their solution—the minds of women as well as men. But in war-time these problems are multiplied and intensified; and special dangers threaten the country along just the lines where the woman's vote might be expected to prove a safeguard.

For instance, if Englishwomen had had the franchise before the war, England would have been spared the costly and tragic mistake of letting women work in the munitions factories for twelve and fourteen hours a day seven days in the week—a practice which has now been stopped, in the interest, not so much of the workers as of the output, because experience proved that women who were chronically fagged could not turn out as large a quantity of munitions as they could with shorter hours and reasonable rest. The women's organizations had warned British statesmen in advance what would happen if the women workers were driven so hard. If they had had votes, their voices would have been heard with more respect. Many States of the Union, despite the protests of the women's organizations in America, now stand on the verge of plunging into the same disastrous error. In the words of Benjamin Franklin, "Experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other."

This is only one instance out of a thousand where women equipped with the up-to-date tool of the ballot could make their country more efficient, in war or peace.

Let no woman fancy that she is working for her country only when she is making bandages, and not when she is trying to put through the suffrage amendment. Making bandages is a good work, but bandages are not the only thing that the country needs. And, since even a feather-headed woman can see the need of bandages, those are sure to be furnished; but if the women who see the deeper need of the ballot do not look out for it, but devote themselves wholly to bandages, the deeper need will not be met. "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

In Canada there was a sharp division of opinion among the suffragists as to whether they should drop all suffrage work for war work; but today there is only one opinion among them as to the wisdom of the decision to carry on both at once. Now that the ballot is actually won, even those who had urged a temporary dropping of all efforts for it admit that they were wrong and say they are thankful that the others went ahead and got it.

It is only a minority of our suffragists, fortunately, who have

conceived the mistaken idea that they ought to drop suffrage work till the war is over. But as few as possible should be allowed to fall under that delusion. Wisdom has been defined as the power to "see the large things large and the small things small." Let no one forget that equal suffrage will give an immense stimulus to women's sense of responsibility, and will open to the country's service a vast reservoir of power not yet half utilized—a power that can be drawn upon in countless ways for the public welfare. It will do more to lessen human suffering than many bandages. The greater includes the less, and one of the good things that equal suffrage will bring with it will be a tenderer care for the wounded, and more ample provision for their comfort. And this applies not only to those wounded in war, but to those wounded in all sorts of ways by the maladjustments of our still incomplete civilization. A. S. B.

Another North Dakota Victory

THE complete collapse of the anti-suffragists in North Dakota is both amusing and delightful.

That State has the initiative and referendum, and when this year's Legislature gave women presidential and municipal suffrage, the reactionaries declared that they would invoke the referendum and have the new law annulled.

When a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters of North Dakota in 1914, the vote stood: Yes, 40,011; No, or blank, 49,410. In that election any voter who failed to mark his ballot either for or against an amendment was counted as voting against it. The No votes and blank votes were not counted separately; but opponents of equal rights here in the East have been in the habit of claiming the whole 49,410 as opposed. If they were they have evidently undergone a remarkable change of heart. Less than 11,000 signatures were needed to the petition that was circulated this year for a referendum to repeal presidential and municipal woman suffrage, but the opponents were unable to get anything like that number, and the whole attempt has proved a fizzle.

This recalls the fact that in California an effort was made in 1912 by initiative petition to repeal equal suffrage. Both men and women were eligible to sign and there were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in the State; yet the opponents failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. One year's experience of the practical results of equal suffrage had allayed almost all the previous hostility to it.

A. S. B.

Coloring the News

NEWS dispatches are often given a coloring unfavorable to woman suffrage, when the real facts are quite otherwise. A glaring case in point is the form in which the recent action of the Swedish Parliament was cabled to this country.

The woman suffrage bill passed the lower house by an overwhelming majority. There was not even a division upon it. In the non-representative upper house it was defeated again, as it has been in former years; but this time even in the upper house, and even with the Conservative party in power in Sweden, it came so near passing that a change of only a few votes would

have given it a majority. Yet the press dispatches said that the only bit of encouragement for the suffragists in the situation was that a former prominent opponent declared himself a convert.

In America this year the Legislatures of eight States and the Parliament of Ontario gave women the ballot, and in each case our opponents of equal rights denounced it as an outrage on democracy because the action was taken by the Legislature and not by the voters. But not one of them will call it an outrage on democracy when the will of the popular branch of Parliament in Sweden is overridden by the non-representative upper chamber. It makes all the difference whose ox is gored. A. S. B.

Tribute to Woman's Humanitarianism

So eloquent was the appeal of an Omaha woman, Mrs. O. C. Redick, in behalf of the Red Cross before the Nebraska Commercial Clubs that, immediately following her speech, that body passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage. In presenting the motion, W. F. Adamek, of Clarkson, said: "I have always opposed woman suffrage but when a lady speaks as Mrs. Redick has for the Red Cross it so impresses me that I feel that women should have suffrage and I move this association go on record in favor of it." The motion was overwhelmingly carried although the organization numbered many members formerly opposed to suffrage. Until she became engaged in foreign relief and Red Cross work, Mrs. Redick, who is chairman of the Douglass County hospital supply section, had never been identified with public affairs. Surprised at the sequel, Mrs. Redick said her address would have been the same had she foreseen the reaction to suffrage from it.

A Rank Injustice

IN a speech before the House, Representative Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky, voiced the efforts of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to secure equal opportunities for women to serve their Government in time of war, and get equal pay for equal work. Representative Thomas said: "Two-thirds of the employees in the civil service could enlist in the army and their services not be missed. Women who need the work could be employed to fill their places and would fill them as well or better than men. This is notably true in the stenographic and typewriting department. And yet the Government holds examinations for this service to which the women are not admitted. This is a rank injustice. Women are usually more industrious, more faithful, more competent, more truthful, and more dependable than men, and should at least be given an equal opportunity in all examinations."

The British Government has promised facilities to a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, headed by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragist, to proceed to Russia to explain their views on the war.

America has become a Mecca for visiting commissions since the entrance of this country into the Great War. French, English, Italian have come and gone. The latest pilgrims hail from Russia. It is worthy of remark that the Russian is the only one of the commissions to include women in its ranks.

The Sense in Census

By Betty Graeme



MRS. WM. I. BELLNAP,
In charge of the suffrage registration forces
in Westchester.

"AND I learned about women from them," is what the men of the State are saying about the New York State Woman Suffrage Party since the military census came along and upset moss-grown concepts of women's energies and abilities. And they are saying it with a degree of surprise that is as flattering as it is funny. If ever women made a sweepstakes record the suffragists did when they set in motion all the well-oiled, ball-bearing machinery of their great organization and called upon men to witness the result of training and team work.

When Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw first went to Albany to offer the services of the Party in the taking of the census she received that condescension shown little girls who clamor to aid their big brothers on a "man-size" job. Governor Whitman and the county chairmen of Home Defense Committees, called together to discuss the work, were polite but unimpressed. One man even went so far as to say that he "feared the women would quarrel among themselves." To five hundred Nassau county suffragists at a recent luncheon that man, Mr. Frank L. Crocker, who is possessed of a sense of humor as well as a sense of justice, told of his conversion.

"When Mrs. Frederick S. Greene, of Sands Point, offered the aid of the Nassau County Suffrage Association for this patriotic work," said Mr. Crocker, who is chairman of the Home Defense Committee of that county, "I told her

I had discussed it with several prominent men and we were impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking. There were at least sixty thousand persons to be registered and each blank would take twenty minutes to fill out. We had decided to proceed by electoral districts. As soon as possible I would have a list of the seventy-two districts and would put a responsible person in charge. To my surprise, from her portfolio, Mrs. Greene produced the complete list with the number of voters enrolled, and the names of suffragists in each district and their captains. In my ignorance I asked how many she could depend on. 'Every one,' was her emphatic reply. 'I have cut out all the dead wood in the last year and these represent the most active and responsible women in the county.'



MISS MARY GARRETT HAY,
Commander-in-chief of the combined forces of
Greater New York.

"I told Mrs. Greene I should need ten supervisors. She responded with the names of ten vice-leaders representing every part of the county. I then said that I thought it would be wise to have for each supervisor a map showing the electoral districts and that I would see if such a map could be obtained. Without more ado Mrs. Greene took from her portfolio the map. In the face of such complete preparedness I capitulated and placed the entire work in the hands of the suffragists. I want to say that I believe not another such perfect organization, either of men or of women, exists in

any county of any State in the Union. When a well-known financier said to me the other day that woman suffrage was inevitable and men might as well resign themselves to it, I replied that it couldn't come too soon to suit me. I don't know what would have happened to the Nassau county census if it hadn't been for suffrage organization and vim."

On June 13, two days after the work started, Mr. Crocker wired G. G. Henry, director of military census at Albany: "Expect complete Nassau county returns this week. Few mistakes and little disorder, thanks to the efficiency of the Woman Suffrage Party in charge."

Wherever suffragists were given full sway this eulogy was repeated. As suffragists were first to come under the wire with complete returns, so was a suffragist the first to report progress, Dr. Grace Kimball, of Dutchess county, making the first report on the first day's work.

In every county the Party volunteered and in every county their help was accepted. In two, Nassau and Westchester, the census was turned over entirely to the suffrage organizations. The work was done by a house-to-house canvass in Westchester, despite difficulties presented by a rural population of three hundred thousand scattered throughout the country. In Essex, Mrs. Katherine N. Notman gave the calm assurance that the Woman Suffrage Party would be able to "meet any demands made upon it." Even in the midst of their own arduous political campaign, no patriotic labor has proved too great for suffragists to assume.



MRS. FREDERICK S. GREENE,
Who put Nassau County on the registration map.

The Sense in Census

"It is because of our splendid organization that we were able to meet the demands of the occasion," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Party, and the Joffre of the city census campaign, under whose able direction the work has progressed without a hitch. "The Bureau of Municipal Research, in charge of the census for Greater New York, accepted our proffer of assistance with perceptible reluctance. Since it has come to know that ours was no idle offer of amateur first aid, but the loan of an eight-cylinder machine whose coordinated parts move without friction and make for speed and efficiency, the Bureau has modified its earlier impression. In Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service committee of the City Party, Mr. Ernest Goodrich, of the Municipal Bureau, has found a valuable assistant and one whose suggestions have invariably been adopted. Under Mrs. Slade's supervision comes all the census work done by women's organizations. It has been a big piece of work and I am proud of the way our people have handled it. In not a single instance have they failed. Indeed, we were requested to take charge of an assembly district in Queens where another woman's organization had fallen down lamentably. The military registration is similar to political registration with which suffragists are familiar. Trained in 'watchers' schools' and accustomed to campaign work they knew how to take hold. Except in Bronx Borough, where they worked in conjunction with the Bureau instead of independently as in the other boroughs, there was none of the confusion and delay due to the shortage of supplies which retarded the work in so many places. In Richmond, where they

were in complete charge, in Queens, and in the two hundred and thirty-two assembly districts of Manhattan the suffragists had attended to the matter themselves. Our motto is 'Make Good' and I feel that we have done it."

The great thing that the census work has accomplished is not to be found in written records but in the hearts of those who have been brought into a closer relationship with humanity; in the development of new sympathies and a broader understanding of that very popular word democracy. Women of wealth have insisted upon going down into the crowded districts and have refused to be assigned to



MISS ETHEL STEBBINS,
Leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of Manhattan.

time and trouble to explain many things they failed to grasp. And it has taught all the women a great deal about themselves and the world in which they live."

Senseless Census

Against the lanner record of the suffragists, certain muddled aspects of the work, done under the direction of the Bureau of Municipal Research, loomed large. Instead of registration by precincts, as urged by the suffragists who "sublet" about one-fourth of the work, registration according to whim was permitted. As a result, one out of every three registration places was closed on the third day. With all the chivalry in the world, Mr. E. P. Goodrich, local director of the census, seems to have laid the blame of the confusion upon women. He was quoted as saying that it had been to accommodate women and enable them to conceal secrets of age and domestic relationships that registration just anywhere and everywhere in the city was allowed.

"That is the freshest thing I ever heard," said Miss Camilla Morgan, youngest of all suffrage district leaders and not yet encumbered with that patience that falls to the solemn lot of the older women. "The idea of men blaming their failure on women not wanting to tell how old they were," said Miss Camilla. "Not a woman objected. The only objectors were men, who were afraid of the draft."

On the following day Mr. Goodrich retracted. He said that he wished to thank the women volunteer workers who had shown not only intelligence but enthusiasm and capacity for the work. The director did not say just what he had intended to convey, and Miss Camilla's strictures seem to stand.



MRS. JOHN HUMPHREY WATKINS,
Chairman of Manhattan Borough. In charge of her borough's registration campaign.

kid-glove booths. They have discovered that it is good to know the other half better. And the submerged tenth have been quick to respond. Strange confidences have been given and many comforting words carried away.

"It has been the most wonderful experience," said Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, chairman of Manhattan borough. "I have never known women to be so enthusiastic about anything. The party leaders weren't satisfied to sit in the office and direct. They wanted to go right down and get in the game. It is the first patriotic work women have been called on to perform and they have found out how many real people there are in the world. This war is shaking down our viewpoint and giving democracy a new meaning and life new responsibilities."

"It made me feel, somehow, that women are drawing closer together," said Miss Esther Ogden, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "The foreign-born women showed renewed confidence when they found other women in charge: women who took the



MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY.
An effective registration worker.

Suffrage Committee in the House

ALTHOUGH the legislative program agreed upon by the Administration and both houses of Congress for the special session excludes all measures not directly necessary to the conduct of the war, it is thought that either House may, without violation of this agreement, take up questions affecting its own organization. Consequently, while only limited progress can be made with the federal amendment itself, it is not out of order for the House to consider the establishment of a committee on woman suffrage. Such a committee is a part of the House machinery, to be considered first by the Rules Committee and then, if reported, to be voted upon by the House. The creation of a House committee, in other words, is not a piece of legislation. Therefore the necessary action does not conflict with the administration's program.

It was to make this point clear that the President, at Mrs. Catt's request, wrote not long ago to Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee, stating that to create a suffrage committee at this time would be, in his opinion, "a wise move of public policy."

Friendly Attitude of House Leaders

In view of these facts, the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been and is utilizing the present period of enforced delay on the federal amendment to perfect the machinery by which to consider the amendment as soon as that is possible. We obtained, some weeks ago, the endorsement of the Speaker of the House for the proposition of a suffrage committee. We ascertained that Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee was friendly to the idea. We co-operated with a volunteer committee of members of the House, composed of the six members, of both parties, who had introduced the amendment, to secure a petition to the Rules Committee signed by members from suffrage states. And we obtained a hearing on the question before the Rules Committee. Last week the Rules Committee voted on the question, and decided to bring in a favorable report to the House "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of."

The Congressional Committee is therefore busy at present trying to measure and consolidate the friendly sentiment in the House, to be ready for the vote when it comes, for if we obtain this committee, we believe we can bring the amendment itself to a vote at the right time and under the most favorable conditions.

Non-Partisanship Necessary

The non-partisan character of the move for a suffrage committee is another prime factor in our hopes for its success. Our experience a week ago, when attempt was made from the Republican side to put the amendment on

the calendar, and Democratic leaders vied with the Republicans for the initiative in action, illustrated as never before the danger of allowing our question to become the football of party rivalry. It gives a sense of safety, therefore, to realize that members of both parties are signers of the petition calling for the suffrage committee, and that the Rules Committee recommendation for appointment of a suffrage committee was made equally by Democrats and Republicans. It is evident also that to have the amendment in the hands of a committee whose sole purpose is to consider it will be a protection against untimely action or the results of party rivalry in future.

Assistance from State Leaders

For the heavy work required at present in Washington, the Congressional Committee has been fortunate in having the assistance temporarily of Mrs. C. W. McClure, of Michigan, Mrs. William Severin and Mrs. G. D. Palmer of Illinois, Mrs. Emily McDougald and Mrs. Elliott Cheatham of Georgia, Mrs. Chappell Corey of Alabama, and Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of West Virginia. Mrs. Severin, who is president of the Republican Women's Association of Illinois, brought with her a message from the president of the Illinois Democratic Women's League, Mrs. Joanna Downs, that the voting women of Illinois, of both parties, are united in the demand for national woman suffrage and, as an immediate step thereto, the creation of a woman suffrage committee in the House.

Who's Who Among Our Friends in Congress

The New Senator from Oregon

While Mrs. Catt was in Oregon on her recent trip through the West, Governor Withycombe told her that in naming the successor to the late Senator Lane he had made two specifications—namely, the appointee should support the federal woman suffrage amendment and national prohibition. The new Senator, Charles L. McNary, of Salem, Oregon, qualifies in both these respects, and announced these two planks in his platform as soon as he was appointed.

Senator McNary was sworn into office last Friday, June 8. He is a Republican, forty-three years old, and was chairman of the Republican State Committee during the last presidential campaign, but otherwise has never held political office until now. In partnership with his brother he has practiced law in Salem for twenty years, and was appointed Judge of the State Supreme Court before he was forty—an appointment which, by the way, was made by a Democratic Governor at the request of a leading Republican member of the Legislature.

As the son of an Oregon pioneer, and born in



SENATOR McNARY

Salem, Senator McNary says he doesn't know how to think otherwise than in terms of equality for women and men. "It always seemed to me that my mother had the same stake in the Government that my father had," he explains. "And now that we have adopted out in Oregon a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women I feel that I have, in addition to my convictions on the subject, the obligation to reflect the sentiment of my State. If the people of my State believe that equal suffrage is a good principle of government for Oregon they must believe it is an equally good principle for the rest of the States. That is what they do believe, and I believe it, too."

"As to the practical working of woman suffrage," continued the Senator, "I think it is pretty hard to stampede women. I find in Oregon that they are independent, thoughtful voters, who have their own opinions and do not yield to their husbands or any other influences. This is particularly true of questions having a moral aspect. Give women the vote and you put the saloon and the bawdy house out of business—that is what they did in Oregon."

Senator Lane was a Democrat. The appointment of Senator McNary, a Republican, in his place, reduces the Democratic majority to ten. There are now 53 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 1 "Republican Progressive" in the Senate.

In Rumania

In the forward march of democracy in Europe it will be interesting to see whether the shadow of old Turkey or that of new Russia falls athwart the path of Rumanian women. According to the announcement to the Chamber of Deputies made by Premier Brantiano, the Government requests Parliament to insert into the Rumanian constitution the principles of "universal" suffrage. As Russia construes the word, prior, at least, to the entrance of Mr. Root upon the scene of Russian democracy, "universal suffrage" means just what it says, and includes adult women as well as adult men.

Where Suffrage Is Imminent

Indiana Women Active

UNDER the leadership of its new president, Mrs. R. E. Edwards, the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana is in the midst of an active campaign in behalf of the right kind of state constitution, especially as regards suffrage. Leaflets are being sent broadcast from the League headquarters in Indianapolis calling attention to the approaching constitutional convention, the importance of voting for the right kind of delegates to that convention, precisely how and when and where registration must be made, etc. One of the leaflets contains a valuable quiz designed to make women think and study about the whole subject of the ballot and its meaning. The precise scope of the "Nine-tenths Suffrage Law" is set forth, and many sidelights are thrown on the situation in Indiana.

Dr. Effie McCollum Jones has been sent to Indiana by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to help in the campaign, and is making stirring speeches in the southern part of the State, emphasizing the peculiar timeliness of the suffrage appeal in view of the great war, which is destined to enfranchise women in all the warring countries, the peculiar advantage Indiana women now have in being permitted not only to vote for delegates to their Constitutional Convention, but also to vote on the adoption of the Constitution later, and giving all the latest points in suffrage propaganda. Dr. Jones attended the June Board meeting on the 4th, and attended the beautiful luncheon given to the members at the home of Dr. Amelia R. Keller former president of the League. She will be in the State till about July 22.

About the middle of June the National Association is to send another helper to us in the person of Mrs. Augusta Hughston who will be conducted by Miss Ada Bush on an organization tour of the northern part of the State, beginning in the Tenth Congressional district. In connection with the campaign that is being led by these women, one hundred copies of the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the *Woman Citizen*, have been ordered sent to headquarters each week for distribution in the towns where meetings are held, and thus it is hoped to effect suffrage propaganda and at the same time to secure new subscribers for the paper.

Thirty-six new leagues formed between April 1st and June 1st under the lead of Miss Helen Benbridge, chairman of the organization committee.

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, former secretary of the State League, by her enterprise in securing advertisements in connection with the annual convention programs was able to turn over to the treasurer \$198.75.

A suit has been filed against the constitutionality of the Constitution law, and the Woman's Franchise League has been fortunate in securing the legal services of State Senator Abram Simmons of Bluffton to represent its interests in the suit. The firm of Stuart, Hammond and Stuart of Lafayette will act as advisory counsel.

The following clause has been recommended by the Board to define the electorate in the new constitution:

"In all elections every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State six months, and in the township sixty days and in the ward or precinct thirty days," (or such period of time as the convention may determine), "immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where such citizen may reside, if such citizen shall have been duly registered according to law."

In Maine



MRS. DEBORAH LIVINGSTON.
Campaign Manager of the Maine Suffrage Campaign.
Maine women expect to win the franchise in September.

Assaulting an Ohio Institution

A spade seems to be no less a spade because of the hilarity with which the Portsmouth Daily Times, of Portsmouth, Ohio, calls it "James Barber."

Writing editorially the Times says:

"Well, well, well! And here come the militant leaders of the local woman's suffrage party with a most dastardly attack upon one of the institutions of politics in Portsmouth. They have had the audacity, aye that is the word, audacity, to cast doubt and suspicion upon the patriotic disinterestedness and purity of motive of the Honorable James Barber in circulating petitions in favor of a referendum upon the legislative enactment that gave women the right to vote in Ohio at presidential elections.

"James says, on the petitions, that he circulated them for love and not for filthy lucre.

The suffrage leaders seem to doubt this, for they loudly call upon the board of elections to bring said James Barber before it forthwith and judicially determine whether or not he received pay for his work. And furthermore they declare that they cannot discover many dozens of persons whom James averred signed his papers as true and lawful voters, and upon this point they seek further enlightenment from James. Now, can you beat that? The very idea of a squad of suffragettes calling into question the activities of the premier exponent of Portsmouth backstairs politics for the last generation! Why, it is enough to make old Doc Cogswell leap from the junk pile back onto his pedestal on Gallia square.

"For more than thirty years parties and politicians have waxed and waned in Portsmouth, but the Honorable James Barber has gone on and on . . . always bobbing up with enough claim on the winner to be given consideration, no matter who that winner might be. You just couldn't lose Jim. What he did and how he did it, if he did it at all, was never questioned. It was taken for granted in a vague, indefinite sort of way that James was "a power," that he could swing mythical elusive votes, that he was a man to court and consult. By playing 'em all safely James never got into the limelight, never was attacked, nor was he ignored. That is up until he tackled the suffragettes. There his habitual caution seems to have deserted James, and he left no loophole. Be butted into the fray and now the suffragettes are butting him. They're out to boot him all over the lot, and they say that when they are through with him there'll not be enough of his political prestige left to wad a shotgun.

"Alas, poor James. We drop a tear or two in commiseration with you. We wonder with you what the deuce politics is a comin' to if a parcel o' women are to insist upon a fellow sticking to the straight and narrow path of righteousness in his political goings and comings and demand an affidavit every time one turns around or signs his own or someone else's name to a paper to oblige a friend.

"Yes, we are bewildered with you, James. We indignant with you. And when you go before the board of elections to battle with the Suffrs, we will be with you in spirit, James. As you stand out for the old order, we'll be shouting to you, 'Sick 'em, Jim!' But may the Lord help you to save your bacon, for we cannot—nor no other man.

"The old order passeth, James The new is upon us."

[Ohio suffragists are now in possession of enough evidence to show a straight line of connection between professional anti-suffragists and the liquor interests. Some of it will be adduced in forthcoming numbers of the *Woman Citizen*.—Ed.]

Municipal Suffrage Survey

"The fallacy of the elsewhere" doesn't dominate the male mind in his attitude toward woman suffrage. The nearer a man sees the vote for women, the better he seems to like it. He may picture his wife as hurled from her pedestal if she votes for President, but he knows perfectly well she can safely vote for the coroner if he walks beside her and tells her how.

Perhaps this is one reason why municipal suffrage is the entering wedge of women's enfranchisement in every country. Besides this, war itself does something to man's visions of democracy—it sharpens them. The humblest soldier looms larger in his eyes than when the same man sold him coal or sausages. Behind the soldier he also sees the heroic soldier's wife—or, perhaps, his widow.

That the Dead May Vote

The soldier's wife has been calling attention to the need for woman suffrage ever since the war began—not, at first, visualized as her own right, but in order that absent, or even dead, the soldier might still have a voice in his home government.

Following this ghostly visitant, the conviction that the soldier's wife, and if the soldier's wife, other wives, need representation for themselves has begun to clamor for acceptance. This seems to be the simple psychological process by virtue of which the small coin of suffrage has come showering down upon women in every country for the last eighteen months.

Before the Russian revolution was sprung, municipal suffrage for women had been knocking loudly at the door of the Duma. And the door was opening to it; for the Duma committee on municipal affairs had voted in favor of a proposal that women should be eligible for seats on its district councils. The Council of the Zemstvo of Jaroslav had demanded even more strongly, both "as a measure of justice and for the good of the country," that women should have their full share in the control and administration of local affairs. On February 23, a woman alderman, the first woman in Russia ever to be elected to a public office, was elected in Poltavam, the capital city of Poltava.

At the present moment French statesmen have begun, for the first time in history, to envisage the woman as an unrepresented unit of society. In many of the French communes male voters have all but disappeared. They have been killed or have died of the war's blighting hardships. Only women are left in many places, and in others not only has the quantity but the quality of the voting force failed, the least desirable men being the only electorate left. French politicians now recognize that these municipalities must be represented by a local electorate of some kind, and must also be staffed with local mayors, councillors and petty officials.

The curious situation exists in some few communes that only enough men are left to vote themselves into office. It is for this reason, according to M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Deputy from the Yonne to the French Chamber, that his present bill for municipal suffrage and municipal eligibility for French women over 30 years of age, stands a good show for prompt passage. M. Flandin is the sponsor for this bill, which has already been favorably voted on by the committee on universal suffrage in the French Chamber of Deputies. He believes that, after it is passed, full suffrage for women will follow.

"Let women try themselves out by electing mayors, and voting on street railway franchises," say the Frenchmen. "Let us see how they will react towards the water and light problem and city bonding before we give them a voice in electing a state commissioner."

Italy is also now prepared to say that women should vote at municipal elections. Signor Boselli, premier of Italy, somewhat timidly voices this idea of trying suffrage out by letting Italian women cut their teeth, as it were, on municipal problems.

Also in America

In the United States, municipal suffrage, among other forms of the partial enfranchisement of women, has assumed prominence in legislative action this year. North Dakota, Indiana, Nebraska, and Vermont have given women municipal suffrage since January 1st the first three states as part of a more comprehensive measure that includes the presidential vote.

On March 21st of this year the Vermont Legislature passed a bill to give women the right to vote in town meetings. Town, however, is an elastic term, which includes village and city meetings. Neither is an elaborate clause defining those eligible to vote as "tax payers whose taxes are paid up" as prohibitive as it sounds. Its bark is worse than its bite. Any woman who has already paid her taxes is a legal voter. Under the law there is no provision for a poll tax.

The full text of the law shows that women allowed to vote at municipal elections are more numerous than the phrase indicates, for any woman with even one dollar of her own may make application to have this listed as liable for taxation. By paying her few cents of yearly assessment, she may become "a tax-paying woman" eligible to vote for all city and town officers, and on all matters that come before town meetings, including the license issue.

Women Take Freeman's Oath

Under the school law, Vermont women will now have "the same rights as men." They will be obliged to take the freeman's oath in order to vote in school meetings, although,

oddly enough, this is not required of them for their vote in town meetings. The Vermont Equal Suffrage Association is urging its members to go immediately before the board of civil authority, and take the freeman's oath, "at this critical period of the nation's history, an act of patriotism."

Ohio's Victories

But of all the States, Ohio has gained the most signal victory for municipal woman suffrage. Ohio women are getting their vote by inches, and by the sweat of their brows, but they are getting it. This year they have won two victories, the presidential vote and the Supreme Court's decision that East Cleveland's bestowal of the municipal franchise upon women was constitutional.

Columbus is the first home rule charter city to make a move toward full municipal suffrage for women since the Supreme Court's decision, and strong support is expected.

A resolution providing for an amendment to the city charter to grant equal suffrage to Toledo women was approved by the Council of that city in April. If the council passes it, the people must then vote on it. Councillor Mulholland, who introduced the resolution, said: "Russia, Australia, and China have granted woman suffrage. Why shouldn't we?"

In Other States

Indiana women have now a large measure of franchise. Their bill, which was called a "seven-eighths" full-suffrage bill when they first got it, is now styled by well-versed Indians a "nine-tenths" suffrage measure.

A little town in Tennessee on top of Look-out Mountain gained this year the dignity of municipal suffrage, the bill receiving the signature of Governor T. C. Rye.

Women in Atlanta, Georgia, are waging a strong campaign for the municipal vote, the town of Waycross having already achieved this form of political equality.

Municipal suffrage bills were also favorably reported out of committee this year in the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia.

Philadelphia suffragists, supported by the head of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage numbering 15,000 members, have asked that municipal suffrage for women may be included in the revision of the city charter.

Arkansas women have gained municipal as well as presidential suffrage.

Municipal suffrage is falling upon Florida like large spattering drops of rain before a coming shower. In 1915 the little town of Fellsmere, in St. Lucia County, on the Eastern shore, put an equal suffrage clause into its municipal charter. Since then the contagion has spread along the East Coast. Cocoa, Aurantia, Orange City, West Palm Beach and Deland, besides Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's wintering town of Florence Villa, in the middle of the State, have given women municipal voting rights.

* Women in Petrograd voted for the first time in municipal elections on June 13.

* M. René Viviani on June 10th said, "It is the duty of the men of the present generation to give women the vote."

Around the "National's" Press Table

Notes from the Field

By Rose Lawless Geyer, Chairman of Field Press Work

A "SUFFRAGE CLINIC" marks the high tide of suffrage activities in Maryland this month. This clinic was called for one purpose—to study the cure for the unenfranchised condition of the women of Maryland. It was especially urged that women from all counties, in particular those not fully organized, attend the clinic, which took the place of the state convention. The clinic served as a direct stimulus to organization for work on a federal amendment. A Mother Goose Party and intensified potato farming are matters of interest in the Maryland press service.

* * *

The editor of the Los Angeles Times, speaking of suffrage in California, says: "Its principal value is in the added sense of civic usefulness and appreciation that it gives to women."

* * *

Twenty-seven canning clubs are in session this month in Nebraska under the supervision of the University Extension work. The *Suffrage Messenger*, the state paper of Nebraska, devoted this month's issue to the work of the thrift campaign, directions for organization, clubs, directions for preserving and canning, etc.

* * *

Massachusetts suffragists have had their attention called to the little economies they can practice and among them is this bit: "Banana skins may be used to shine up tan shoes before the skins are thrown in the garbage can."

* * *

The reports of the retiring officers of the Birmingham, Alabama, Equal Suffrage Association showed a most active year and a notable increase in membership.

* * *

In order to become proficient in the work of food production and conservation the members of the Central War Service Committee of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is attending the State Agricultural College. The course lasts a week and is given throughout June. Some of the leagues have sent one member to take the course that she may return and instruct the other members of the league.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Goddard of Durham, Maine, the oldest woman minister in the United States, is a staunch believer in Equal Suffrage. "Aunt Mary," as she is affectionately called, was 107 years old in March. She is a member of the Society of Friends.

TEXAS pledged itself to raise a \$30,000 state organization fund at its state convention. The state association proposes no longer to trust to an indefinite, haphazard way of doing business, but to put the state work on a firm business basis, and to that end the state budget was decided upon. It will be divided as follows: Headquarters expenses, \$4,000; field work, \$12,000; press department, literature, speakers and dues to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, \$14,000.

* * *

"Miss George Washington" is the title of a photodrama put on by the Woman's Suffrage Club of Washingtonville, N. Y.

* * *

The first woman flagman in Albany, Ind., Miss Marie Travers, is now to be found at her post at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

* * *

A Parcel Post Mystery Sale is being used as a means to a financial end by the Maine suffragists.

* * *

The South Carolina State Federation of Women's clubs gave strong endorsement to equal suffrage at their recent state convention. On May 5 the New Jersey State Federated clubs endorsed equal suffrage by a vote of 282 to 46. This brings the number of state federations of women's clubs that have endorsed suffrage up to 37. The General Federation endorsed equal suffrage in 1914.

* * *

This month the women of Indiana register as voters for delegates to the constitutional convention. The election comes in September.

* * *

Milwaukee suffragists are credited with bringing out the unprecedented number of voters at the recent school election in that city. The suffragists instituted neighborhood meetings at which candidates for school director were the speakers. Thousands of leaflets, explaining the civic duties of mothers and their special duty in matters pertaining to their children's education, were distributed.

* * *

A well known Ohio suffragist who is noted for her humor was the speaker one night at a suffrage gathering held in the village church. The pastor introduced the speaker by saying, "It is not customary to applaud or laugh in this house of worship, but tonight you may. God will forgive you for laughing at Mrs. —."

THE ancient shibboleth, "Woman's place is in the home," is being sadly shattered, say the Michigan suffragists.

The Secretary of the Navy asks for women naval recruits.

The Secretary of Agriculture asks for women reapers and sowers.

The Secretary of the Treasury asked the women to seek buyers for Liberty Bonds.

The Secretary of War, in a letter to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, appealed to the women of the country to join in the celebration to make registration day a memorable occasion.

* * *

The Woman's Emergency League of The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has not only been developed along the line of a military system but the officers have taken their titles from the military. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, as executive chairman, has the assistance of an executive adjutant, field marshals, and field adjutants. More than 60,000 members are said to be enrolled in this emergency body. The first emergency to which the league will devote its attention is along the line of home defense, safeguarding the new constitution. The second emergency is the National Red Cross work.

* * *

A program for the conservation of women in industry is being consistently and systematically worked out by the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland. Each county has a chairman appointed and all together form a central committee pledged to do all possible to safeguard the health, the working hours and the conditions under which the women of Maryland will work in the various industries.

Maryland employs many women in its canneries and this industry will soon be in its busiest season. The conservation of food is of such paramount importance just now that industries which deal with canning and the preservation of the food will take front rank.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the "National" and head of the thrift campaign, spoke in Maryland and aroused much enthusiasm for the thrift and economy campaign, starting things off in fine shape.

* * *

In keeping with the war-time economy spirit, the Nebraska suffragists held to a simple menu without any frills when entertaining the senators and representatives of that state at luncheon. Nebraska women are trying to stimulate this season's preserving and canning 100 per cent. in their state.

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of National Defense**

AND

**THE COUNTRY IS
GETTING IT!**

**WOMEN ARE
ASKING OF THE
COUNTRY**

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**ARE THE WOMEN
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Purchases at this sale are not subject to credit or approval.

Afternoon Dresses and Party Frocks, formerly \$29.50 to 69.50, now \$19.50, 23.75, 37.50.

Tailored Suits of Taffeta and a variety of materials. Some have been as high as \$47.50, now \$24.75.

Coats, Capes for Street, Sport and Semi-dress wear, formerly \$26.50 to 39.50, now \$19.50, 23.50, 29.50.

Summer Dresses of Cotton, Voile, Gingham and Linen, formerly \$11.75 to 19.75, now \$8.95, 15.75.

Tub and Outing Skirts, formerly up to \$5.75, now \$3.00.

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"Accept our congratulations on the pleasing form and contents of the *Woman Citizen*."—ELEANOR SCHANCK BROWER, Retiring President, Trenton Civics and Suffrage Club.

"The issue of June 2nd is at hand and I am delighted with the cover (which is very clever) and contents."—MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, Galveston, Texas.

"Men are running fashion magazines and in most assuring words tell 'mi lady' what she must wear from the last kink and shade of hair to the kind of heels on her bootees, the home decorations, selections of wall paper, hanging, style of furniture, newest things in porch furnishings—magazines of light reading for amusement. There are musical journals and ologies galore, everything of every kind, except a magazine or journal or paper of any character from masculine hands advocating, sup-

porting and fighting for woman's right to a voice in the government of her country whose laws she obeys better than their makers. Various periodicals, however, have been published by women in support of their friendly war for just democratic and human rights. On June 2, at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, a new citizen was born that shall be a most popular addition to the population of U. S. A. though not a constituent as yet of anybody. Her name is "*The Woman Citizen*" and we congratulate her upon her beauty and vigor and wish her the fullest measure of happiness—a happiness which shall be so active that in a few years she may have outgrown her usefulness as an equal suffrage organ and have become "*The Woman Citizen for Better Citizenship*." The stars in Old Glory will twinkle brighter with joy when it floats o'er the land of free women and broad-minded men."—ANNA MCG. HOLBROOK, in the *Mobile Tribune*, June 10.

"One of the first uses to which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has turned the Leslie millions, which she has placed under the direction of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, is the consolidation of the three best known woman suffrage papers, the *Woman's Journal*, the *Woman Voter* and the *Headquarters Suffrage*

News Letter, into an up-and-coming little weekly, which makes its initial appearance this week under the name of the *Woman Citizen*. That the editor, Miss Rose Young, and her staff are going right out for scalps is evidenced by the cover page on the first number in which Uncle Sam is invited to 'Take the Mock Out of Democracy.' The new weekly will chronicle the doings of the suffragists in this country and Canada and will even stretch its news service to foreign fields. This is only one branch of the educational propaganda to which Mrs. Catt proposes to devote the Leslie bequest."—*Minneapolis Tribune*, June 10.

"I wish to congratulate you upon the splendid appearance of your paper," writes ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Fargo, North Dakota.

"Glad to receive my first copy of the *Woman Citizen*. I like it very much and extend congratulations and good wishes."—ALDONA L. DICKESON, New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Plainfield, N. J.

"No woman should be without it."—MRS. WILLIAM R. PATTANGALL, Augusta, Me.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief. Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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June 30, 1917

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(Copyright 1917)



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To Whom It Concerns

Adjustment of the subscription on the lists of our three combined suffrage journals has been made on the following basis:

A paid subscription to the *Woman's Journal* (price \$1.00) entitles the subscriber to as many numbers of the *Woman Citizen* as may remain due on account of the *Woman's Journal*. One year's paid subscription to the *Woman Voter* (price 50 cents) entitles the subscriber to half a year's subscription to the *Woman Citizen*. One year's paid subscription to the *National Suffrage News* (price 25 cents) entitles the subscriber to one-quarter of a year's subscription to *The Woman Citizen*. One year's paid subscription to all three entitles the subscriber to one and three-quarters of a year's subscription to *The Woman Citizen*.

The price asked for *The Woman Citizen* is so low that it is not possible to carry past due subscriptions on its books. Subscribers who are in arrears must pay up or their names must be dropped from our lists.

It is the intention of the management to make *The Woman Citizen* a suffrage organ of essential value to suffragists and to the general public.

Fairness to all concerned demands that the money, the time, and the talents devoted to it shall result in a better journal for the number who do pay for it, rather than be more widely circulated among those who do not pay for it.

Our subscription lists are now in process of revision. Pay your dues if you wish to continue receiving the journal.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

June 30, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

The Picket and the Public

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association, comprising the great body of organized suffragists the country over, deplores as absurd, ill-timed, and susceptible of grave and demoralizing suspicion, the tactics of the isolated handful of suffragists at the national capital who think to advance the cause of suffrage by demonstrations like the recent banner episodes at the White House.

Is that plain?

The National American Woman Suffrage Association likewise deplores as unfair and wasteful the reiterated demands upon it from friend and foe of suffrage alike to "repudiate," "denounce," "state its position on the subject." It can, apparently, repudiate and denounce and state its position till the crack of doom and still be left at the mercy of clamorers for more denunciations and more repudiations. These clamorers, particularly those who are suffragists, could be about a bigger business than such footless insistence. Concerned as it is with a great constructive, forward-looking, forward-leaping program for furthering the suffrage cause, the National American Woman Suffrage Association deplores having its time, energies and attention constantly deflected to offset the effects of publicity tactics with which it is not and never has been in sympathy and which it has emphatically condemned and never condoned.

Is that plain?

And now—

The National American Woman Suffrage Association wants to point out that it is not blind, if the clamorers are, to the fact that every time it concedes to the clamor it is but playing the publicity game into the hands of the small group of suffragists to whose campaign publicity is fundamental.

For where agitation is the watchword publicity is the achievement.

Can it not be understood once and for all, by suffragists, by press, and by general public, that the White House tactics of the picketers are but a detail of a publicity campaign which suffragists and press and general public immeasurably further by the attention which they center upon it? (The lady from Missouri who tore down the pickets' banner built up the pickets' publicity as no picket and no banner could have done.)

Not all such publicity aids are hostile in their animus. There is no question that men are encouraging the small group that is committed to picket tactics. As grown-ups encourage a fro-

ward child whose antics are plaguing other grown-ups so do men of otherwise discriminative intelligence encourage the banner bearers.

And despite an increasingly fine balance of judgment on the part of editors and reporters, there is no question that the attitude of a part of the press is an encouragement. From the viewpoint of news a defy to the President of the United States, even flaunted on a pretty little purple and gold banner, is highly available "front-page stuff" and there is the gayest and friendliest of understandings between many newsmen and the banner-bearers.

While we are placing the blame, therefore, let us divide it fairly and squarely—none at all to the suffrage cause, none to the organized suffragists who resent having that cause drawn into such fracas—and one part to the pickets who incite these ructions, one part to the press that spreads the story in the way most calculated to make a prolonged sensation of it, and one part to the public that thrills humanly over its own shocks.

It is a fact that there remains in America one man who has known exactly the right attitude to take and maintain toward the pickets. A whimsical smile, slightly puckered at the roots by a sense of the ridiculous, a polite bow—and for the rest a complete ignoring of their existence. He happens to be the man around whom the little whirlwind whirls, the President of the United States.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association respectfully urges the rest of the country to take example from him in its emotional reaction to the picket question.

American Citizenship

UNFORTUNATE as may be the lot of the man immigrant, as set forth elsewhere in the well-considered article by the Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, it has at least the goal of full American citizenship to brighten it. There is not a State Constitution in the 48 that does not make careful provision for conferring upon the man immigrant full prerogatives of citizenship. Those prerogatives follow inevitably upon his naturalization. Some State Constitutions go so far as to allow him full voting rights upon a mere declaration of his intention to become naturalized. In all which he is immeasurably favored over the American-born woman. Save for the few politically advanced western states American citizenship in its full signifi-

cance is no woman's land. Even the western woman who ventures too far east loses her most cherished prerogative of citizenship.

The formation of the suffrage Americanization Committee brings out this damaging injustice more saliently perhaps than any recent development of the suffrage question. In it we have the American-born woman helpfully leading the immigrant man toward those vested rights of American citizenship from which she herself is barred. Turn to the front cover again and see the whole thing poignantly visualized. Presently the men for whom she is trying to point the way will pass her and go trudging on up the shining path to enfranchisement. Presently from sun-caught heights of liberty they will be looking down upon her, ruminating in their foreign way upon the question of letting her share in the vote which she has helped them to win. Small wonder that American womanhood writhes under the blistering injustice of such a scheme of democracy. Small wonder that woman asks ceaselessly how long the Government of the United States means to withhold the full measure of American citizenship from women who are doing their utmost to fortify and make sound that Government from within.

Suffrage Service in War Time

BEFORE war was declared it was a pet pastime of the opponents of woman suffrage to decry the patriotism and loyalty of suffragists. But in those dark February days when the war cloud first drew ominously close to America a watching world did not fail to take notice that suffragists were first among all women to put their organization and its resources at their country's command. Since that date, it has been suffragists who have been the country's main reliance for the much needed woman power to help further the Nation's war measures. In the furthering of all plans and programs for increased food production, thrift and the elimination of waste, for Red Cross work, for the protection of women and children workers in war time, for census taking, for the subscription of national loans, for Red Cross money-raising, suffragists have been indefatigable. Those opponents of suffrage who were sharpest in their impugning of suffrage patriotism have had to fall back silenced by the advancing banners of the suffrage hosts. Against the far-reaching organization programs for suffrage war service they can offer nothing save the scattering work of individuals.

Unable to maintain their challenge of the patriotism of suffragists in the face of the suffrage showing and their own deficiencies, opponents of suffrage shift their charge to a new base. Suffragists, say they, are but playing patriotism in the hope that the vote will be their reward.

On the contrary, suffragists are asking now for the passage of the Federal Amendment as a war measure in order that this country may escape the charge that it has bargained with its women—so much service so much gain. Suffrage for women is a part of that complete democracy so aptly named by Mr. Wilson as the object of this war. It is belittling to the government, not to the women of the country, to withhold grudgingly what it must ultimately give. The government must

not make a bargain-counter sale of the democracy it is sending our men to the front to give their lives to maintain. It must start about setting the world right for democracy by giving American women the franchise for democracy's sake, not for the sake of benefits received at the hands of the women. It must do this proudly in advance of the price women must pay for this war. Not shamefacedly after that price has been paid.

Americanization Day

THE war has almost cut off the supply of immigrants from Europe. This has led to a much keener realization of the value of this foreign labor in many lines of industry, where the want of it is now severely felt.

It is mainly from this point of view that the immigrant has been regarded in legislation as a supply of cheap labor. Employers have opposed immigration restriction, because they wanted an unlimited supply of workers at low wages; and the labor organizations have urged restriction, because each fresh wave of immigration brings in a great number of persons who will work for less than those already here. It is around this point that the battle over immigration has raged for years.

Meanwhile the interests of the immigrant himself have been largely overlooked. After he is once admitted to the country, he has mostly been left to shift for himself, in new conditions, where he really needed help and guidance. This is in part, at least, because women have had no votes. "Mothering" comes more naturally to women than to men; and the newly-arrived immigrant needs to be mothered for a little while, until he learns to walk in the new and strange paths that open before him.

In what has actually been done to help the immigrant, women have taken a large part. It was through the efforts of a woman and a suffragist, Miss J. Maud Campbell, that the first state commission was started in New Jersey to look into the needs of the immigrants. It was found that they needed many things, but, most of all, better facilities for education and for learning English. The efforts of a group of women of whom Miss Campbell was one secured the New York law authorizing the opening of an evening school for adult foreigners wherever twenty-five of them apply for one.

Of the foreign-speaking immigrants arriving in this country from 1900 to 1910, 88.5 per cent were over 19 years of age. Massachusetts prides herself on her educational system; yet with an enormous foreign population the State makes no provision for educating persons over 19. Some of the cities and towns do, and the Y. M. C. A. and other philanthropic agencies help. Yet in 218 of the 366 towns and cities of Massachusetts there is no provision whatever, either public or private, for teaching adult immigrants. Miss Campbell, who accomplished so much in New Jersey and in New York, is now in charge of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission's work for foreigners, and has achieved remarkable results with the slim appropriation of \$2,000; but she failed to get from this year's Legislature a modest increase, which was badly needed. Frances A. Kellor in New York, Sophonisba Breckinridge in Chicago, and many other women have worked untiringly for the aid and Americanization of the immigrant.

When the National American Woman Suffrage Association adopted Americanization as one of its departments of war service it was a work directly in line with women's natural aptitudes and sympathies.

To a noble advance guard of women the possibilities and needs of our vast army of immigrants have made a strong appeal for years. What is wanted now is to drive the appeal home to the heart and conscience of the great multitude of women. The war is waking people up to many things that they have long needed to know, and it should bring to women as well as men a realizing sense of the criminal folly of leaving millions of aliens right here among us with no means of getting in touch with what is best in American life.

It costs the country an incalculable sum in hard cash to leave the host of newly-arrived immigrants to flounder around and find their feet as best they can—cash for hospitals for those whose health is sacrificed unnecessarily, cash for jails for those whose characters are destroyed unnecessarily, cash for almshouses for those who could have made good if they had had a little intelligent supervision at the start. Even those who do make good at last often lose years of time before they can adjust themselves to the new conditions. One American of my acquaintance who has made a fortune, struggled with poverty for years, doing odd jobs because he did not know English enough to find out that the trade he had brought from home with him was in demand here and would command good pay. An Italian consul has called attention to the fact that most of the Italians who come here are skilled agriculturists, and that it is foolish and wasteful to set them to digging sewers, instead of opening the way for them to work on the land. And of even greater consequence than the loss in hard cash is the loss in human happiness and in the finer spiritual values.

In doing our Americanization let us take hold of it in a sisterly spirit, not one of condescension. We can learn a great deal from the immigrants while we teach them. From one nationality we can learn thrift; from another, temperance; from another, a singularly perfect type of family love; from another, good humor and gaiety; from another, heroism in the face of persecution; and from almost all, a kindness and generosity on the part of the poor towards the poor, which utterly outshines that of the rich or the well to do. There is in our great immigrant population a vast reservoir of talent, of energy, and of goodness which can be made to contribute a thousandfold more than it does to the power of the United States. Power in war or peace. When it is fully utilized it will be a gain like the harnessing of Niagara—but in this case with no sacrifice of beauty for the sake of work.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Calmness, Common-sense and Concentration constitute the three Cs upon which the Atlanta Equal Suffrage will launch its program of conservation and thrift. A municipal cannery is projected by the association.

Miss Emma Conley, of the University Extension Division, one of the food experts of the state, will direct the efforts in behalf of food economy and food conservation, to be made by the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association.

Light from Murder

RUTH CRUGER'S murder points more than one moral. Among other things, it shows up vividly the folly of one claim often made by the anti-suffragists.

When women say that taxation without representation is tyranny, the stock answer has been that taxation is the price paid for police protection, and that, since women share this protection, they have no cause to complain. Women are willing to help pay the cost of protection, but they want to have some voice as to what sort of protection it shall be.

Women must help pay the salaries of the police, but they have no vote in electing the men who appoint the police. If the police fail to furnish the protection for which they are paid, if they close their eyes to law breaking, if they are even actually in league with the worst criminals, the women have no redress.

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson

CHICAGO is again having trouble with its mayor. This time there is even talk of impeaching him.

Whenever Mayor Thompson breaks out in a new place, opponents of equal rights living at a distance from Illinois blame his misconduct on the women. They say: "This is what happens where women vote!" But in Chicago many people are now remembering with contrition that Thompson is the Mayor whom the women did not want and whom the men insisted on having.

At the Republican primaries the women gave a majority of more than 7,000 for the Reform candidate, Judge Olsen; the men gave a majority of about 10,000 for the machine candidate, Mr. Thompson, who thus secured the nomination. On the women's part it was a remarkable example of independent voting, and the signal disproof of the idea that the women will simply "double the vote."

Mayor Thompson has turned out very badly. If the Republican men had shown as good judgment as the Republican women the city would not today be suffering under his administration.

A. S. B.

Suffrage and Patriotism

CURRENT events keep right on giving hard knocks to the foolish charge that equal suffrage is bad for patriotism. The suffrage States beat the non-suffrage States in recruiting. Chicago and San Francisco got ahead of Boston in taking their quota of the Liberty Loan; and now it is announced that the Far West has outdone New England in its response to the appeal for the Red Cross. Nevertheless, opponents of equal rights will keep right on saying that any State or country which gives women the ballot has weakened itself for war.

"It was a special quality, among the many admirable qualities possessed by Mr. Pecksniff, that the more he was found out, the more hypocrisy he practised." This accusation of lack of patriotism has been proved false over and over again; but the oftener any charge is shown to be a humbug, the more persistently it is reiterated by the enemies of equal rights.

A. S. B.

All for America Suffrage Program

Women Voters and Red Cross Work

Omar E. Garwood, a prominent lawyer of Denver, Colorado, has wired *The Woman Citizen*, official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, as follows:

"Three hundred organized Denver women have beaten four hundred of us men to a frazzle in raising half a million Red Cross dollars. Their wonderful work most powerful argument for woman suffrage ever witnessed here. Can anyone justly gainsay that American women who are capable of such a successful undertaking are amply qualified for fullest rights of voting citizenship?"

In every one of the 57 state organizations constituting the National American Woman Suffrage Association activity for the Red Cross campaign fund is going forward by leaps and bounds. The New York State Party promises to make a showing that will rival its own \$8,000,000 record on underwriting the Liberty Loan. The New York City Party days ago passed the \$100,000 mark in its collections. In Arkansas, under the direction of Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, suffragists who have just received the public thanks of the business men of the city for help in the Liberty Loan campaign have taken one deep breath and begun on the Red Cross fund campaign. In Minnesota Red Cross work is receiving the most loyal attention. From North, South, East and West reports of similar significance are coming to the headquarters of the National Association.

The Minneapolis women working in this Red Cross Unit, as shown in the picture, have already completed and shipped two operating boxes for the National Red Cross, each of which contains 42 sets of operating gowns, operating caps, cotton



MINNEAPOLIS SUFFRAGISTS AT RED CROSS WORK

leggings, operating helmets, 138 sheets and 252 operating towels. Other consignments of Red Cross supplies, such as 72 flannel bandages, 246 smaller bandages, 36 oakum pads, knit socks, wash cloths and sponges, have also been prepared by the Minnesota suffragists, the output of Red Cross supplies numbering more than 1,100 pieces, not including the contents of the two operating boxes.

"A Clear Call to the Colors"

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has gathered Italian girls of Boston into an Americanization unit to be taught citizenship.

"With entrance into citizenship," says Mrs. Bagley, "the immigrant and the native born become brothers and sisters in their allegiance to that Americanism which has its roots in the Declaration of Independence. The ideal of a united democracy is our heritage from our forefathers. The Government of the United States has through the public school system provided the educational facilities for a united people. Naturalization is the next step after learning English.

"Our great organization, the National American Woman Suffrage Organization, which spells efficiency in its working force, has the power to resolve itself into a great recruiting force enlisting aliens into the ranks of Amer-

ican citizenship through the open door of the public school.

"War has now come and the supreme need is for a united America.

"Virtually every immigrant landing on these shores is a prospective candidate for American citizenship and may be so regarded, yet there were in 1910 3,221,000 unnaturalized males in this country out of a total of 5,942,000 foreign born."

To change this proportion is the work laid out for Mrs. Bagley's committee.

"For here is a clear call to the colors for the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They will not fail—women do not fail in patriotic duty."



MRS. FRANK J. SHULER,
Secretary of the N. A. W. S. A., Member of Suffrage
Americanization Committee.



Boston Globe

ITALIAN GIRL CANDIDATES FOR AMERICANIZATION

All for America Suffrage Program

Conspicuous Thrift

"Probably no feature of the suffrage thrift work has created such favorable interest or done more to further the cause of suffrage than our 'Suffrage Markets,'" says Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army. "It is hard to say who are the most pleased, the housekeepers or the country women who are thus brought into direct contact with one another. Between eight and ten o'clock on the first morning that the suffrage municipal market in Aiken was opened a hundred and fifty country women registered. Most of the country women are so delighted at the practical work suffragists are doing that they immediately join local leagues.

"No, we don't meet with a great deal of opposition from merchants. Market prices are always maintained. Perishable goods are not exceedingly profitable and no staples are carried at the suffrage markets. Occasionally a merchant will offer to buy out the market "to save the women the trouble of running it." Such unselfishness is met with the smiling assurance that it isn't any trouble and that suffragists are pleased to be of assistance to other women as well as willing to do their part to save the nation. In certain towns the women have engaged to take at market price all the eggs that are brought in. The workers solicit and fill orders. Arrangements have been made to put up in waterglass all eggs that are not sold.

"An interesting phase of thrift work is being taken up by St. Louis suffragists, where a club for community buying called the 'Normal



MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
Chairman of Suffrage Committee on Agriculture

Buying Club' has been organized. An expert teacher has been secured through the State University Extension Bureau. This expert gives a normal school course of lectures on how to buy proper foods; how to select proper foods; how to plan well-balanced and scientific menus; how to utilize left-overs without making them more expensive and less palatable than in their original state; how to provide cheap substitutes. These classes are attended by women of means who pledge themselves to make home application of the information acquired and also to teach classes of women in the poorer districts. This serves a double purpose of disseminating valuable

knowledge and bringing women of all classes into a closer sympathy. If the women are to fight this war in the kitchen, as we are so frequently told, they must have equal opportunities and a strong sense of obligation toward the nation and toward each other. That is true patriotism and true democracy."

The Thrift Division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has adopted "Conspicuous Thrift" as its slogan.

Suffragists Corner Containers

The N. S. S. A. (National Suffrage Service for Agriculture) has swelled the muscles of its women farmers until they have had to let out their official arm bands.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, National Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture, reports constantly increased activity along the whole front of potato trenches.

But the call now becomes mandatory, "How shall we preserve what we raise?" In this connection two departments of suffrage service, those of agriculture and thrift, are working together in a nation-wide bond.

"Save the family jars and join the suffrage preserve corps," is their joint edict.

"How can we can when we can't get cans?" is the wail that reaches alike the ears of Mrs. Rogers and of Mrs. Miller, commander of the Thrift Division of the Suffrage Army.

And the admonition of both is:

"Go to the basement, thou suffragist; consider the ways of the attic; and climb to the top pantry shelf. In your search for containers leave no stone jar unturned. Buy a can, save a jar, borrow a jug, and put up your own food."



SUFFRAGE MUNICIPAL MARKET IN AIKEN, S. C.



MISS ETHEL M. SMITH,
Chairman of Suffrage Committee for Protection of
Women's Work in War Time

Americanization as War Service

By Grace H. Bagley

Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

THERE are three questions every suffragist will ask to have answered before she enlists under Americanization:

First: Is it important?

Second: Can I really help?

Third: What is the practical working plan to be adopted?

The answer to the first question is that Americanization as a war measure is not only important, it is also imperative. U-boats, Zeppelins, armed men and the entire equipment of modern warfare will not win the war for a nation torn with dissensions, plots and counterplots. Our national defense must come from within as well as from without. War breeds caste feeling and race prejudice, and today, when the nations of the world are staggering under crushing burdens, America has one problem which no other country has had to face. England is a nation of English, with a scattering of foreigners; Italy is composed of Italians, with a small population of aliens; Russia is made up of Russians; the same is true of France, of Sweden, of all other nations, but America has eight million aliens, many of whom are living under their own traditions as they did in their own countries, ignorant of our history and of the ideals for which our democracy came into existence.

We have wronged the immigrant in the past. We have allowed our steamship agents to entice him to our shores, and then we have allowed him to be robbed, maltreated and neglected. This must be so no longer. The time has come when native born and foreigner must be drawn together in common love for the democracy for which we are fighting. The horrors of war are coming nearer and the time is all too short for gathering together into a common family those who are to work and fight and sacrifice for our common safety.

Therefore, answering the first question, the woman who teaches one foreign man or woman English, who wins her way to friendly acquaintance with one immigrant family, who is the means of converting one alien to become a loyal American citizen, such a woman is in the fighting line as truly as the man who goes to the front.

"Can I really help?" Yes, if you are sufficiently in earnest to apply the Golden Rule and to put yourself in the place of the immigrant. Without imagination and the ability to take yourself out of your own narrow environment into the greater world, you will not be successful in Americanization work. Have you power for the time being to fancy yourself the immigrant who is as yet not an immigrant, but a peasant living in a small village in Italy? Can you picture the day when the

agent of the steamship company finds the way to this hamlet and lures the Italian field hand to America, painting our country as the land of golden opportunity, where there is no poverty, where every one is rich, prosperous and happy? Can you picture the preparations for leaving home, the heartrending separations, the breaking of ties of blood and of friendship, and the departure from the old home, and the homesickness of the days on shipboard? How many of us know what happens when a great ocean liner brings a lot of immigrants into what is called a "port of entry"? In the first place, these newcomers, largely country bred, are ushered into great cities like New York or Boston without knowing a word of English.

Have you ever experienced the feeling of utter helplessness at finding yourself in a foreign city without an interpreter? My sympathy with the immigrant was greatly increased one day en route to Moscow from Berlin. We had to change cars and go to another railway station at Warsaw, and Warsaw is the only place I happen to have been anywhere in the world which seems to have no provision for directing foreigners. Porters tried to snatch our bags from us, cabmen almost kidnapped us bodily, everybody gesticulated, and we were deafened by the bombardment of strange sounding words which were hurled at us, not one of which we could understand. Fifteen minutes passed, and our situation had not bettered itself. Half an hour, and we became panic-stricken for fear we should lose our connection with the Moscow train. I am perfectly sure that if any wily agent on the outlook for foreign victims had offered personally to start us on our way we would have given him any extortionate sum of money without a moment's hesitation. Fortunately, a woman, a Muscovite returning from England, discovered us and became our good angel. She spoke English as well as we did, and she put us in a cab, saw that the cabman did not cheat us in making change for his fare, bought our tickets, and saw us safely on the right train. I sometimes feel we might still be in Moscow if it had not been for our chance benefactor.

Frances Kellor, who has done and is doing as much as any one in this country for our foreign immigrants, says that "they must run the gauntlet of runners, porters, expressmen, cabmen and exploiters who collect at the Barge Office and forcibly take their belongings, put them into cabs and get their money. Some fifty such 'toughs' used to infest the New York port, and some of them have boasted that they have cleaned up \$1,000 a week in good times. Unscrupulous hotel runners adopt every means to get the immigrant temporarily into their hotels for a high-priced meal or

room. It seems unnecessary to picture the destroyed faith of the immigrant, his disillusionment in the country that promised to protect his property, and his outraged sense of justice when he finds that he has lost his savings and has been deceived and mistreated. Such first contacts breed the anarchist, the loafer, and the "men who don't care," and prepare the newcomer's mind for I. W. W. doctrine.

The full program for Americanization should follow the immigrant from the ship to his destination in this country, and it should guide him to the job for which he is fitted. At present there is a terrible industrial waste of our immigrants. The field hand, fitted to aid America where she so much needs aid, in agriculture, takes the job nearest at hand, which may be in a machine shop; a man capable of becoming an engineer, perhaps, finds his way into a sweatshop. In short, America makes no study of the immigrant's qualifications, and in consequence more than half of his value is lost to American industry, simply by lack of intelligence in vocational guidance. The immigrant should be guarded from the fakers and frauds who almost invariably victimize him during his first year in this country; he should be decently housed; first of all, however, he should immediately begin to learn the English language.

An answer to the third question, as to the practical working of Americanization, will be found in the outline printed elsewhere. No woman sufficiently able to win leadership in the suffrage ranks needs to be told that any such outline must be varied to fit local conditions.

Political changes of a national character, to be effective, must move people in large numbers. The American public needs nothing less than a shock to make it appreciate the menace of our un-Americanized aliens. Editors, ministers and priests, both native and foreign, must be enlisted in the Americanization campaign.

A few weeks before the evening schools are to open their fall session a widespread house-to-house canvass in the foreign colonies should be made in the interests of attendance at the public schools. The personal visits of volunteer workers by hundreds are indispensable factors to success, since circular letters to foreigners are simply so much waste paper. The cost to the government of such service as our organization, with its trained workers, can render is not to be estimated. If the money were forthcoming the quality of work demanded could not be obtained. The immigrant himself will best be reached by mass meetings in the foreign colonies, held in school centers or elsewhere. Here, again, the rule of "put yourself in his place" must be applied.

We know that when the ocean is between us and our native land nothing warms our hearts and promotes a feeling of friendliness like a few words of praise of our beloved America. The psychology of the foreigner is just like our own. The way to make friends with an Italian audience or a Russian audience is to begin with the recognition of the beauty and the value of the home country. The stereopticon and the moving picture solve a world of difficulties in attracting an audience. A large reception committee of both Americans and foreigners should be present.

One should not forget that where English is not understood by foreign guests a gracious manner needs no interpretation. Be sure that the program is not long and that it is entertaining, and, if possible, have a band; but in any case be sure that every one in the audience goes away enthusiastic over having had a good time. In preparing for this meeting see that representatives of the local press, including foreign papers, have pictures of the celebrities, typewritten copies of speeches, opportunities for interviewing those taking part in the program, and station a member of your organization at the entrance to answer questions by interpreters or by others. A flier should be printed and circulated, something like the following:

AMERICA FOR ME AMERICA FOR YOU
 AMERICA FOR EVERYBODY
 Liberty, Happiness, Prosperity for you and for
 your family.

*Become a Citizen of the United States
 Learn the English Language
 The Public School Offers Free Instruction
 Evening Classes for Foreigners
 Inquire at the Nearest Public School
 All Are Cordially Invited.*

When foreign organizations or clubs are having celebrations or mass meetings, secure ten minutes or more for a speaker on Americanization.

Throughout the summer and fall there will be picnics on the various holidays observed by foreigners in this country. Circulate Americanization fliers on such occasions.

Three Don'ts for foreign meetings:

Don't Preach.

Don't Patronize.

Don't fancy because people are poor and live in a tenement house that they will stand being bored.

Every one likes being entertained, having a good time, and being made to feel at home. A meeting along these lines will pave the way for future Americanization work in any community.

Program of Suffrage Americanization Committee

AMERICANIZATION is one of those words that every native-born citizen of the United States loves without analyzing its exact meaning. "One country, one people, one flag"—this is how we think of America. This solidarity, however, is our ideal of what our country ought to be, not what it actually is. In New York, parts of Pennsylvania and New England there are solid blocks where not a single word of English is spoken or understood. Our cities, great and small, many even of our towns are mere collections of foreign communities, each of which speaks the language and preserves the customs of the countries from which its foreign population comes. "Here we have a great mass of peoples," says Mr. Gompers, "coming from the shores of every country on the face of the globe who form colonies in every city and town of these United States, colonies of the peoples of their respective countries."

War has now come and in facing the gravest crisis of our history the supreme need is for a united America. President Wilson said at the dedication of the new Red Cross Building in Washington: "I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference among us will be obliterated and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who called themselves Americans."

A Nation-Wide Campaign

The district plan under which our organization operates, with working groups directed from a common center, gives the National American Woman Suffrage Association the machinery by which to carry on a national campaign for the purpose of bringing native-born Americans into a closer union with our millions of aliens.

In undertaking this campaign we are under the leadership and the guidance of the Government of the United States.

Suffragists will please take notice that the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Naturalization, has linked the Americanization of the alien immigrant with the public school system of the United States.

Plan for a Survey

Number of Foreign Born

How many foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage in your Representative or School District? Give in numerical order the three largest groups of foreigners in your district.

Schools for the Alien Foreigner

Does the public school in your district provide facilities for teaching foreign men, and women English? If not, what shall be done? (Note: The maintenance for

evening schools for foreigners is usually left to the Board of Education of the city or town. Write to the Bureau of Naturalization in Washington stating the number of foreigners in your district for whom the public school provides no means for teaching of English.)

Attendance at Foreign Schools

What is the attendance at the evening school or schools in your district? Enrolled membership at the beginning of the year? At the end of the year? Is a fee charged?

(Note: Attend the foreign schools in your district.)

Adults Not Attending School

Where public school provides opportunity, how many foreign adults do not speak or write enough English to answer the requirements of the Naturalization Bureau? Note number of men and number of women separately.

When there are no school facilities, how many aliens approximately are there who would like to learn English?

In your district, are citizenship classes held giving the instruction necessary to naturalization?

Employers of Foreign Labor

Does the public school in your district supply teachers to employers where twenty or more foreigners are working? Ascertain from school authorities if any employers in your district have made such an arrangement for employees. Where such classes are held, ascertain the particulars, whether held during working hours and on the working premises, and whether a fee is charged.

(Note: In most states, lists of industrial plants arranged according to localities may be obtained by application to the Secretary of State.)

Digesting the Survey

After you have secured these statistics and this information study their significance in view of the following facts:

Virtually every immigrant landing upon these shores is a prospective candidate for American citizenship and may be so regarded.

And yet—

We have eight million aliens in the United States and at the last census in 1910 out of 5,942,000 foreign-born males, 3,221,000 were still aliens—Italians gave us, out of 586,000 aliens, only 126,000 citizens.

Our government desires aliens to become citizens. The law demands that every alien shall pass certain tests in speaking and writing English and in knowledge of our institutions. Yet thousands of foreign-born laborers are isolated in labor camps and elsewhere where opportu-

nity for acquiring the necessary education is limited if not lacking entirely.

Foreign immigrants want to learn English. Why? Aside from other considerations they can earn more money as soon as they can speak the language; money is what they chiefly want; yet in localities where evening schools are provided, a small percentage only attend evening school. In New York State, 362,025 cannot read or write. In New York City, there are over 245,000 illiterates.

Unlocking the Americanization Machinery

The making of American citizens will begin when the government, school authorities and public-spirited citizens direct their attention to the following:

1. Standardization of the foreign schools. At present some are good and some are poor.

2. Standardization of methods of teaching English and citizenship. All teachers to be properly trained and to have special fitness for the work.

(Note: The alien immigrant usually takes his schooling in English and citizenship at the close of his day's work. Attractive surroundings and stimulating teachers are required.)

A short session in foreign schools is the rule. In some cities the term is only six or eight weeks. The average session for thirty-one towns and cities in New York State is only 60 nights a year. Not one of us could learn a foreign language in sixty nights of study after days of exhausting physical labor—yet this is expected of the aliens.

"Unfortunately," says the report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, "evening classes for adult foreigners stop at about the time the period of greatest immigration sets in. The months of March, April and May are usually those in which the greatest number of foreigners come to our shores. This increased volume of immigration continues throughout the summer until as late as September. Evening schools are conducted through the period of greatest industrial activity, and, consequently, many pupils are unable to attend."

There are no summer sessions for foreign schools. Our big school houses are often the only cool places to be found in a tenement neighborhood. They are closed.

How to Use Suffrage Organizations for Americanization Work

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will work through the usual channels of the Association based on the political district system.

The Representative District or County of the state should be the unit for the work of each

local Americanization committee. Voting precincts will be working sub-units. Members of the Americanization Army of the National American Woman Suffrage Association need not necessarily reside in the district where they work, nor need they be suffragists. This is patriotic work for all women and each state should adopt the system best suited to its needs.

Duty of Central State Americanization Committee

1. Appoint district chairmen on Americanization for each District.
2. Keep on file government reports, Board of Education reports, etc.
3. Act as bureau of information for district chairmen.
4. Compile a bibliography and see that books and needed printed matter are in local libraries or available elsewhere.

Duty of District Americanization Committee

1. Recruit for the Americanization Army. Assign work to cover the interviewing of employers as to providing classes for foreign employees; assign work for visiting homes in foreign colonies in the interests of the evening schools.

2. Instruct Americanization workers that calls should be made upon foreign immigrants in their homes for the purpose of bringing up the attendance of the local evening schools—not for satisfying curiosity as to possible differences in the standards of living or in family customs. The visitor should be courteous, business-like and oblivious to personal matters.

As a preparation for Americanization utilize your suffrage meetings and your cultured suffrage speakers who have traveled in foreign lands to foreignize our Americans by educating them as to their debt to the European immigrant.

Duty of the Americanization Army of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Americanization is patriotic service for all American women whether suffragists or not.

Join and let us make "one flag and one nation" a reality, instead of a sentiment existent only in Fourth of July and other patriotic celebrations.

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association suggests the following:

1. Each local committee should compile its own directory of all agencies which have to do with the immigrant and with Americanization, the name of the official or chairman to be addressed, and the telephone number. Also brief statement of the function of each, the list to include, for example—Naturalization Bureau, Evening School, Bureau of Statistics, Civic Organizations specializing on work for the immigrant, etc., or city Americanization Committee, if one exists.

2. Keep on file a list of speakers and others interested in the Americanization question such as Editors, Students and Experts in Research Work on Immigration.

3. Make a list of the foreign leaders in the foreign colony in which you expect to work, using your finest Americanization worker to win a favorable connection with the above, assigning the introductory approach to the member of the committee best adapted. The advice and co-operation of the important people in the foreign colonies are your most valuable assets.

4. A list of foreign newspapers should be on file and the co-operation of editors sought.

Americanization Badges

5. Enroll applicants for Americanization work and issue badges furnished by the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be supplied through the state suffrage headquarters. The test for those to receive badges should include some one of the following qualifications:

- (a) Knowledge of conditions in the district.
- (b) Experience in the house-to-house canvass.
- (c) School teaching, or the possession of such other qualifications as the Committee may deem necessary.

Twelve Books for Summer Reading

As a preparation for the Americanization campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage Association twelve books are recommended below. They are to be followed by two study outlines, one to be used by suffrage organizations and women's clubs; the other a practical working model for civic training for naturalization and American citizenship. The books are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| The Immigrant and the Community | Grace Abbott |
| Immigration | Henry Pratt Fairchild (McMillan) |
| Democracy and Social Ethics | } ..Jane Addams |
| Twenty Years at Hull House | |
| The Promised Land..... | Mary Antin |
| The Making of an American..... | Jacob Riis |
| On the Trail of the Immigrant | } Edward A. Steiner |
| On the Immigrant Tide | |
| The Trade Union Woman..... | Alice Henry (Chapter on the Alien Woman) |
| The Immigrant Invasion.. | Frank Julian Warne (Dodd, Mead & Co.) |
| The Social Center..... | Edward J. Ward |
| The Immigrant Problem.. | { Jeremiah W. Jenks
W. Jett Lauck |

Read also current fiction, books of travel, and magazine articles showing the immigrant in his native setting.

The Clearing House for Women's War Service



THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the chairman, is seated in the center. At her right sits Miss Ida M. Tarbell; at her left sits Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Seated next Miss Tarbell is Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles; next Mrs. Cowles is Miss Maude Wetmore; seated next Mrs. Catt is Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar; beside her is Mrs. Philip N. Moore. Mrs. Stanley McCormick is standing at the right of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, executive secretary of the Committee, is at her left.

WITH Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presiding, the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense last week held in Washington one of those conferences by virtue of which it is making history in the mobilization of the nation's woman power. At the Committee's invitation the heads of fifty women's national organizations foregathered in the nation's capital, June 19. Some idea of the range and diversity of interests represented may be had from the fact that the assembly included presidents of political and propagandistic organizations, like the National American Woman Suffrage Association, social and civic bodies, like the National Council of Women and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, patriotic organizations like the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, religious bodies like the Methodist Board of Missions, Catholic and Jewish women's organizations, reform organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and many others.

Each of the fifty presidents took five minutes in which to outline the plan by which her organization was lining up its women for war service. In the aggregate there was diffused an inspiring patriotism and loyal intention to minify the evils of the shock to a nation turned from a peaceful polity to war.

An Honorary Committee composed of the presidents of various women's organizations was formed and as such was incorporated into the Women's Committee. In this way all women's national organizations interlink through the Women's Committee, while at the same time their auxiliaries interlink through the state divisions of the Committee. When this scheme of mobilization is complete there will be no other such compact army of volun-

teers in existence to carry out the orders of the Government in the effort to relieve the blighting stress of the war situation.

The more significant becomes the work of this remarkable Women's Committee, the more prominently stands forth the personality of the woman at the head of it, the woman upon whom the United States Government has bestowed the most signal official distinction ever bestowed upon an American woman.

Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense is but the last of a long string of titles given Dr. Shaw, who is best known as the Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and as a world-famous orator in behalf of the suffrage cause.

It was not as the representative of any organization that Dr. Shaw was put in her present position, but as a woman whose name carries conviction from coast to coast, and whose experience is just now needed by her country.

A Minute Woman

The Minute Man is well enough known. Meet the Minute Woman.

The call to her new duty came to Dr. Shaw late in April, while she was still in the South on a suffrage lecture tour. It was completely unsought and would have overwhelmed most women—and most men. Dr. Shaw received it with the prompt response long training has made her habit. She calmly sent her acceptance to the Secretary of War and telegraphed the other appointed members of her committee to meet her on May 4, less than a fortnight from the date of her appointment. There will be no lagging at the woman's end of national defense work, while Dr. Shaw's hand is on the wheel.

One characteristic of her first reaction to her new duties was the lack of fuss. She laid aside her campaign for woman suffrage in the South, took a north-bound train, traveled all night to Washington, and spent the next day seeing press reporters. As an incident of that day she accepted an invitation to make a speech. "Business as usual," without panic or hysteria, marked those first days of new and overwhelming responsibilities.

More characteristic than any other fact is the mental adjustment of Dr. Shaw to a new condition. "You know," said she to those first-day press reporters, "that heretofore my whole idea has been in opposition to war. But now that war has come I shall, through this new Committee, begin at once to organize the women of the country for war service. A tremendous responsibility has been placed upon us, and it is for us to form definite plans and to act definitely."

Nine other women make up Dr. Shaw's original committee: Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta, Georgia, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida Tarbell of New York, publicist and writer; Miss Agnes Nestor, famous for her work as a labor leader, and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, the Committee's executive secretary.

Political Situation in Ohio and Nebraska

German Opposition to Suffrage in Ohio Crystallizing

Ohio suffragists in most of the counties of the state have examined the petitions to have the question of presidential suffrage for Ohio women submitted to referendum, and the first reports are just reaching Ohio's suffrage headquarters. At this time no general summary can be given and no positive opinion rendered, but it is clearly true that three-fourths, probably nine-tenths, of the petitions were circulated by saloon keepers, bartenders, brewers or men interested in the liquor business directly or indirectly. Hundreds of petitions did not contain the name of one representative man of the community, while in many towns the petitions were so closely kept in saloons that business men and ordinary citizens were positive that they had not been in circulation. The suffragists now are able to prove the thing which they have long known, namely, that the organized wet man uses the anti-suffragists as stool pigeons. The following facts are indicative:

It is reported that in Clinton county (Williamington) six of the petitions were circulated by a man who has no visible means of support, has frequently been employed by the wets, was arrested not long ago for bootlegging. Three were circulated by a former saloonist; one by the proprietor of a wet drug store, and four in a pool room.

In Summit county all the petitions were circulated in Akron. One by a brewmaster, one by a former bartender, no business now; one by a driver for the breweries. Many of the names were signed at the Liedertafel and other German clubs.

In Huron county there are twenty petitions containing five hundred names. Practically all were circulated by saloon keepers or bartenders.

One hundred and seventy-five names, all in New Lexington and Corning, were on the Perry county's petition. It did not need the clerk's information to see that the list was entirely of saloon people and their friends. Few people knew that the petition was being circulated.

In Putnam county, Ottawa county seat, it seems quite probable many signed without knowing what it meant. Many were Germans who apparently have the question of woman suffrage hopelessly mixed with their beer.

Scioto county's petition showing was so bad that it has been formally challenged by the county suffrage organization.

The suffragists of Trumbull county, through a committee appointed by the county president and the president of the Political Equality Club, have asked the election inspectors to bring

many irregularities in the petitions to the attention of the Common Pleas judge. The committee further asked that the Board of Elections or the Common Pleas judge give an opinion as to whether men who cannot write and under oath make their mark lawfully can attest petitions, since it is not sure that they know the names signed are the names of the men signing them.

A telegram from Pomeroy states that the petitions were not openly circulated.

In Champaign county Larry Ryan, who circulated two of the petitions, is the recognized leader of the wets.

Of eleven petitions, containing 417 names, in Defiance county nine were circulated by saloon keepers, one by a brewer and the other in the factory of the American Steel Package Company, which is engaged in making steel beer cases.

In five wards of Youngstown eighty names could not be located in any way. Many names are entirely illegible. Three were circulated in saloons, eight by bartenders, twelve by T. F. McElroy, formerly a paid worker for the antis. (He has since written the Ohio suffragists that he has become a suffragist since his canvass. They had summoned him to appear before their election committee.) Not a whole lot of doubt who is against us. One of the men who circulated petitions in Youngstown is Frank Barber, an Italian bartender. He is now under arrest on a charge of assault preferred against him by a young girl whom he "picked up" at one of the parks.

In Madison county six of the twelve petitions were circulated by Nelson Winslow (colored), who is an employee of the State of Ohio. A few well-known citizens signed, but the names were mostly saloon keepers, bartenders, negroes, etc.

Germans Fighting Suffrage in Nebraska

The recognition of Nebraska women as voters had a place in the semi-centennial exercises in Lincoln as a part of the old settlers' reunion program on June 12. Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Howard, who presided over the State Senate when the partial suffrage bill was passed by that body earlier in the year, welcomed the women to the electorate in felicitous phrases. He spoke after John L. Webster of Omaha had given a scholarly review of the up-building of the state, in which woman's part was ignored altogether. Mr. Howard warned the women that danger confronted them; that those forces which oppose woman suffrage are strong and subtle, and, by device, and funds somebody is furnishing, they are likely to secure the necessary number of names to tie up

the law through referendum. He promised if the door were closed in their faces he would fight hard to see that it was opened to its widest extent. He said that he believed the women of the state had borne more than their share in the building of Nebraska, and that for every trial suffered by men the women suffered two sorrows. In closing he said:

"In the name of every holy cause in which men have worked and women have prayed, I welcome the womanhood of Nebraska to the exercise of a right which I know full well will be exercised thoughtfully and with an intelligence beyond compare."

The editors of the state are prepared to stand by the women in the expected fight to retain what has already been given them. At the semi-centennial dinner, at which 125 editors of the state assembled in Lincoln on June 13, the toastmaster read a petition from the suffragists relating to the anti-suffrage petition movement now on in the state, and exhorted each editor to do his part in preventing voters from signing these petitions. The sentiment was cheered.

The machine politicians of Omaha are said to be directly responsible for the movement to suspend the limited suffrage law, as they will find themselves out of office when women obtain the vote. It has been publicly stated that signatures for the referendum are being collected through the German-American Alliance, which fought suffrage two years ago, when a referendum was submitted by the women. Under the constitution the limited suffrage law can be suspended only through the filing of a petition containing 30,200 names of voters, being ten per cent of the total cast at the last election. These names must be distributed over the state.

The suffragists of Nebraska have entered seriously into Red Cross work. In May the state association secured headquarters on the ground floor of a business block, 223 South Thirteenth street, with the entrance on one of the busiest streets, and almost immediately invited the Red Cross to share the quarters so long as desired. The various branches of Red Cross work, particularly the campaigns for money, have been pushed with great energy from the suffrage headquarters.

ANNIE L. MILLER,
State Press Chairman,
Lincoln, Neb.

Another Bouquet

"I wish to congratulate you on the *Woman Citizen*. It seemed difficult to imagine any publication quite taking the place of 'The Journal,' and our own 'News,' but you have accomplished the feat."

"FLORENCE B. COTNAM,
Little Rock, Ark."

State Suffrage Activities

Indiana Women Systematize War Work

THE Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has named five committees in connection with women's war work, two, those on Thrift and Agriculture, having been named by Dr. Keller in accordance with a request from the National. To these the new president, Mrs. Edwards, has added three more and will add others should it become necessary. These three are the committees on Woman's War Industrial Work, the War Census of Women, and the Franchise Red Cross Work. To avoid duplication and to insure the collection of all statistics and information in one central place, and to facilitate co-operation with all the other organizations in Indiana working to the same ends, Mrs. Edwards further appointed Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke as supervisor for Woman's War Work in Indiana for the Franchise League. The chairmen of the five committees just named constitute Mrs. Clarke's committee.

The work of the Agriculture Committee is to increase the food supply; work of the Thrift Committee to conserve the food supply and eliminate every form of waste.

The work of the War Industrial Committee is the protection of the women workers as to wages, hours, and working conditions. This has reference only to the women taking the places of men on account of the war or entering into the work produced by war conditions.

The Committee on War Census takes charge

of the registration of women for war work and will collect and tabulate the returns obtained in regard to women volunteers for war work when the poll is taken of women voters in the state of Indiana. Such a poll is being taken by practically all the Franchise Leagues in the state and constitutes a complete record not only of members of the Franchise League but of all women residents in towns and counties.

The Franchise League Red Cross Committee was formed solely for the purpose of stimulating interest in the Red Cross and helping to enlarge its membership and also to further the Red Cross sewing and similar work. It cannot be too emphatically stated that this is in no sense an attempt to work independently of the American Red Cross. The idea is to develop Red Cross units among Franchise League members; to encourage sewing, as given out by the Red Cross authorities and to help in the formation of classes for Nurses' Aids; these classes, however, to be strictly under the supervision of and conducted by the regular instructors provided by the Red Cross. Where there is no Red Cross organization in a town and there is a Franchise League the suggestion is made that the Franchise League communicate with the national Red Cross and do its part to organize a branch of the Red Cross in that town.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE.

Rhode Island's Lively Summer Plans

Rhode Island plans extensive summer campaigning in behalf of the federal amendment. At a recent meeting, both Rhode Island Senators were speakers, as well as the state president and other suffragists.

Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, Chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, reports that her organization has adopted a plan to keep up a lively interest in suffrage in summer as well as winter which may prove of interest to other organizations.

"In a sense it is a merger of two lines of activity already started. The first of these is the suffrage class which met for ten weeks in the new and attractive Y. M. C. A. building to study the lessons brought out by the Educational Section of the New York State Suffrage Party. This course was completed by a delightful banquet the last day of May.

"The second has been a series of entertainments given the past few months, as opportunity offered, in churches and schools by a group of talented suffragists who gave their services to the cause and assisted a suffrage speaker in providing her audience with an interesting and instructive evening.

"So successful have both these methods proved that it was decided to unite them in

forming a Suffrage Party Dramatic Club in which plays could be produced, musical teams of singers and players arranged and the talent in general so classified that in future entertainments can be given not only in hospitable halls and churches, but in amusement parks and summer resorts as well.

"Miss Enid M. Pierce, vice-chairman of the party was appointed manager; Mr. Edward Welch, director, and Miss Louise F. Brooke, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Peter Welch, who has served an apprenticeship of five years on the Providence *Journal* in newspaper work, was appointed publicity manager. The club will meet each Friday evening throughout the summer at the Y. M. C. A. for drills and rehearsals, and prominent actors and speakers will be invited to give addresses.

"At the opening meeting on June 15, Miss Helen Reimer, the best loved actress in Providence, who has been with the Albee Stock Company at the local theatre for seventeen years, and who, now that women can vote in Rhode Island, is thinking of taking out permanent residence papers, talked on some of the requirements of acting. As Miss Reimer entered the room she was greeted with round after round of applause.

Progress in Iowa

On May 25, 1917, the following resolution was introduced by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, at a meeting of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs:

Resolved, That the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, at its twelfth biennial convention, as recommended by its president, create an Equal Suffrage Committee to work for the enfranchisement of the women of the state and nation; be it further

Resolved, That we express our approval of the action of the thirty-seventh General Assembly of Iowa in passing the suffrage resolution, that we urge our senators and representatives to work for the Federal Amendment, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each congressman.

The suffragists all over the state are working with the Extension Department of Ames in having a series of canning demonstrations in each county. There have been many vacant lots in cities cultivated by these women or by those whom they encourage to plant.

In the town of Fairfield, Jefferson county, a very helpful "Thrift Supper" was given, and the recipes for economical dishes sold for the benefit of the association. In Des Moines a series of "Thrift Luncheons" are being given by the "Votes for Women League." The one given at the home of Mrs. P. J. Mills was a great success. A menu was served that cost only 14 cents a plate, and those who partook agreed that they had been well fed. During the luncheon Miss Neale Knowles of Ames talked on economical cooking and made many helpful suggestions.

On June 12 Miss Anna B. Lawther, the state President, attended the first meeting of the Iowa Division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She had been asked by the director of the State Committee of National Defense to serve on the committee to coordinate the war work of the women's organizations of the state.

At a conference of a few suffragists held in Des Moines, June 13, it was decided that the suffragists must constantly keep before the women as they work for their country that we must consider equal suffrage a definite "war measure" if we are fighting for democracy.

On June 15 the Iowa Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting in Dubuque, endorsed the resolution sent them by the State Suffrage Association. This resolution endorsed equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, and set forth that the working hours of women and children should not be increased.

ANNA B. LAWThER,
President Iowa Equal Suffrage Assn.

Suffrage Breaks into the Fourth

To Every Suffragist!

The Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association asks you to inaugurate the Americanization work adopted as one of the four departments of patriotic service in our organization by joining in a nation-wide celebration to take the form of a reception to the Newly Naturalized Citizens of your city or town. A delegation should wait upon the Mayor or representative of the town government, presenting the plan and offering the co-operation of your local organization. Take the lead or follow the leadership already established, according to circumstances. Supply ushers, assist in publicity, or make yourselves useful as occasion offers. Do not demand recognition of your suffrage organization, but co-operate with everybody regardless of whether or not he or she is a suffragist.

If possible, have the newly naturalized citizens, who are the guests of honor, seated on the platform. Pay particular attention to the decoration and give away flags to the new citizens and their families. See that representatives of the press have pictures of the celebrities, typewritten copy of speeches, opportunities for interviewing those taking part in the program, and station a member of your own organization at the entrance to answer questions by re-

porters, or by others. Have a large reception committee at the door and remember that where English is not understood by foreign guests, a gracious manner needs no interpretation. Be sure that the program is not long, and that it is entertaining and make sure that everyone in the audience goes away enthusiastic from having had a good time.

In New York State

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party has been asked by Mr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee, to take part in the evening program for the Fourth of July celebration at the Stadium, New York City.

A pageant tableau will be the suffrage contribution. Mrs. John Blair is chairman of the tableau committee, and Miss Henrietta Crossman has generously consented to direct and stage the pageant, which is to feature "Columbia" and "Justice" as central figures, summoning various groups of women. These groups will represent the varied activities of women in times of war and peace. Grouped about Justice, the leaders of the women will be presented, as a finale, through their representative, Equal Franchise, with the ballot, or scepter of liberty, by Justice.

Among the prominent women who have already given their consent to lead groups in the tableau will be Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, directing the Doctors' Group; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, heading a group of Woodcraft Girls; Miss Charlotte Delafield, Red Cross Nurses' Group; Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, Arts and Letters Group; Mrs. Helena Smith Dayton, Sculptors' Group, and many others.

At the end of the tableau, the American flag will be raised over the assembled multitude of enfranchised women with an electric sign just below it, "Vote for Woman Suffrage, November 6th."

The suffrage tableau will be the center of the evening's program. It will be preceded by the Battle Hymn of the Republic, sung by the Community Chorus, and will be followed by an address by Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

It is rather particularly significant that the full printed program will be headed by this stanza:

"Not for herself, tho' sweet the air of freedom;
Not for herself, tho' dear the hard won power;
But for the child who needs a nobler mother;
For men and women, everywhere, who need each other,

Comes Woman to her Hour."

Who Hid the Hawaiian Suffrage Bill?

FOR some months the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association has been searching for the pigeon hole in which was hidden the Hawaiian suffrage bill introduced in Congress last December upon the petition of the Hawaiian legislature. The search has been productive in that bills to permit a referendum on woman suffrage have now been introduced in both Houses of Congress.

The story as thus far known shows a characteristically resolute purpose on the part of Hawaiian suffragists. Last year the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii passed a bill to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of those islands. Congress was at once asked to endorse this measure and make the necessary change in the organic act of the Territory to permit the referendum. The bill for this purpose was introduced in the House by Prince Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, on December 22, 1916. But that was the end of the matter for some time.

Then the Hawaiian suffragists, impatient at the silence and delay, addressed a message to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asking it to find out about their bill. Inquiries, although seemingly fruitless in Washington, were supplemented in Honolulu, and on May 21 there was printed in the Congressional Record a memorial from the Hawaiian Legislature asking Congress to pass Prince Kalaniana'ole's bill of December 22. The memorial recites that "the several political

parties of the Territory of Hawaii have pledged themselves to support a change in the organic act to the end that the female citizens of the Territory shall be empowered to vote at the elections held under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii."

The probable cause of the action of the Hawaiian Legislature in petitioning Congress this second time is Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, of Brookline, Mass., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Pitman made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands last winter with her husband, who, as the son of a Hawaiian princess, is Chief Keola-a-Kalani in his native land. Mrs. Pitman learned in Honolulu of the Hawaiian suffrage bill, and her activities while there and since her return have undoubtedly stimulated the Legislature to stir the matter up in Congress.

Within the past two weeks the enabling act has been introduced in both houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives, where it was referred to the Committee on Territories, no immediate action seems probable. Senator Shafroth, however, who introduced the bill in the Senate at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and who is chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to which the measure has been referred, states that his committee will undoubtedly bring in a favorable report.

Around the "National's" Press Table

New Jersey

"DON'T put suffrage on the shelf and let it get dusty and cobwebby. In your zeal for war relief work don't fail to remember that suffrage activities are as necessary as they ever were," said Mrs. F. E. Feickert, President of the New Jersey League for Equal Suffrage, in addressing her Executive Board.

Alabamans' War Work

The women of Birmingham have rendered valuable service to the Liberty Loan committee in selling Liberty Bonds and interesting many people to make substantial purchases. Among those who have worked untiringly in the cause are Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, prominent not only in her home state as a suffrage worker, but an officer in the National American Woman Suffrage Association and a suffragist of national recognition; Miss Ina Shephard, a well-known stock broker of Birmingham; Miss Nell Freeman, prominent suffrage worker, and other representatives of clubs and organizations.

The press and publicity council of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association has decided upon a series of press luncheons, with special features and talks pertinent to the work of this important committee. The officers of the council are Mrs. H. O. Moore and Miss Mary Parke London, joint chairmen; Mrs. Roy Sterne, vice-chairman; Miss Leona Loveman, secretary; Mrs. Charles Spencer, Mrs. H. H. Harrison, Mrs. L. G. Brownlee, Mrs. R. E. Jackson, Miss Mallie Dowd, and Miss Nell Freeman.

The Birmingham suffragists held an experience meeting recently and reports were heard from Mrs. H. O. Moore as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, chairman of the Registration Day Committee.

Wisconsin Suffragists as Americanizers

The plan to assist in the Americanization of Aliens prepared by Mrs. Frank Thanouser, Milwaukee, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, has been approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was designated to work with the suffrage association by the State Council of Defense, and was adopted at the last meeting of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. Mrs. Thanouser's plan provides three distinct lines of work—Americanization classes, individual work and patriotic meetings. Classes are to be conducted in the English language and American history and government. Special textbooks should be used and teachers should know the language of the foreign group they are teaching. The individual work provides for each interested individual visiting an alien family, in-

teresting herself in its problems and teaching English and American ideals. Patriotic meetings should be held in public schools, with speakers in English and the language of the group attending. Moving pictures and stereopticon slides are recommended to attract a crowd.

Will Lead Texas Again

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Galveston, was re-elected president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association at its recent convention. The officers are:

Honorary President, Miss M. Eleanor Bracknridge, San Antonio; *President*, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Galveston; *First Vice-President*, Mrs. Helen Moore, Texas City; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. Anna E. Walker, Austin; *Third Vice-President*, Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter Tyler; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. John Davis, Dallas; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Anna B. Cade, Chester; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Sterling Myer, Houston; *First Auditor*, Mrs. Elizabeth Stribling Maury, San Antonio; *Second Auditor*, Mrs. O. A. Critchett, El Paso; *National Committee Member*, Mrs. Tex Erwin Armstrong, Dallas.

Connecticut Women's War Work

The Connecticut Division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense was organized early in June 1, at Hartford, with Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, of Greenwich, as Chairman. Twenty-seven delegates from state women's organizations were represented at the organization meeting. Mrs. Edward H. Smiley, of Hartford, presided as temporary chairman, having been appointed by the National Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to call this meeting together.

The object of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is the co-ordinating of the organized forces of the women of the country in order to secure greater efficiency in "defense work of the nation."

The following were chosen as officers for the Connecticut Division: Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Chairman; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Secretary; Mrs. H. A. Bumstead, New Haven, Treasurer; Mrs. James Laidlaw Buell, Litchfield, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Hartford, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Greenwich, Third Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Edward W. W. Hayward, Fourth Vice-Chairman. Committees were appointed as follows: Food Committee, Mrs. M. E. Sprague Connecticut Food Commission and Connecticut Agricultural College; Committee for the Protection of Women Workers, Miss Mary C. Welles, Connecticut Consumers' League; Medical Committee, Dr. Kate C. Mead, Middletown; Social Hygiene Committee, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Connecticut Society

of Social Hygiene; Finance Committee, Mrs. H. A. Bumstead, President of the Connecticut Branch Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

A Brooklyn Census Director

During census week, suffrage headquarters became a general bureau of information. The following was a common occurrence: Telephone bell: "Is this suffrage headquarters?"—"I live at number Street; would you please tell me what is my assembly district?"

But when it came to the police station calling up for information the Suffrage Party felt that its reputation as a systematic political organization was made.

Mrs. Frederick Cranford was made an assistant director of the census, in full charge of Brooklyn. Not only did she superintend the work of the suffragists; she was an adviser on all the census work done in Brooklyn, co-operating with the assistant director in charge.

Maine

Eighty campaign committees, suffrage leagues, each with full corps of workers, are developing an extensive campaign in Maine, where the question of equal franchise will be voted on September 10.

Suffrage windows, suffrage sermons, automobile tours, facts and figures thrown on the movie screen, literature in railway and trolley car waiting rooms—these are some of the special features that are entering into campaign activities. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, campaign manager, has a full calendar of speaking dates.

In addition to its regular press service Maine is issuing a fortnightly bulletin which goes to every league and campaign committee.

Something of the way suffrage works out may be gathered from the brief statement made by Mrs. Maude L. Moore, of Bar Harbor, formerly of California.

Mrs. Moore says: "Before we were granted the franchise in California, we studied very closely the laws of the state, also parliamentary laws of state and nation. I believe that each woman realized her responsibility when she was given the right to stand beside her husband and brother to cast her vote.

"I cannot recall all that was done in the way of changing unjust laws, but I do know that there were cleaner politics. Our voting places were clean and quiet, and it was good to see the mothers with their children, as nearly always they had one or more with them, as they came to cast their vote with their husbands. One old couple, who were 80 and 85, respectively, came in arm-in-arm, with smiles, to cast their votes for Woodrow Wilson. It took no longer than to do our necessary shopping at the market. Then we were home at work again, happy, knowing that we had done our work right."

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Alice Stone Blackwell says:

"Every suffragist ought to invest in at least two copies of this book, one for pleasure and the other for propaganda. It is rich and rare and racy, a regular treasure-house of good laughs. Every woman who has either taken part in a suffrage campaign or sympathized with one will want to read it for her own sake, for the pure pleasure of it; and when she has read it, she will want to buy as many extra copies as she can afford and pass them on, to make converts. For some persons who cannot be convinced by wisdom or argument, can be won over by fun; and it is impossible for anybody to read this account of one girl's campaign experiences without laughter. It is well written and with such verisimilitude that the successive scenes seem to stand out vividly before us. Miss Shuler is to be congratulated upon a real achievement."

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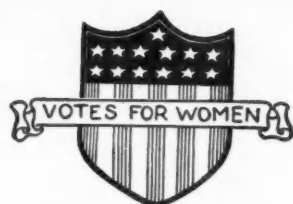
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To Whom It Concerns

¶ Adjustment of the subscription on the lists
of our three combined suffrage journals has
been made on the following basis:

¶ A paid subscription to the *Woman's Journal*
(price \$1.00) entitles the subscriber to as many
numbers of the *Woman Citizen* as may remain
due on account of the *Woman's Journal*. One
year's paid subscription to the *Woman Voter*
(price 50 cents) entitles the subscriber to half
a year's subscription to the *Woman Citizen*.
One year's paid subscription to the *National*
Suffrage News (price 25 cents) entitles the sub-
scriber to one-quarter of a year's subscription
to *The Woman Citizen*. One year's paid sub-
scription to all three entitles the subscriber to
one and three-quarters of a year's subscription
to *The Woman Citizen*.

¶ The price asked for *The Woman Citizen* is so
low that it is not possible to carry past due
subscriptions on its books. Subscribers who
are in arrears must pay up or their names must
be dropped from our lists.

¶ It is the intention of the management to make
The Woman Citizen a suffrage organ of essen-
tial value to suffragists and to the general
public.

¶ Fairness to all concerned demands that the
money, the time, and the talents devoted to it
shall result in a better journal for the number
who do pay for it, rather than be more widely
circulated among those who do not pay for it.

¶ Our subscription lists are now in process of
revision. Pay your dues if you wish to con-
tinue receiving the journal.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representa-
tives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.
June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 7, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Three Reasons of State for the Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN three of the greatest commonwealths of the Union—Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska—where the woman suffrage question was passed on favorably this year, the question either has been or is likely to be reopened. In Indiana a judge of the Superior Court has affirmed the right of the Legislature to call a constitutional convention—a point for suffrage—and denied the right of the Legislature to bestow on women the right to vote for delegates to that convention and the right to vote on the ratification of the constitution itself—a point against suffrage. His decision leaves untouched, be it noted, the right of presidential suffrage and municipal suffrage bestowed upon women by the same Legislature.

Both decisions of the Superior Court have been appealed, the first by the opponents of woman suffrage, the second by suffragists themselves; and at this writing the decision of the Supreme Court is awaited.

In Ohio the suffrage question has been reopened by recourse to the initiative and referendum and in Nebraska it may be. The initiative and referendum is a good thing. Suffragists believe in it and stand staunchly behind it whenever and wherever recourse to it represents the will of the people. But in neither Ohio nor Nebraska is it assumed for a moment that recourse to it on the suffrage question represents the will of the people. In both these states there piles up evidence that the referendum petitions have been circulated by and among saloon-keepers, bar-tenders, people who have never made their mark save when they signed their names, and paid employes of those small, kid-gloved bands of women whose official title is "the association opposed" and whose inter-associates in the noble business of keeping other women from getting the vote leave a chaperone to be desired.

It is noteworthy that in all three of these states suffragists had tried to settle down to war relief work, in the confidence that the major portion of their energies was released from the suffrage task. In all three the political situation now seems likely to reclaim every woman's attention because of questionable tactics brought into play by the opponents of woman suffrage.

It is the endlessness of the battle for suffrage when waged against the constitutional obstacles, summarily requisitioned by the opposition, in the state-by-state fight that is so sharply focus-

sing the attention of suffragists everywhere upon the federal route for suffrage.

From the background of the experience of the devoted suffragists in these three states stands out anew that salient fact:

Woman suffrage can never be wholly won for a state until it is wholly won for the nation.

A Bourgeois Movement

QUITE the worst epithet the mind of the radical can conjure up, in castigation of the less radical, quite the smelliest rose of yesterday he can pin on you, is "*bourgeois*."

To be neither very conservative nor very radical, to be plain, every-day, middle-class average, is to be just too awful for language, take it from the radical who is one degree more so than the last one.

"Tag!" says the I. W. W. man to the Socialist, "you are bourgeois."

"Tag!" says the Socialist to the Suffragist, "you are bourgeois."

So far as suffrage is concerned the accusation might as well be faced and admitted. That is exactly what the suffrage movement is today—bourgeois, middle-class, a great middle-of-the-road movement; evidence of a slow-come mass conviction; representative of that most coherent, tightest-welded, farthest-reaching section of society—the middle. The truth is, there is nothing radical about it in this twentieth century life of ours. The truth is, it belongs to the commonplace, everyday thought of everyday twentieth-century people.

We know that it is difficult for temperamental people to wait while a middle-class movement fares on in its inclusive way. But—a little apologetic for its tempo, and a great deal proud of its breadth and depth and range—we pick up the gauntlet thrown down and reiterate, to all to whose quick-step of life the slow coming of the mass seems a dog-trot, that it is quite true:

Suffrage is a bourgeois movement, a herd movement, a vast, inevitable, all-together movement.

That is why the National American Woman Suffrage Association strengthens daily in its insistence that since woman suffrage is truly a part of the conviction of the people of the United States as a whole, the Government of the United States should act upon it as a whole and afford the question the needed facilities for getting the people upon record on it as a whole.

Congress and the Federal Amendment

“SO changed is the situation in Congress that the enemies of suffrage are practically daring the suffrage advocates to bring the question to an issue on the floors of Congress.”

This, according to the *Washington Post* of June 29, is the result of the recent program of a group of women in Washington who for publicity's sake have secured jail sentences for themselves by defying the law professedly in the interests of the federal woman suffrage amendment.

But with England enfranchising her women by parliamentary procedure, with Russia's provisional national government including women on a par with men in its program for a constituent assembly, and with Canada making the Dominion franchise for women a government question, the National American Woman Suffrage Association refuses to believe that the men into whose hands the national government of America is entrusted can be swayed from fair-minded adherence to the ideal involved in the principle of woman suffrage by the wayward actions of a handful of suffragists.

Surely the men of the Sixty-fifth Congress may be relied on to make America's government as truly democratic as that of England, Russia, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, Finland, Iceland.

Surely the National American Woman Suffrage Association is justified in its confidence that these men are big enough and broad enough to get the abstract merit of this fundamental question of democracy, irrespective of the conduct of a few of its adherents. The minor fact that the interpreter of the democratic principle may be limited and wayward does not and cannot change the major fact that the principle itself is a vast and straightforward and unescapable matter.

Meantime the National Woman Suffrage Association is the more resolutely set to the task of convincing the Sixty-Fifth Congress that the Federal Suffrage Amendment must be passed. To this end the Congressional Committee will do its part in Washington. But the Committee cannot do everything. To the women back home the Association looks not only to do their part in convincing their representatives in Congress that the absurd and unprofitable sensationalism of an extreme group of suffragists is not representative of the suffrage movement as a whole, but to do their part likewise in urging forward as never before the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

C. C. C.

Is It Worth While?

EVEN while the war is on, men all over Europe are urging reform in the franchise laws in the direction of a larger suffrage. In some cases they even riot for the right to vote. Is the suffrage really a thing of value and importance? Except students of history, few persons realize what it has actually done for men, right here in the United States.

Professor C. C. Arbuthnot of the Western Reserve University has written a treatise on this subject, which will be an eye-opener to many.

In the early days of the republic the ballot was limited by a property qualification. Men without property were at a dis-

advantage before the law in a hundred ways. Professor Arbuthnot shows how the extension of the suffrage to poor men led to the redress of a whole series of grievances under which the poor had been the chief sufferers.

In the first place, it brought about the general establishment of free public schools. In Massachusetts, 200 years after its first settlement, most of the people were still dependent upon private schools for their elementary education. In Rhode Island it was not until 1828 that a law providing for free public schools was placed on the statute book to stay, and outside of Providence it remained a dead letter till after the extension of suffrage to poor men which followed “Dorr's rebellion.”

In New York City in 1829, there were only 10,000 children in public schools, as against 17,500 in private schools and 24,000 not in school at all. An appeal for an increase of taxation was made on the ground that schools “should be open to all, not as a matter of charity, but of common right.”

Pennsylvania long clung to the idea of making parents pay for their children's education if they could, and furnishing free schooling only to the very poor. Hence a taint of pauperism attached to the free schools, and parents kept their children away rather than expose them to humiliation. A workingmen's meeting in Philadelphia in 1829 declared: “No system of education which a free man can accept has yet been established for the poor, whilst thousands of dollars of public money have been appropriated for building colleges and academies for the rich.” In Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, the situation was much the same. “At the end of the twenties practically every workingmen's meeting from Albany to Charleston passed resolutions in which a demand for educational reform was given a prominent place.” Philanthropists helped, but “the force behind the demand for a democratic system of free public schools in this country has been the ballots in the hands of the class who felt in themselves the imperative need of an equal opportunity of education. The whole movement for popular education was so closely connected with the extension of the suffrage that the most cautious need have no hesitancy in describing their relation as cause and effect.”

The extension of suffrage to poor men brought about also the abolition of imprisonment for debt. “For the smallest debt possible, though it were but a cent, the debtor could be cast into jail until the same was paid. Here he was thrown among the worst criminals.” In prison he had to depend for his food and clothes upon his friends or upon charity. In 1816 in New York City 1,894 imprisoned debtors would have starved to death but for the kindness of the Humane Society. “In Boston, between January, 1820, and April, 1822, 3,492 persons were imprisoned for debt; 2,000 of them owed less than \$20. One woman owed \$3.60, and for this sum had been dragged from her home and two children under three years of age.” In Philadelphia in 1831 a man was sent to prison for a debt of 2 cents.

Professor Arbuthnot shows also how the plain people by their votes secured liberal homestead laws, permitting actual settlers to take up land on easy terms; and how the workingmen protected themselves from being swindled by contractors and builders through the enactment of a mechanics' lien law and other labor legislation.

"Under the title of labor legislation," says Professor Arbuthnot, "is included a great mass of statutory enactments, creating labor bureaus, providing for factory inspection, for guards around dangerous machinery, for sanitation, for ventilation, for restriction of hours in dangerous trades, exempting wages from attachment, defining employers' liability, providing for workmen's compensation for injuries, and in a vast number of other ways giving advantages to the wage-earner. In gaining all these, the workingman with the ballot in his hands has been the substantial force. Legislators listen to the voice of the people when they are able to speak at the polls. No one can believe that the gains made by the workingmen through legislation would have come as fast or gone as far if they had not been given the suffrage."

Anti-suffragists often claim that the ballot has done little or nothing for working men, and hence cannot be expected to do much for working women. Miss Heloise Hersey of Boston, in a public address against equal suffrage, once went so far as to say that she thought working men in America would be better off if they had no votes, "because then their employers would feel a sense of chivalry toward them." Professor Arbuthnot says:

"There is no way to remove abuses like putting power into the hands of those who suffer from them. The ballots of the enfranchised workers, combined with those of the reform element, were sufficient to secure for the workers much that was helpful. A similar result would follow the grant of votes to women. What the public-spirited men cannot get now for women would be brought into existence if these men's votes were reinforced by women's ballots. No lifetime of wheedling persuasion will have to be spent to gain what women need, and what the whole race needs because of its vital effect on women. There would be in the ballot a great power for the improvement of the general conditions for women, as there was for raising the standard for working men."

It is not for nothing that the men of Europe are agitating for a wider franchise; and it is not for nothing that women the world over are working for the ballot.

A. S. B.

The Glorious Fourth

THE fourth of July has come and gone once more. Every year it brings an ache to the hearts of many women, who hear the patriotic oratory about freedom and democracy, and remember that the speaker in many cases does not realize that those beautiful sentiments about the rights of self government apply to women also.

But every year the Glorious Fourth grows more truly glorious by the spread of the principle of true democracy. This year eight States of the Union have become real republics instead of half republics. In Canada the great Province of Ontario has enfranchised its women, and suffrage has been assured to women in England and Russia. From the standpoint of votes for women, this Fourth of July has been the most glorious that the world has ever seen; and we confidently expect the passage of the nation-wide suffrage amendment through Congress in the near future.

A. S. B.

If They Had Been Women

THE agitation for manhood suffrage in Hungary has again resulted in serious disorders. Twenty-five thousand men marched through the streets of Budapest, demanding "universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage"—for men. According to the press reporter, "The rioters were dispersed with difficulty by the police."

Nobody jumps to the conclusion that all men are unfit to vote. Except the conservatives in Hungary, nobody even draws the inference that the men who caused the disturbance showed themselves unfit to vote. But when a few misguided young women picket the White House and display banners emphasizing their wish to vote, some illogical persons jump to the conclusion that all women ought to be debarred from the ballot box.

A. S. B.

Business Women in National Convention

ANOTHER and very important group of women is to mobilize for service to the government. This time it is the business women of the country, who will meet in national convention for the first time in history at Chicago, July 12 to 14. Professional women, women of the office, women of the factory, women who are experts in technical lines, engineering experts, buyers, photographers, women experienced in telephone, telegraph and wireless—all will come together for this first national gathering.

One of the big features of the programme will be a pageant depicting woman's progress and the part women have taken in America's development from Pocahontas to Representative Jeanette Rankin.

An invitation to attend the convention is extended all women interested, whether actively in business or not.

For First Time in World's History

NEVER before in the history of the world have Jewish women voted for representation in a Jewish Congress until now.

The greatest convocation of the Jewish people in 1847 years, that is since the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem, will be held in Washington, D. C., on September 2d, when the ablest Jewish business men of the United States will meet to discuss the problems of 13,000,000 Jews.

This congress will choose a committee to represent the Jewish people when the nations assemble after the world war. All men and women over the age of 21 are permitted to vote for nominees for this congress, "the first Jewish congress which has ever adopted woman suffrage."

In Germany Also

Meagre press despatches from Berlin announce that women have been elected to be magistrates and that they have been assigned to take charge of public social welfare work.

The Woman's Journal

By Alice Stone Blackwell

MRS. CATT has asked for an historical sketch of the *Woman's Journal*.

The paper has had a rich and inspiring history. From the first, it has been closely connected with some of the greatest personalities of the equal rights movement.

Most of the money to start the paper was raised by Lucy Stone. The first issue appeared on January 8, 1870. It announced itself as "a weekly newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage."

The editors were Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Mrs. Livermore was a woman of magnificent ability, not only in public speaking, in which she was unsurpassed, with her majestic brows and her voice of "mellow thunder," but in many other lines also—as a nurse in the Civil War, as an organizer for the Sanitary Commission, in raising money and supplies for the soldiers, and as a leader in temperance work. She had a big, warm, generous heart, that made her a tower of strength to many good causes, as well as a source of comfort to countless individuals. Anna H. Shaw as a young girl received inspiration from her. She was one of the best known and best beloved women of her time—a great outstanding personality.

Of Julia Ward Howe little need be said here. Her rare gifts and great influence are still fresh in the public memory. Mr. Garrison's unique history also is known to all. Col. Higginson was a brilliant writer and speaker, active in public affairs, with a distinguished war record and a large literary and social following, particularly in New England.

Lucy Stone has been called "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." Long before the earliest suffrage association was formed, she set out to lecture for the cause, almost alone, against mountains of prejudice, with a silvery voice, a wonderful eloquence, and a singularly sweet and winning personality. Beginning away back in 1847, she had traveled all up and down the country, preaching the gospel of equal rights for women to immense audiences. Women had lectured for equal rights before her, but, as Elizabeth Cady Stanton truly said, she was the

first person by whom the heart of the American public had been widely and deeply stirred upon the woman question. She was much loved and revered.

With such a galaxy of editors, the new paper had wide attention and prestige from the first. Its contributions included most of the prominent men and women of the time who favored equal rights.

The first issue announced that "all communications for the *Woman's Journal*, and all letters relative to its editorial management,

our sisters, of whatever kind or degree, to make common cause with us, to lay down all partisan warfare, and organize a peaceful Grand Army of the Republic of Women. But we do not ask them to organize as against men, but as against all that is pernicious to men and to women. In this contest, the armor of Paul will become us, the shield and breastplate of strong and shining virtue."

Mrs. Livermore wrote: "The highest intellectual ability, the best literary culture, indomitable resolution, and entire conservation, with ample financial means—all these are at the service of the *Woman's Journal* the coming year. It should at once have a large circulation among the women of New England, as it already has in the West."

It had this circulation in the West because it had taken over Mrs. Livermore's paper, the *Agitator*, published in Chicago. The idea of "ample financial means" was different then from what it is now. The sum with which the *Journal* was started was only \$10,000. But it was harder to raise \$10,000 for suffrage then than \$100,000 today.

The *Journal* had its office in the same building with the New England Women's Club. This club and Sorosis, organized at about the same time, were pioneers in the club movement. The *Journal* was a close neighbor of the club later for many years at Nos. 5, 4 and 3 Park Street. They were parted for a time while the *Journal* was at 6 Beacon Street, but later found themselves together again at 585 Boylston Street. It was a pleasant association. The club contained many brilliant and delightful women. Most of them were suffragists, and they dropped in freely at our office. Once Louisa M. Alcott came in and gave us \$100,

that she had just earned by writing a story.

The *Journal* was associated not only with this pioneer club, but with all sorts of pioneering in the women movement. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree, was Henry B. Blackwell's sister, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., the first woman to be ordained as a minister, was his sister-in-law. The *Journal's* first clerk was Sarah Grimke Weld, daughter of that brave Angeline Grimke of South Carolina who, with her sister Sarah and with Abby Kelley Foster, had borne the brunt of the battle for women's



ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Reproduced from the Painting that Hangs in the Blackwell Mansion in Dorchester.

must be addressed to Mary A. Livermore, Managing Editor. Letters containing remittances, and relating to the business department of the paper, must be addressed to Henry B. Blackwell."

The first issue also announced that the paper's Boston office was at 3 Tremont Place, and its Chicago office at 82 Washington Street with the *Legal News*, and that Myra Bradwell, editor of the *Legal News*, was the *Journal's* Western Agent.

Julia Ward Howe contributed a beautiful Salutory. She said, in part: "We implore

right to speak in public before the battle for equal suffrage had fairly begun. Wendell Phillips and the other old heroes and heroines of the anti-slavery movement were warm friends of the paper. They frequented its office, and used to pet me as the child of the regiment.

At the end of two years, Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned as managing editor, becoming corresponding editor, and it became necessary to find editors who could serve without pay. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell then took upon themselves the main editorial responsibility, and bore it for the rest of their lives.

The paper was active in the many successive campaigns for suffrage amendments, and also in the movement for higher education, and for enlarged property rights, and for women's acceptance in the professions. Its 47 bound volumes are a mine of historical information.

The *Journal* was highly esteemed. Clara Barton wrote: "It is the best source of information upon the woman question that I know." The English women's *Review* called it "the best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world." Frances E. Willard wrote: "The *Woman's Journal* has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted." Professor Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, said she would give up her daily paper sooner than the *Woman's Journal*. Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's wife) said: "It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one."

Mrs. Gerelda G. Wallace of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace said that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," wrote: "If anyone wishes to be informed on the woman question, the *Woman's Journal* is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that anyone ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."

Mrs. Livermore wrote of the *Journal*, long after she had ceased to be its editor: "It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane said it had proved "of untold worth."

Julia Ward Howe wrote: "It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and it has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."

It was a distinct advantage to the *Journal* that it had on its staff not only intelligent and progressive women, but intelligent and progressive men. Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who led

the great seventeen years' crusade for the abolition of the state regulation of vice in England, wrote of the part that her noble husband took in her work:

"Had that work been purely a product of the feminine mind, of a solitary, wounded and revolted heart, it would certainly have lacked some elements essential to its becoming useful or fruitful."

Cooperation between men and women must always be the order of nature; but it was especially needed in those early days, when both law and custom were so terribly unjust to women that it was a constant temptation to bitterness. Today most of those flagrant injustices have been removed, and it is comparatively easy to remember that, as Mrs. Catt says, "the enemy is not man, but conservatism."

Many of the early women workers for equal rights had husbands who were in hearty sympathy with them; but Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell were the only couple who really devoted their lives to the cause. He had promised to do so when he won her consent to marry him, and the promise was most loyally kept. A splendid speaker, an admirable writer, a man of great energy and business ability, his help to the *Journal* was inestimable. He would never take a cent for his services, but, on the contrary, put into the paper not only indefatigable labor but much hard cash as well.

For many years we had a weekly editorial from Col. Higginson, full of wit and brilliancy. Some of them were later collected into a book, "Common Sense about Women," one of the best things on the subject ever published. After Mr. Blackwell's death, the *Journal* for several years had the help of Mr. Henry B. Stevens, and latterly of Mr. George Brewster Gallup. It owes grateful remembrance to both.

The *Woman's Journal* from 1870 to 1890 was the organ of the American Woman Suffrage Association. It was also, to all intents and purposes, the organ of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations. It was the centre of a suffrage activity that radiated out all over the country; and for many years nine-tenths of all the suffrage tracts and leaflets circulated in the United States were published from its office.

In 1890, when the National and the American Woman Suffrage Associations united, the *Woman's Journal* was the organ of the American; the *Woman's Tribune*, edited by Mrs. Clara B. Colby, was the organ of the National. Not wishing to discriminate, the National-American Woman Suffrage Association did not adopt either paper.

As I grew up, I had begun to help my parents with the work of the *Journal* and gradually helped more and more. After their death I continued to carry it on. My mother passed away in 1893, my father in 1909. In 1910, the official Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association invited the *Woman's Journal* to become the organ of the Associa-

tion. The proposal was unsolicited, and hence the more gratifying. From July 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912, this arrangement continued. After the National took charge it doubled the paper's size and lowered its price. The lowered price, the prestige of the National, and the remarkable ability of the paper's business manager, Miss Agnes E. Ryan, made a great increase in the circulation; but the change in size and price led to a large deficit. The *Journal* had been free from debt when the National took charge of it. Later the National paid off honorably all the debts incurred while it was in control of the *Journal's* business.

After the official connection with the National ceased, Miss Ryan put in four years more of strenuous and devoted work upon the paper. Last summer Mrs. Catt proposed a consolidation of the various suffrage papers, which has now been happily effected; and the *Woman Citizen* is the admirable result.

Democracy's Debt to Woman

"Wonderful as this hour is for democracy and labor, it is the first hour in history for the women of the world. This is the woman's age! At last, after centuries of disabilities and discriminations, women are coming into the labor and festival of life on equal terms with men. At last the unfair burdens are being lifted from the backs of the mothers of the race. In the awful lightning made as death strikes sharp on life for millions of sons the value and rights of daughters are being discovered by the lords and masters of the earth. Woman's labor in the fields feeds the soldier on the firing line. Woman's labor in factories and mills feeds the cannon in the trenches. Woman's labor in shops and stores feeds the homes of Europe. Canada, Russia, America and even England should have an enfranchised womanhood when this war is over. But it is in the industrial and economic field that the world-war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women. From casual to permanent, from unskilled and unimportant to trained and essential factors in the economic life of the world, this will be the effect of the war in the condition of the working women of the western nations."

In these inspiring words Mrs. Raymond Robins hailed the advent of woman's era in her address at the opening of the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League of America, held in Kansas City, Missouri, June 4-9.

From Washington:

Governor Lister says: "I know of no one who was in favor of giving women the right to vote who to-day opposes it, and large numbers of those who were opposed at the outset are to-day in favor of it."

The Indiana Struggle

INDIANA suffragists, who are in the midst of a state-wide campaign to get the women registered for two elections to be held in the autumn, one for delegates to the constitutional convention and the other for municipal elections, received a momentary shock on the 25th of June, when Judge Thornton of the Superior Court decided that women were not entitled to participate in the election of delegates to the convention nor to vote on the adoption of the new constitution. The Legislature of this year, it will be remembered, in addition to granting nine-tenths suffrage to women and providing for the calling of a constitutional convention, decided that women were eligible to vote for delegates to this convention, and also on its adoption by the people. The Legislature rightly considered that women are people, and believed in the truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is tyranny. Recently one Henry W. Bennett instituted legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the constitutional convention act. Judge Thornton held the act valid, holding that the Legislature did not exceed its authority under the present constitution when it provided for the election of delegates and the holding of a convention. The court contended, however, that the Legislature acted without authority when it gave to women the right to vote for delegates and on the adoption of the new constitution. The side of Bennett was supported by some of the ablest legal talent in the state, while the attorney-general, Ele Stansbury, and the counsel for the Woman's Franchise League, Abram Simmons of Bluffton and Allison Stewart of LaFayette, contested the suit. Mrs. E. F. White, a lawyer of Indianapolis, spoke in behalf of the right of women to vote for delegates and on the adoption of the constitution, and spoke well; but she did not discuss the question of the constitutionality of the constitutional convention bill proper. It is significant of the great interest felt by the Franchise League in the latter measure that the only counsel employed to uphold its legality consisted of the attorneys of the league, Messrs. Simmons and Stewart. And inasmuch as they won their point, the Franchise League is in the unique position of having been the means of establishing the legality of the Constitution Convention Act. Both sides have appealed to the Supreme Court, and meanwhile the women have been enjoined from further registration. It is earnestly hoped that the higher court will hear the cases at an early date, so that the registration may be completed before August 20, the limit set for such work.

The women are not discouraged. They are only impressed anew with the many cards that can be played against them in their long struggle

to complete the work of our Revolutionary Fathers.

They will go right on registering for the municipal elections to be held in November.* They will proceed with their business of organization all over the state. The week of June 30 to July 7 was set aside as "Patriotic Week," and the Woman's Franchise League made of it a special registration week for women. July 1 was "Woman Citizen's Sunday," and the president of the league, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, appealed to all ministers of the state to aid in enlisting this great new force for moral reform and decent citizenship—the good woman's vote—by calling on the women of the churches to register and vote.

Catchy leaflets are all the while being sent out from the Franchise League headquarters in Indianapolis, and are undoubtedly doing their part in the educational campaign that is being waged.

Dr. Effie McCollum Jones is meeting with splendid success wherever she goes. Her day in Indianapolis, June 27, was marked by much enthusiasm, and it is plain to see that the woman cause has received no real setback in Indiana. It is confidently expected that the Supreme Court will hand down an opinion vindicating the right of the submerged half (politically speaking) to a voice in the selection of those who are to frame the new basic law for this commonwealth. And let me ask if this syllogism is not sound:

Major premise: Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Minor premise: A written constitution is the basis of government where free institutions prevail.

Conclusion: All intelligent human beings governed by such a constitution have an inherent right to participate in the formation of such a constitution, and on its adoption.

It is hoped that the Supreme Court of Indiana will follow some such line of reasoning as this.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE,

National Publicity Chairman for Indiana.

The Coming Indiana Voter

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray of Gary, Indiana, prominent in the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, is the mother of a twelve-year-old son who has already enrolled his services in the cause of equal suffrage. He began as an active worker for suffrage when he was only nine years old, helping in the self-sacrifice campaign which was started in Chicago to raise funds for four western states. With other members of the Civic Service Club of Gary,

* Later: The judge has ruled that he will hold no clerk or official in contempt who accepts women's registration.



MRS. KATE WOOD RAY AND HER SON, GORDON, AND DAUGHTER, HELENA.

Indiana, he agreed to deliver a certain weekly to all who would subscribe and turn over the profits to suffrage. Now that the harvest of western victories is in, he is planning to help some southern state.

Why the Federal Amendment?

*Because the Battle Is Endless When Waged
State by State.*

*Woman Suffrage Will Never Be Really Won
for Any State Until*

Woman Suffrage Is Won for the Nation.

A Rosy June Record

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York City closed a record in June that put June roses to blush. They underwrote \$120,000 worth of Liberty bonds; their Red Cross team raised \$170,000 in the campaign for Red Cross funds; their War Service Committee collected \$22,000 and presented a Y. M. C. A. unit to each of the two great mobilization camps of the state, the one at Plattsburg and the one at Niagara Falls; and in the military census they took charge of 400 registration bureaus, at which 11,700 women served as registrars wholly without pay.

The Enemy in Columbus, Ohio

A MONTH ago the Dry Democrats of Ohio held a convention in Columbus, when they organized for the wet and dry campaign this fall, and in their resolutions they recommended the rejection of the referendum petition put out by the wets and the antis on the Reynolds bill, which provides for presidential suffrage for women. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, a prominent Ohio suffragist, addressed this convention and expected to ask for a resolution, but the resolution had been prepared by one of the ardent delegates, a suffragist, an officer of the convention, and was presented and passed.

On June 20th Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton attended the Republican Dry convention, which was also held in Columbus, and a resolution opposing the passage of this referendum, and calling on the Dry Republicans not only to vote against it but to work against it, was passed by unanimous vote, both in committee and in convention.

Mrs. Upton reports that all late information bears out the general information in regard to this referendum received from the first counties of the state, "and it is quite safe to say that nine-tenths of the petitions in the state were signed by saloon-keepers, bartenders, allied liquor interests and paid workers of the antis. There is no doubt whatsoever that the petition purporting to be a regular referendum petition is not one in the proper sense, since the petitions were not circulated generally among the people, and the opinion of the people gathered, but were circulated among the wet men, who alone would sign, in order to bring the question to vote at the time of the wet and dry vote, thereby embarrassing the Drys."

Columbus suffragists who are working for municipal suffrage have issued a flier that makes a strong case for the contention that liquor forces and women's antisuffrage associations work in unison. The flier sets forth that—

"The name of the leader of the 'wet' forces in Franklin County is signed either as attestant or notary to 163 of the 186 petitions for the suffrage referendum in Franklin County. This man signs himself under oath 'on the regular payroll of the Ohio Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.'

"186 referendum petitions against the Reynolds Act, giving Presidential suffrage to women, were filed in Franklin County. Of these:

"61 were circulated by the leader of the 'wet' forces of the county.

"2 by the manager of the *Liberal Advocate*.

"1 by the editor of the *Liberal Advocate*.

"1 by the shipping clerk of the Washington Brewing Company.

"1 by a bookkeeper of the Ohio Brewing Company.

"27 by saloonkeepers.

"9 by bartenders.

"4 by a stock-keeper of the Hoster-Columbus Brewing Company.

"7 by wholesale liquor men.

"1 by the editor of *Town Topics*.

"1 by a poolroom proprietor.

"1 by a brewery worker.

"1 by the treasurer of the Franklin Brewing Company.

"It is a fact that in localities where equal suffrage has been defeated, the liquor forces have been its most unscrupulous and most powerful opponents.

"Will the good men of Ohio allow this element to keep the women of Ohio from helping to protect their homes and children?

"Give the women of Columbus the municipal vote at the primaries

"August 14th."

WHEREAS, The women of the nation are being called upon to share the burdens and responsibilities incidental to our country's present crisis; and

WHEREAS, They are patriotically responding to that call;

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Senate of California, the Assembly concurring therein, that the denial of the women of the United States of the right to vote on equal terms with men is an injustice; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do urge upon the Congress of the United States that it submit to the legislatures of the states at an early date the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution, granting women the right to the ballot.

(California has had equal suffrage since 1911.)

Women Workers for Federal Amendment

Delegates of the sixth biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League, held at Kansas City, Mo., in June, adopted the following resolutions in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment:

WHEREAS, There are over 8,000,000 women working in industry in the United States, and in only eleven of the forty-eight states have the women the full right of suffrage, and in eight other states presidential suffrage, and

WHEREAS, The war is professedly being fought to vindicate the "right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in the government," and

WHEREAS, The working women who will feel

most heavily the burdens of the war are being called upon to share whatever effort and sacrifice is necessary—not as citizens of any one state, but as citizens of the United States of America, and

WHEREAS, European countries, England, France and Russia, are enfranchising their women in war time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge President Wilson to use his power as President and as head of the Democratic Party to assist in passing the amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, as a war measure, and that we appeal to the Congress of the United States to pass this amendment during the present special session of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson and to the leaders in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, to Senator Martin, Senator Gallinger, Senator A. A. James, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee; and to the following representatives: Speaker Clark, Hon. Claude Kitchen, Hon. E. W. Webb, Hon. James R. Mann, Hon. John E. Nolan.

The convention represented 150,000 organized working women from 25 different trades.

Autocracy in Nebraska

"We are in the midst of a tremendous campaign, preliminary to the blows that this country will deliver to maintain and extend liberty and equality amongst mankind.

"Millions of our young men are being conscripted. Billions of our wealth are being given. Men, women, and even children are laboring unselfishly to do 'their bit.'

"In the midst of all this, here in Nebraska we find a fragment of autocracy.

"Among the big majority who are trying to do what they can in the interests of liberty and equality there is a small element that is seeking to restrict liberty and equality.

"This little group has started out to take from the women of Nebraska the partial political rights which the late legislature granted to them.

"They are asking signatures to a petition which will delay for two years the right of the women of the state to vote for President and for municipal officers.

"The movement is entirely out of accord with the times.

"It is a mighty little thing to spend energy on, in view of the big task that is at hand.

"We suggest that citizens who are approached for signatures to the referendum petition advise the solicitors that it would be much better for them to spend their time and effort in aiding in the fight to extend liberty and equality among mankind, rather than in trying to take a portion of liberty and equality away from half the people of our state."—*Omaha News*.

Camp Mothers Replace Vivandières

THE suffragists of Texas have taken hold of the problem of establishing "white zones" about the army training camps in a way that tends toward effective results. Acting under instructions from the convention of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham called a meeting of representatives of all the women's organizations in the state. The result was the organization of the Texas Women's Anti-Vice Committee, composed of the heads of all these women's organizations.

A series of "Camp Mother" Committees has been created in all the towns where there are military encampments. These Camp Mothers are charged with the duty of assisting in supplying proper amusement for the soldiers and in interesting the citizens in opening their homes to the soldiers. Instead of working for a cure of the terrible diseases that usually follow the establishment of an army camp, Texas women are interested in finding a preventive for the vice conditions that attend such camps. They feel that the providing of clean, wholesome amusements will be their biggest problem in this campaign.

In Wisconsin

In answer to the petition by the executive board of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association urging the establishment of a zone of safety, barred against alcoholic liquors and commercialized vice, around all army camps in Wisconsin and the nation, word has been received from several Wisconsin members of Congress containing assurance that they are heartily in favor of this action and have voted for sections 12 and 13 of the Selective Service Law, dealing with these questions.

Governor Emanuel L. Philipp writes that he feels certain that the bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature, establishing a safety zone around military camps, will be passed and that it will meet with his approval.

There is feeling on the part of many women that a three-mile zone provided for in the Wisconsin measure is not wide enough. Women are also asking whether the Wisconsin law makes definite provision against commercialized vice.

Suffrage Amendment Alliance

The Legislature of Illinois adjourned without having done anything for woman suffrage. Some former friends of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, when voting against it at this time, explained that they did so because they did not wish to submit any other proposition at the time when the constitutional convention proposition was to be submitted, for fear a second question would divert interest from the convention proposition. The inconsistency of this excuse is seen when we discover that sev-

eral other matters were submitted to the voters by this Legislature which will be just as likely to divert the attention of the voter. This was a "wet" Legislature and defeated every temperance measure. The "wet" men all voted against the woman suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, former chairman of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, and vice-chairman of the Suffrage Amendment Alliance, has changed her residence to Winnetka, Illinois. Miss S. Grace Nicholes, secretary, is spending the summer in Michigan, and her place is being filled by Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.

Letters were written to all the commercial associations in all the larger Illinois cities opposing the lessening of safeguards around the labor of women and children. The commercial associations of Evanston, Moline and Quincy reported their favorable action. At the time letters were sent out copies of these letters were sent to all the principal papers in the state. Many friendly editorials have been seen and no editorial noted in opposition.

One of the matters which the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has assigned to the Suffrage Amendment Alliance is Conservation. Mrs. William B. Owen, of 370 Normal Park Avenue, Chicago, is chairman of the Food Supply and Thrift Committee. The Alliance is also doing what it can for moral conservation in the effort to have a white zone around the training camps and sending books and magazines to these camps. The chairman of the Alliance has also been supplying to organizations which are preparing comfort bags for the soldiers little cards bearing the resolution which was unanimously passed by four hundred engineers from the University of Minnesota, which reads as follows:

"1. We stand to respond to the call of the country in ready and willing service.

"2. We undertake to maintain our part of the war, free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals.

"3. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

Women in any town who are doing work for the soldiers may copy this resolution and mail it to the young men of their own locality who have offered their lives for the defense of the nation.

We have nearly completed the list of congressional chairmen who are to work for the federal amendment, and are glad that our national officers are pushing this forward vigorously.

CATHARINE W. McCULLOCH.

First Monument to Suffrage

In commemoration of the granting of the franchise to the women of Wyoming, Gen. J. C. Thompson, of Cheyenne, has initiated a movement for the erection of a monument. Wyoming granted suffrage to women December 10, 1869, in an act which does not total 200 words from title to "Approved."

New York Editors Favor Suffrage

That the newspaper editors of the State of New York are in favor of Woman Suffrage was evidenced at the convention of the New York Press Association, assembled in Ithaca, when on Thursday an unofficial poll of editors and publishers showed a vote of 288 in favor and 87 against granting Woman Suffrage at the next New York State election.

Commenting on the approaching election, Frank E. Gannett, president of the association, said: "The unofficial poll points out clearly an overwhelming majority of editors in favor of granting suffrage in New York State next November."

Interested Testimony

Miss Minnie Bronson, an employee of the opponents of woman suffrage, speaking before the Nebraska Legislature, said: "Gentlemen, you have been told that if women have a vote the wages of working women will be raised. It is not true. The vote will not raise the salary of any woman. It would not raise my salary." At which an ill-suppressed titter went around.

Women for the Legislature

Kansas will soon be listed among those states having women in the state Legislature, and possibly in Congress. At the annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association held recently at Topeka, it was pointed out that another election of state officers and state legislators should see women occupying some of the seats of honor. A woman for state superintendent of public instruction was also a suggestion which met with approval.

The convention pledged itself to get behind the state welfare commission in their efforts to establish a shorter work day for women, and urged that all women co-operate in the enforcement of the law.

It was also decided to form committees of women in each town to inspect the moving picture shows and to report to the state board of review if eliminations ordered have not been made.

Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, of Wichita, was elected to succeed Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, as president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Morgan was elected first vice-president; Mrs. De Witt C. Nellis, of Topeka, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles Spencer, of Kansas City, secretary; Mrs. Sherman Medill, of Leavenworth, treasurer, and Mrs. R. G. Basanko, auditor.

Patriotic Southern Suffragists

Tennessee Equal Suffrage Ass'n, Inc.

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY, president, urges all members of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated, to be most active in patriotic work of all kinds, and suggests that, so far as possible, suffragists in all towns in Tennessee form Red Cross auxiliaries and get actively to work in making Red Cross supplies.

The Nashville Woman Suffrage Party have taken the lead in this, and quite a large auxiliary has been formed. This auxiliary is ready to begin active work next week, with headquarters in the Commercial Club. Miss Della Dortch, one of Nashville's most brilliant teachers and a recognized suffrage leader, is chairman of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party Red Cross Auxiliary; Mrs. Frank Avent is secretary, and Mrs. Avery Handley treasurer. The unit has already raised approximately two thousand dollars for their part of the work. The first large contribution to this fund was made by Mrs. Leslie Warner, honorary chairman of the Nashville Association.

A notable unit in the patriotic parade given in honor of Major General Leonard Wood's recent visit to Nashville was that of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party. This was not only one of the largest woman's units in the pageant, but the suffragists presented a handsome and most distinguished appearance. Wearing their yellow sashes and each carrying an American flag, they were led by Mrs. Guilford Dudley past the reviewing station. Mrs. Dudley gave the military salute and the vast crowd assembled burst into rounds of cheers and applause. The suffragists continued in the parade until Centennial Park—the place appointed for General Wood's speaking—was reached, despite the pouring rain. As Mrs. Dudley and her drenched followers appeared in the shadow of the historic Parthenon they were again cheered to the echo.

At a called meeting of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party the action of the Washington pickets was strongly denounced and the following resolutions adopted:

"Whereas, this organization has always opposed unreservedly the policies of the Congressional Union, now called the National Woman's Party, whose leaders, Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns, were trained under English militant methods, believing these policies unwise and unwholesome even in times of peace; and,

"Whereas, our nation has now entered upon what will, in all probability, prove the greatest crisis in her history—a crisis which demands for our nation the truest loyalty and the most earnest support of every man and woman within its borders; and,

"Whereas, the White House pickets are not typical of American womanhood generally or of American suffragists particularly, being

members of a comparatively small suffrage organization known as the National Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union, whose methods have always been opposed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with which our body is affiliated, and which has a membership of 2,000,000, representative of America's best womanhood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the executive board of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party, protest most profoundly against such methods as those employed by the White House pickets and earnestly entreat the women who are responsible to desist therefrom.

The following telegram was sent Miss Alice Paul:

"Miss Alice Paul, President National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C.: Your methods are profoundly hurtful to all American womanhood, and if persisted in will undoubtedly defeat the cause for which you strive. Therefore, we entreat that you desist.

"EXECUTIVE BOARD

NASHVILLE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY,

"FRANCES H. OVERALL,

"Chairman."

South Carolina Thrift Enthusiasts

The South Carolina Equal Suffrage League has just closed a series of cooking and canning lessons that were put on at their headquarters in Columbia, S. C. These lessons were given by an expert and were designed to help the Columbia women do their part in the thrift campaign by learning to prepare simple, wholesome dishes at the smallest expense, and to can the surplus vegetables grown in their suffrage gardens. The classes were well attended and the women are most enthusiastic. The league is now having the classes put on in one of the mill villages just outside of Columbia.

In Virginia

Suffragists are gratified at the appointment of six members of the Virginia League as heads of certain departments of the Virginia Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, recently organized. They are: Organization, Mrs. E. C. Minor; registration, Mrs. John H. Lewis, first vice-president of the State League and president of the Lynchburg League; food conservation and home economics, Miss Ella Agnew; women in industry, Miss Lucy Mason; publicity, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, second vice-president of the Richmond League; public health, Miss Agnes Randolph.

Children's Suffrage Hour

"As the twig is bent the tree inclines" reason the Georgia suffragists, and so it is announced that every Saturday afternoon, from 5 until 6 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Equal Suffrage League of Augusta, Georgia, there will be patriotic entertainments for children. Patriotic stories illustrated by the stereopticon will be a feature of this hour.

Federal Amendment Campaign in Tennessee

A Constitutional Convention election again stares Tennessee in the face July 28th, and the voters again have the opportunity to show themselves progressive. The suffrage map, however, has changed considerably since the last election of last year at which time numbers of interests were bitterly opposed. The election now seems assured by the inclination of both large parties to favor it, although the manufacturers have reversed themselves and their secretary, Mr. C. C. Gilbert, who served the Constitutional Convention League of the State last year as secretary, is this year making a fight in opposition. It is understood that Mr. Gilbert is opposed to suffrage, and that his wife is one of the officials in the new anti-suffrage organization in this state. Confidence is being expressed on every side of victory for the convention.

But even while the chance of suffrage for Tennessee women through the Constitutional Convention is almost assured, the women are wary to take it for granted and are gathering momentum and ammunition for the federal amendment campaign this fall when the National American Woman Suffrage Association will mobilize for victory. Miss Margaret Ervin, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, is a "suffrage war measure" enthusiast and she is now co-ordinating her association's plans with those of the National.

Hard Work and Real Service

Patriotism and a desire to do real service prompted twenty loyal suffragists of Shreveport, Louisiana, to volunteer their services to the mayor of that city at the time of the federal registration for military service. When it became known that a copy had to be made of every registration card, a most laborious task, the women volunteered to do this service. For three days the women worked, and so well did they perform their task that the mayor, on behalf of the "entire citizenship," voiced the warmest praise. Mrs. Edith Brown Bailie, on behalf of the suffrage league, was active in arranging for this service to the state.

Why the Federal Amendment?

- 1—Keeping pace with other countries demands it.
- 2—Equal Rights demands it.
- 3—Relief from unjust constitutional obstructions demands it.
- 4—National significance of question demands it.

“AS A WAR MEASURE”

**THE COUNTRY IS
ASKING OF WOMEN
SERVICE**

AS

**Farmers
Mechanics
Nurses
Doctors
Munition Makers
Yeomen
Bell Boys
Messengers
Army Cooks
Ambulance Drivers
Men's Substitutes in
Industry and Trade
Advisors to the Council
of National Defense**

AND

**THE COUNTRY IS
GETTING IT!**

**WOMEN ARE
ASKING OF THE
COUNTRY**

ENFRANCHISEMENT

**ARE THE WOMEN
GOING TO GET IT?**

JULY 14, 1917

FIVE CENTS

The **Woman Citizen**

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Can America Make Good ?

War Breads

Women and Waste

War Emergency Measures

The Woman the Country Delights to Honor

Adopting Congressmen

White Cross Guards



Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

New Fall Fashions

Misses' Taffeta Silk Dresses

Suitable for immediate wear

No. 362—Misses' Navy Taffeta Silk Dresses with waist fastening on bias and trimmed with self-covered buttons; white lace collar, belt, embroidered in contrasting color silk and beads, ties in sash at back; skirt with inset side draperies. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

18.50

No. 364—Misses' Navy Taffeta Silk Dresses with deep pointed collar of Georgette crepe beaded in self color, flesh color Georgette crêpe vestee; pointed tunic skirt, sash tie with self covered pendent buttons. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

18.50

HATS and SHOES *illustrated*, from our shops
Prices upon application

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States

Our Own Suffrage Garden

Bouquets for The Woman Citizen

(your suggestion) orders for two \$500.00 Liberty Bonds for Miss Nannie Lee; two \$100.00 bonds for Mr. William Lee, and two \$500.00 bonds for Miss Mary Lee.

"I like the new *Woman Citizen*. Take the mock out of Democracy is a very attractive and fetching cartoon," writes MARY LEE, of Virginia.

"The *Woman Citizen* is a delight to me. I feel sure it will be a power for the success of the woman suffrage cause."

MRS. SYLVIA S. VIDETTO, Detroit, Mich.

"It gives me an opportunity to tell you how splendid it is and how much I enjoy the *Woman Citizen*."—EMMA S. PIERCE, Fargo, N. D.

"Thanks to the *Woman Citizen* for a trio of serviceable pictures. The clever cartoon, 'Uncle Sam, Take the "mock" out of Democracy,' the new map, and 'Light Work for Ladies' have decorated a window of the principal dry cleaning establishment of Newport News ever since they appeared. The young lady assistant tells the proprietor that people never stopped so much to look at the clothing. They are just the right size for window display, and we clamor respectfully for more,"

writes FAITH W. MORGAN, of Hampton, Va.

"It may interest you to know that we are making still another use of the *Woman Citizen* this week. You know we have Headquarters on Nicolett Avenue for the Hennepin County Association, and we have a wonderful window which is one of the talked of bits of the town. It costs us a lot but we think it worth the price.

"This week we have as a center a big four-foot reproduction with colored outlines of that woman's organization chart with 'the woman at the bottom of it.' (*Woman Citizen* of June 2). Running under this we have a slogan to this effect, 'What makes women's war work so effective? Because they have learned to organize. Organization brings results.' Then on the side we have an enlargement of that recruiting poster which came out in your plate material done in colors with the caption, 'The West Leads in Recruiting and the West has Equal Suffrage.' On the other side we have that poem of Helen Rowland's done large on a poster board. The background of the window is always handsome and patriotic and the whole thing is mightily effective."—VIVIAN L. THORP, Minneapolis.

"I want to tell you how much I like the national suffrage organ in its new form. You have been most fortunate in giving dignity of appearance through choice of type and general make-up, quite worthy of the cause represented."—ANNIE L. MILLER, Lincoln, Neb.

"The form of the *Woman Citizen* pleases me greatly. Not so likely to miss any of contents as in newspaper shape."—MRS. E. W. KOHLSAAT, Oak Park, Ill.

"Your article by Fred. B. Morrill of Spokane, Wash., was useful to us, as he is a native of Maine and his people are well known here."—ISABEL W. GREENWOOD, Farmington, Me.

"The third issue of the paper came today and I feel sure that it carries the message of democracy into every household that is fortunate enough to take it. It ought to impress every one that now is the time to enfranchise the women of America lest we find our nation the least democratic of all the Allies."—ANNA B. LAWTHORP, Dubuque, Ia.

"I have sent in through Miss Jane Thompson

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

IT may be a frivolous admission, but the chances are that if the best of us could have the wish nearest her heart—and no one around to hear—she would rub the lamp and ask to be set down in the midst of New York's fascinating, bewildering, baffling, many-sided shopping district with a pot of money and never a shadow of care to darken the sun of a perfect day. Whatever her attainments, whatever her potentialities, whatever her scope, a woman's woman for a' that an' a' that and a bargain is a bargain.

But unless you know your New York the priceless day would be spent ere ever a purchase was made. Because of this and also because magic carpets come high this year, the *Woman Citizen* will ever and anon turn aside from minding the affairs of nations and will cast an appraising eye over the wares on display, nosing out staples and novelties, notions and fads for yourself and your house, seeking to discover the things that you do expect, that you don't expect and that are bound to happen, whether you expect them or not.

* * *

There is, for instance, a new sports purse that recalls Lucy Lockett's pocket of blessed memory. There's nothing in it, nothing on it, except the binding 'round it, yet it is capacious enough for the war-time allowance of which it is suggestive. Like yon Cassius, it hath a lean and hungry look and is, I fear, a thing of stratagems and spoils. For bank notes of large denominations fit into its green, blue, or purple moleskin folds quite as snugly as do the lesser ones. The price is \$2.95.

* * *

Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer by vacation jaunts and week-end trips, each young woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bathing togs. And no wonder! They are enough to turn any girl's thoughts or any man's head. When you and I were young, Maggie, the things we went a-swimming in needed the protection of the old ulster we so carefully wrapped about us. But now, when daughter hangs her clothes on a hickory limb, Solomon in all his glory was never so arrayed. Silks and satins are not too fine for the kiss of the wave. Shantung and pongee, embroidered and piped in purple and gold, put to blush the serviceable but simple suits of wool jersey at \$3.95 which the sales girl told me were "a favorite, especially with the real swimmers." The aristocrats of the surf run as high as the surf itself. One at \$48.00 boasts a rubberized black satin skirt that holds its own as well after as before taking the fatal plunge. Between these two extremes of fashion, one might say, lie all the styles and the profits.

* * *

The bather's crowning glory is her cap. Once

a mere rubber skull cap, now it is as fond a fancy as ever Juliet could have wished. A mortarboard for the seriously inclined, a tam for the frivolous lass, and a hat for the girl who loves the shade. There are rubber flowers too and pleatings for decoration. Beach capes of silk, or silk and wool mixture, in stripes of flowered effects lined with rubber form another bathing conceit that costs from \$18.00 up.

In compliance with the elimination of waste campaign a rain-or-shine parasol has been devised. It is small, compact, has a riding-crop handle and is made of colored or novelty silks. For \$5.50 you can be safe from any sudden change of weather. Parasols are now marked down within the reach of the narrowest purse. A black-and-white striped model with a pompadour border sells around five dollars and tempts the unwary. Other styles may be had as low as \$2.50.

* * *

What is home without a garden and what is a suffragist without her common or garden variety of costume? Whether she calls herself emancipated and wears the divided kind with bib and bit of trimming to distinguish her from her brother or whether she sticks to her smock, some sort of vegetable attire she must have. There is a light weight khaki overall with brown-and-white stripe trimmings that costs \$2.95. In compliance with the need of the hour a smock of batiste in blue or rose has made its appearance and affords coolness and comfort for \$2.65. For the lass who loves a sailor there is a new middy with collar, belt and pipings of blue, most jaunty, for \$1.25; a sartorial temptation even to unfortunates who get seasick at sight of a ship.

* * *

Every woman with the price of a meal about her can follow Mr. Hoover's edicts to their ultimate conclusion and starve rather than face the dog days without a sweater of some sort—and a new variety is conceived every minute. There is a slip-on, V-Neck Shetland wool affair that retails for \$3.75. It can be had in corn, rose, purple or blue. For the right kind of figure it is the right kind of sweater. For the economical figure there is a more expansive and expensive style of silk jersey that boasts a new feature in a tri-colored border that is an added bit of gaiety. It is to be had in tea-green, a new shade neither green nor gold but just betwixt and between, and in white, purple and rose, for \$18.90.

* * *

To knit or not to knit, that is the question. But there is no question about the knitting bags of flowered cretonne with satin trimmings and Chinese tassels for effect. They are generous enough to contain knitting supplies for a day's consumption and still leave room for sand-

wiches and gossip and attractive enough to excuse the dropping of a stitch now and again. \$2.90.

* * *

For the woman who adores nature—from the tonneau of a touring car—there is an enveloping motor coat that covers a multitude of unpreparedness and defies wind and dust. It is of Palm Beach cloth, mannish cut with pockets, convertible collar and belt that suggest the open country and the long trail. \$9.75.

* * *

"Thin clothes for stout figures" is the encouraging motto according to which one firm orders merchandise. Glove silk union suits and combinations reduce the silhouette to debutante-like grace and deceive the world as to weights and measures.

* * *

Now that the potato has usurped the throne of the vegetable kingdom flowers are permitted only on cretonne and on wall paper. And war has played such havoc with the willow furniture that it threatens to join the class of the heirloom and the antique, but for the unfortunates who labor that others may play there is relief in the sight of a willow *chaise longue* cushioned in flowered cretonne. \$30.00.

* * *

With everybody going in for wireless or gun practice or manuals of arms, sewing seems to have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten arts. That may be why a graceful Priscilla sewing table of mahogany sells for \$5.75. It's a good thing to have in the family during war-time, to place alongside of great-grandmamma's spinning wheel and beneath Aunt Jemima's sampler. Just to show that you came from the right sort of stock, you know. B. G.

War Song for Suffrage Gardeners

THE Battle Cry of Feed 'Em" is the title of the new war cry which is stirring the Pittsburgh suffrage gardeners to greater efforts on behalf of their country. Miss Mathilda Ebert is the author of the new song, which will become the official song of the harvest celebration which the suffragists will hold in the fall. Every army should have its battle cry, reasoned Miss Ebert, and she composed the song which has found favor with the suffrage gardeners. First stanza and chorus run thus:

Yes, we'll rally 'round the hoe, girls,
We'll rally 'round the hoe,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em;
All the slackers in the land
Can't persuade us to disband,
While we're shouting the battle cry of
Feed 'Em.

Chorus

The garden forever, hurrah, girls, hurrah;
Plough up the weeds, girls,
Put down the seeds,
While we rally 'round the hoe, girls,
Time and time again,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage
for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suffrage
Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss
Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary
Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin
Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this
date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will
be taken for less than one year. The cost of the
magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment
in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied
by cash in advance.

This includes all subscriptions sent in by
agents.

No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our
subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped
without further notice.

A renewal notice will be sent to non-delinquent
subscribers four weeks in advance of expiration
of subscription.

Renewals must be accompanied by payment,
or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's*
cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at \$1.00 all in-
volved book-keeping and all billing must be done
away with, and our lists be put and kept on a
strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representa-
tives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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Post cards (votes for women)	.25	1.75
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Mrs. Papazian is Neighborhood and Recreation Secretary at the Civic Service House, 110 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. She has had varied experience in social settlements, school centers, community recreation work and other associated efforts, both in Canada and in the United States, and her professional training in the art of speaking qualifies her to impart the results.

**PUBLISHERS OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN,
171 Madison Ave., New York.**

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..... to

Date

Name

City

State

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 14, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Their Part of the Responsibility

THAT the women of the United States are at once impressed with the practical aspects of the question of food conservation is evident from the number of letters that are reaching the *Woman Citizen* from all parts of the United States. That there is every disposition to do their bit and cheat the garbage pail out of all fat pickings is manifest. That there is no sort of disposition to be blamed for the far more extensive and far more criminal waste due to food manipulation, and a shockingly poor connection between consumer and producer, is just as manifest.

It can hardly be gainsaid that this is a crisis in which a true balance of responsibility must be found and maintained. Ill-advised efforts to shut off constructive criticism will not save the situation. Temperate scoldings of women will not save it. The women are up and coming to meet any adequate plan of food conservation. They are eager and anxious to do well by the country, so eager that they don't propose that the good of their small economies in the kitchen shall be lost to the nation through vast wastes in food gambling and inadequate facilities of distribution.

It is to be remembered in their behalf that it is women upon whom devolves the practical task of making the Government's kitchen recommendations work. Surely they are justified in a close and careful scrutiny of any wholesale recommendations handed on to them for detailed execution. Having scrutinized, they will take their part of the responsibility gamely and gladly—and they will expect the Government and the financial interests directly involved in food distribution to do equally well by the country.

War Breads

NOW that the food situation is becoming of so vital an interest to its readers the *Woman Citizen* will devote a forthcoming issue wholly to the subject in an effort to further the program of the Food Administration.

Among other things we shall try to extend the use of corn meal. One of Mr. Hoover's cardinal recommendations is to use corn meal so that wheat may be saved for exportation. Telling the average Northern woman to use corn meal to save wheat is like telling her to use Greek to save English. Hoe cake and corn dodger are alike unknown to her table. It is to the Southern women that the country must look specifically in its effort to

achieve wheatless breads. Southern women understand fully the availability of corn meal. They are urged to send the *Woman Citizen* their recipes for corn bread, corn dodgers, hoe cake, johnny cake, and any and all of those delicious Southern spoon breads—grits-bread, rice-bread, etc. Rice is to be used sparingly, but if a one-time Southern memory serves rightly it is possible to use it sparingly in conjunction with corn meal in the making of rice-bread. Remember that you will be catering to the palates of the whole nation, and make sure that any recipe for which you vouch is a tried and true one. Untested recipes are not wanted. The kitchen of a woman citizen is no place for wasteful experimentation at this crucial juncture.

If Northern, Eastern, and Western readers have recipes for the proper and economical use of some other expedient for wheat, please let us have them. The Government is getting out various kinds of flour in experiment with the use of various grains. Perhaps you may have tried some of these and be personally persuaded in their favor. Perhaps you may be persuaded the other way. If you have helpful criticism let us have it. Or, you may have some excellent suggestion of your own that falls in line with Administrator Hoover's appeal to help reserve wheat for exportation.

Help! And help quickly!

Can America Make Good?

IT was in 1867 that John Stuart Mill presented the first woman suffrage bill to the British Parliament. It was in 1917 that the British Parliament passed the electoral reform bill which bestowed the franchise on women. So it took just fifty years for conservative England to come around to this most fundamental and comprehensive of democratic propositions.

It was in 1869 that Wyoming, then a territory, granted the suffrage to women—the most significant step ever taken, up to that time, in the whole history of suffrage. For it gave form and body and applicability to what had been, theretofore, theory and philosophy and hope.

If the United States of America is to make a time record equal to Great Britain's on the woman suffrage question, she has just a year and a half in which to get woman suffrage established from coast to coast and border to border. If the federal suffrage amendment is passed, and passed *now*, there will be just time enough to put through the ratification campaigns. That

ratification will be swift of accomplishment in nineteen states is a foregone conclusion, nineteen being the number of states in which women already have either full or presidential suffrage. That leaves only seventeen states to be added to make up the needed quota of three-fourths of all the states. The National American Woman Suffrage Association will blithely assume responsibility for insuring ratification in any seventeen of the non-suffrage states before 1919 if the Sixty-fifth Congress will at once do its part by putting the amendment before the Legislatures of the land for action.

Are They Shown?

AS the Irishman said, how any Ohio anti is going to have the face to shake hands with herself after the disclosures of the last few weeks remains to be seen. These disclosures leave little to be desired if a community of interest between saloon-keeper, German brewer, and official "association opposed" is what is desired. In Franklin County the name of the leader of the wet forces is signed, either as attestant or notary, to approximately ninety per cent of all the petitions for a referendum on the Presidential suffrage question. He also signs himself under oath, "on the regular pay-roll of the Ohio Association opposed to Woman Suffrage." Ohio suffragists report that in Youngstown twelve of the petitions were circulated by T. F. McElroy, formerly a paid worker for the antis, but promptly a suffragist when he heard that he was to be summoned before the Election Committee. "Allen County Liquor League," "Stark County Allied Liquor and Trade Association," "Sandusky Brewing Company"—so run other links of this chain of evidence. County by county the Ohio suffragists have lined up the circulators of the petitions as in the employ of German brewers, saloon-keepers, bar-tenders and the "association opposed."

Anti-suffragists have been known to fall languidly back on the Missouri precedent, "You will have to show me," when charged with having the liquor interests on their side. Are they sufficiently shown by these Ohio interlinkings and overlappings?

A Perverted Selective Draft

A QUEER and perverted kind of selective draft is used by the opponents of equal rights, in mustering their arguments against woman suffrage. Not only do they drag into service persons and things not properly eligible, but they pick out with especial zeal the most unfit.

If many thousand men and a few score women take part in a wicked race riot, they select the few women to hold up to public scorn, and insist that their lawless behavior shows the unfitness of the feminine sex to vote.

If four or five women who have advocated birth control, and four or five hundred who have not, take part in a suffrage demonstration, they select the four or five for public mention, and declare that equal suffrage means race suicide.

When all the political parties put woman suffrage planks in their national platforms—Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Socialists and Prohibitionists—they select the Socialist plank as proof that suffrage is "allied" with Socialism.

When a suffrage parade in New York several years ago had

marchers representing all the political parties, they singled out the fact that there was a Socialist division, and have harped upon it ever since.

When Colorado and four states where women could not vote had labor troubles so serious that Federal troops were called in to keep the peace, they singled out Colorado and declared that the need of Federal troops was due to woman suffrage.

When prohibition was defeated in the suffrage state of California, and carried in the suffrage states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, they selected the outcome in California as typical of what happens where women vote.

When crimes and casualties of every kind are happening all over the world, they select those that happen in suffrage states and hold them up as the result of equal suffrage.

Where equal suffrage has been endorsed not only by all the national political parties, but also by the National Grange, the National Education Association, the American Federation of Labor, the American Anti-Saloon League, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National W. C. T. U., the National Women's Trade Union League, and many religious bodies, including the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which went on record for it with only 6 dissenting votes out of 831 delegates; and when it is also advocated by a sprinkling of atheists and ultra-radicals, the opponents of equal rights pick out these ultra-radicals as typifying the spirit of the movement, and insist that it means the overturning of home, church and state.

When it comes to quotations, a perverted form of selective draft is applied with even greater unscrupulousness, if possible. The words of prominent suffragists are taken out of their connection and violently wrested from their original meaning, in order to be drafted into the service of prejudice. Judge Lindsey says that opponents of equal rights have misquoted him "in the most deceitful and disgusting manner," garbling his words so as to give the impression that he was actually writing in its favor.

In her book, "What Women Want," Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale devotes several pages to expressing her disapproval of unmarried motherhood. George Conroy of Boston, a professional anti-suffrage writer, selected a few words from one sentence, and tacked them on to a few words from another and published them in the *Boston Record* in such a way as deliberately to convey the false impression that Mrs. Hale favored unmarried motherhood.

Much can be done by selection. An exploiter of child labor, it is said, once quoted scripture in defense of his course, because Jesus gave the command, "Suffer, little children." He omitted the closing words, "to come unto me." Some of the garbling done by the opponents of equal rights is almost equal to that.

A. S. B.

A Word of Thanks

DURING the past few weeks, the present writer has received a host of friendly letters, enclosing tokens of good will. These have been so numerous that it is impossible to acknowledge them individually. Will each of the senders please accept this word of thanks, with my assurance that I am heartily grateful to them, every one.

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson

IN the proportion of volunteers that they have furnished to the army, the equal suffrage states have led the procession. This has called out many comments. Something of the same kind is now attracting attention in Canada.

The five provinces that have given equal suffrage to women have sent a very large number of volunteers to the war. Some months ago, it was announced that one in fourteen of their men had gone; while in Quebec only one in 136 had volunteered.

Quebec has refused to follow Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario in giving votes to women, and it is also the province that is putting up the strongest fight against conscription.

There is probably no direct connection between Quebec's dislike for woman suffrage and its dislike for military service. But if the things were the other way around—if a province where women voted were making the chief kick against the draft, and were sending the smallest proportion of volunteers—all the enemies of equal rights would say that this was due to the pernicious influence of equal suffrage.

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. A. S. B.

Freedom Increases Strength

"LET all the world know that it was not from weakness that we talked of peace. Let it be known that liberty increases our military strength."

These memorable words were addressed to the Russian soldiers by Kerensky, Minister of War, just before the new and successful advance movement of the Russian troops. They are commended to the opponents of equal rights in America, those dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries who have been running down the Russian revolution, and saying that as soon as the people overthrew the autocracy and established woman suffrage, Russia became unable to fight.

Kerensky, who brought about the reorganization of the army and inspired it with confidence, is a believer in votes for women. Yet even the ultra-reactionary *New York Times* says of his achievement:

"The reconstruction of the fighting force had been hoped for in months; it has been done in a month; the success of it was assured within ten days after Kerensky started along the front. As the climax of the whole record comes the amazing report that Kerensky led the attack in person. The story is among the most wonderful of all the wonderful stories of the wonderful war; and what Kerensky has done, in the time in which he did it, must go on record as one of the most amazing historic feats of all time."

It was Kerensky, then Minister of Justice, who sent an escort to bring Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky home from Siberia, as soon as the autocracy fell; and he arranged that at the railroad station in Petrograd she should be received in the Imperial Waiting Room, which, until then, had been set apart for the Emperor and his family and for guests of royal rank.

As Kerensky welcomed "the aged Grandmother of the Revolution" to Petrograd, so he has heartily welcomed the women

in the invitation given them by the new government to take part in electing the Constituent Assembly of Russia.

"Let it be known that liberty increases our strength." That will be known in the United States, also, when in the near future this country enfranchises its women.

A. S. B.

The Color of Your Mother's Eyes

WHEN it was stated that women needed the ballot for protection, a prominent opponent of equal rights asked, contemptuously, "Protection from what?" The recent revelations as to the artificial boosting of food prices have given a startling answer to this question—one answer among many.

The situation has long been such as ought not to be borne. A well known kindergarten teacher, in a poor neighborhood of Boston, says it is pitiful to see the state in which the children come to school, just because they have not been properly fed. They are weak and spiritless, without energy even to play. They want only to lay their little heads down upon their desks. And this instance could be multiplied by thousands, in all our large cities.

There is a story of a little boy who sat in the window, looking down the road towards the sunset. The spirit of Dare-All came to him and said: "You have been longing for a Great Adventure; but you can never have one until you have forgotten the color of your mother's eyes. I see that you have forgotten it now. Come with me."

So they went down the road together; and when they got to the country behind the sunset, Dare-All said: "Now you can have any Great Adventure that you choose. What shall it be?"

And the little boy answered: "A lion! I want to kill a big lion all myself, with my bare hands!"

Immediately a lion appeared out of the twilight, and came bounding towards them. The boy could see his tawny mane, and his great paws, and his red jaws and white teeth, and his eyes like brown diamonds. Then suddenly the lion faded away into the mist, and Dare-All cried:

"Oh, you have remembered the color of your mother's eyes!"

And the boy woke up; and his mother, with eyes like brown diamonds, was bending over him.

When the food pirates formed their scheme to make huge fortunes by putting up the prices, no doubt it seemed to them a Great Adventure, a magnificent undertaking; but no man could have framed and carried out a deliberate plan to coin wealth out of the hunger and suffering of his fellow creatures unless he had forgotten the color of his mother's eyes. Women with the ballot can help to awaken them and make them remember.

In California, after the granting of equal suffrage, the very first Legislature made it punishable by law to destroy any kind of foodstuffs for the purpose of keeping prices up. Something more is needed now, and on a larger scale. If the housewives of the nation had had votes, perhaps the country would not have had to wait for an efficient remedy until after the health of a large part of our population had been sapped by undernourishment, and after millions had been bled of the last cent of their small savings to swell the fortunes of the speculators. But better late than never.

A. S. B.

Suffrage News from Washington

The New Member from New Hampshire

THE New Hampshire delegation in Congress, which is solid for the federal woman suffrage amendment, has a new member in Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, of Manchester, who has just taken the seat made vacant by the death of Representative Sulloway a few weeks ago. Mr. Burroughs was chosen at a special election, and ran for the office on a prohibition platform. He is a suffragist, as already indicated, a Republican, and one of the most gracious and broad-minded men in the House.

Mr. Burroughs traces his conversion to the principle of woman suffrage back to his law-student days in Columbian University in Washington twenty years ago, when he was secretary to Representative Henry M. Bacon, of New Hampshire. A woman government clerk and her economic situation caused him to realize women's need of the ballot.

"I roomed and boarded at the home of a lady who was employed in the Treasury Department," said Mr. Burroughs when telling the story, "and I learned something of her situation. Her father's home, in Missouri, had been broken up at the time of the civil war, and she was left with her mother and a large family of brothers and sisters to take care of. She went to Washington and secured a position in the Treasury Department; but there she found herself continually handicapped because she had no vote, whereas the men who worked beside her could all vote in their home states.*

"I had been brought up in New England, where we are pretty conservative, and my old professor at Dartmouth College had taught me that women ought not to vote because they could not fight. I took that as gospel truth, but after I had talked with this woman I speak of, and had heard her personal experiences, I became more interested in the other side of the question. At her suggestion I came up to the Capitol to a hearing on the suffrage question before the Judiciary Committee, where both sides put forward the best speakers they had. I came away thoroughly convinced that the suffragists had the best of the argument. In fact, the other side seemed to have no argument at all, and ever since then I have been wholeheartedly a suffragist.

"Now that I am here in Washington again," concluded Mr. Burroughs, "and in position to help the suffrage cause, I hope you will call upon me for anything I can do."

Representative Burroughs is about 47 years old, his secretary says, is a lawyer by profession.

* (Although residents of the District of Columbia have no vote on District affairs, all civil service employees in the District retain their voting residences in their home states. When it is remembered that the appointing officials are political appointees with tenure for four years only, it will be evident that the non-voting woman in Government employ is more seriously handicapped than she would be in ordinary business. A bureau chief or department head is more than likely to estimate the political—i.e., voting—influence of his subordinates when recommending promotions, for example.)

and a member of the law firm of Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs and Wyman, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Until he was elected to Congress a few weeks ago, he had held but one political office—namely, in the New Hampshire House of Representatives from 1901 to 1903. He has, however, been identified with many public questions in his state, especially with the public forum movement.

Suffragists Adopt Congressmen

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, famous as suffragist and writer, has emulated the



MRS. HELEN GARDENER.
Noted Writer and Suffragist.

French women, in looking out for the best interests of their countrymen, by adopting certain Congressmen, whose welfare she feels would be materially bettered by sending them the *Woman Citizen*, the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Gardener's sense of humor never deserts her. When Senator John Sharp Williams wrote her, upon receipt of his magazine, that he presumed it was meant for his wife and he would see that she received it, Mrs. Gardener, an old and intimate friend of the family, replied that it was meant for him, because she felt that it would be good for his soul, and that he had been adopted by her, along with four other Congressmen, for as good reasons as those of the French women who were adopting their men in the trenches, namely, "to better their condition." Senator Williams came gallantly back with the promise that he would make an "honorary effort to improve the opportunity to read up on suffrage. Mrs. Gardener's idea has seized hold of the imagination of other

suffragists, and every Congressman may hope to find himself adopted by some good suffragist, who, with his best interests at heart, means to send him the *Woman Citizen*.

The Woman the Country Delights to Honor

Honors fall so thickly on the devoted head of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, that now and then a few pile up of which even the suffragists who follow her distinguished course with special interest have not been fully advised. For instance, within the month she has been honored by being asked to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Bryn Mawr, probably the first time in the world that a woman has been asked to do this for any large college. Then Temple University of Philadelphia had her deliver the address for its graduation exercises. And this same institution has conferred upon her the title of LL.D.

These and various other recent happenings, following hard upon the distinction conferred upon her by the government of the United States, show how inevitably she is selected as banner-bearer in that larger recognition of women that is steadily developing along many unusual lines of endeavor. What makes these honors most deeply significant in the eyes of the recipient is the latent recognition of woman suffrage which they connote. For she herself is so mixed up with the progress of suffrage that what's hers is suffrage's and what's suffrage's is hers.

Suffragists to Convene at Washington

The National American Woman Suffrage Association announces that its regular annual convention will be held in Washington in December, about the time Congress convenes. It is confidently expected by the suffrage leaders that the federal woman suffrage amendment will be passed by the present Congress, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is planning to mass its forces in Washington at the opening of the next session for the finishing drive. The convention will represent 2,000,000 women, who constitute state and local suffrage leagues all over the country, and the number of delegates will be 1,000 or more.

Plans for the convention were outlined Monday afternoon, July 9, at National Suffrage Headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, when local suffrage workers assembled for a conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, national chairman of convention arrangements.

"War Emergency Measures at Washington"

By Lynn Haines, Editor of the Searchlight

Woman suffrage is inevitable. Whatever his political attitude, every thinking member of Congress agrees to that. Sex equality in citizenship is sure to come within the next few years. Why not now?

It is the present fashion in Congress to clothe all its actions as "war emergency measures." As has been suggested, even the annual river and harbor appropriation bill, with its complement of pork, was presented in that convenient garb.

The public, already facing unprecedented burdens of taxation, will hardly endorse the masking of pork barrel projects with "war emergency" apparel. On the whole, however, it can be said that the present activities of Congress are very legitimately of war emergency character. The object of this editorial is not criticism of what is included in that category, but to suggest that woman suffrage bears so vitally upon the existing crisis as to warrant its immediate consideration as a part of the program of war measures.

First it should be pointed out that neither Congress nor the public has understood fully the seriousness, for America, of the international situation. Within a short time what only the few have sensed may become common information. Then there will be general understanding of the fact that probably the brunt of the struggle must be borne by this nation. To meet that responsibility—to fight for the world and at the same time feed and clothe the world—all our resources, both human and material, will be needed.

In his Flag Day speech President Wilson said: "We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it (the flag) in fields of blood far away. . . ."

Probably millions of men will wage war in Europe. Other millions will willingly divert their creative energies to occupations outside the battlefield, and yet be as directly concerned in the successful prosecution of the war.

Millions of women will be needed to replace the vocations of men in industry and in the field of government.

The administrative side of the government at Washington is recognizing this important fact. As an illustration, on June 12 the Department of Commerce authorized the publication of the following statement:

"Secretary Redfield has issued instructions to his division and bureau chiefs that, in view of existing war conditions and the industrial and labor necessities of the country, it will be the policy of the Department of Commerce during the war and until further notice, in occupations where eligible lists of women exist, to prefer

women as far as possible. This would apply particularly to clerical positions and to positions as stenographers, typewriters, and the like."

Other Departments are acting similarly.

That Congress sees the same inevitable tendency was reflected by the unopposed action of the House, May 28, in adopting the following amendment to the food survey bill, offered by Jeannette Rankin (Mont.):

"Page 6, line 17, after the figures '\$3,500,000,' add the words:

"Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, so far as practicable, engage the services of women for the work herein provided for."

No intelligent person can or will deny, under existing conditions, that the personal contributions of women are as essential in this crisis as those of men. And it must be equally apparent to all who think that the granting of suffrage to women at this time would greatly enhance their opportunity to be of service to the nation.

PASS THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

WHEN?
NOW NOW NOW
WHY?

It is a war measure. Its passage will release for war work the undivided energies of the largest and best organized group of women in America.

Its delay marks America as a laggard in democracy. European countries are vying with one another in their haste to establish universal suffrage.

Is our Great Republic to be the last country in the world to admit the new order of fundamental democracy?

Pass the Federal suffrage amendment now. Men and women North, South, East and West are demanding it.

Out of the suffrage movement has come an army of women well equipped for all kinds of national service. The quality of our citizenship has vastly improved as a direct result of this struggle for equality. It has produced, not thousands, but millions of efficient, self-reliant women, who are now in every way as qualified as they are eager to assume a full share of the nation's grave responsibilities.

But—and this is the point—if the fight for suffrage has to go on, the great organization of women who are engaged in that struggle will in large numbers continue their efforts for citizenship. It is natural, logical, inevitable, that they should. The fullest utilization of women in this crisis will be impossible so long as their suffrage is not achieved.

More than 2,000,000 are at present actively engaged in the fight for suffrage. They are able, well-trained women. They are distributed throughout the country. Although many are giving generously of their time and talent to

work connected with the war, with them suffrage comes first, as it should. If Congress should now pass the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, immediately all these women would be available for whatever service the country might require.

It seems to us that the national legislature is neglecting a plain patriotic duty in not at once taking the inevitable step.

The Women Vote and the Men Remember

In a speech before Tammany Hall, at a non-partisan Fourth of July meeting, in which he shared honors with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. Edward Keating, member of Congress from Colorado, voiced his sense of something lacking in this wise:

"I am not accustomed to making Fourth of July speeches to audiences made up exclusively of men.

"Out in my country we like to 'have the ladies with us.' We remember that this continent would not have been discovered if it had not been for the courage, the imagination and the self-sacrifice of a woman who pawned her jewels that Columbus might brave the dangers of the Western seas.

"We remember that 'your flag, my flag,' was made by a woman, and that the first banner that John Paul Jones gave to the breezes of Heaven when he went forth to drive England's navy from the ocean was fashioned from strips taken from the petticoats of the sweethearts of Continental soldiers.

"We remember Mollie Pitcher, who served the gun her husband had died defending, and we know that while the fathers of the Republic were fighting at Long Island, Brandywine and Yorktown, the mothers of the Republic were back home caring for the children, cultivating the crops and preparing a place to which the fathers of the Republic might return, weary and broken, when the long struggle was ended.

"We know that no battle for human rights was ever won without the aid of women and we are willing they should have their full share of the glory.

"We don't stop there! On election day we take our wives and mothers and sweethearts to the polls with us and they vote for all the candidates from president to dog-catcher.

"And after years of that, our women are not Amazons and our men are not molly-coddles!"

"The good women vote in California and they are slowly and surely driving out the saloon and places of vice. Suffrage to women is not degrading but productive of good."

Fraternally,

H. H. BALL, Lakeport, Cal.

"Women and Waste"

When Mr. Herbert Hoover, acting evidently under a misguided apprehension of facts, singled out Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and chairman of its Committee on Agriculture, as the object of his suspicion that she was discouraging economy and so, advisedly or unadvisedly, promoting the interests of the Kaiser, he precipitated an ill-suppressed storm of hilarity around Mrs. Rogers at national suffrage headquarters. Mrs. Rogers happens to be rather particularly anti-German in her proclivities.

The facts, which Mr. Hoover seems not to have gotten, are these: In an interview on "Women and Waste" Mrs. Rogers pointed out that there were other avenues of waste besides the one through the garbage pail, and that the sins of the housewife must not be blamed to the exclusion of the sins of the food manipulator. It was as a practical farmer and a fundamental economist that she made the chief point of her contention, namely, that with the consumer paying the highest price in history for fruit and garden truck, quantities of these foods are rotting on the farms for lack of any adequate system of distribution and marketing.

"This year," to quote Mrs. Rogers, "with millions of new gardens all over the country, every effort should be made to take care of surplus production so that not an ounce of food shall be wasted."

In view of language like that it is difficult to understand how what Mrs. Rogers said could be interpreted into a discouragement of economy. As a matter of current history, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has built up an extensive and intensive system within its organization for the exact purpose of drilling its members and women generally in food production and food conservation. All its efforts along these lines have been placed at the disposal of the government through the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, and it has taken up and is furthering to the utmost of its ability Mr. Hoover's own program in detail. It is disposed to wonder if its record for promptness in patriotic service is outdone by that of Mr. Hoover himself. The text of Mr. Hoover's injunctions to housewives was, for instance, announced by him in Washington on July 4. On July 5 it was speeding from national suffrage headquarters to state suffrage associations in every state in the union, adorned with the slogan "Be a Hoover Helper—Hang these rules on your kitchen hook."

It is a fact that two months before active work was even projected by other organizations or by the State Agricultural Departments, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Committees on Agriculture and Thrift, had enlisted the services of thousands

of women in its propaganda for increasing and conserving the food supply.

And it is a fact that over thirty chairmen for Suffrage Agriculture and Thrift have been appointed in the various states by the state suffrage associations and have carried out the work plan of the national committee thoroughly, adapting it to suit the needs of each particular state. Special attention has been called to the vital importance of conservation of the surplus food from gardens and farms, and canning and drying centers for fruit and vegetables have been established in every state. They have brought in not only suffragists, but women generally who wish to do war service work in this crisis. Hundreds of thousands of extra gardens and lots have been planted with vegetables this year, and the national suffrage association has had a very large share in getting the women of the nation systematically at work in raising larger crops and in conserving those crops through canning and drying.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS:—

Although I am a man I very much admire an article in today's Philadelphia *North American* giving your view on food conservation in the home. We believe, as you say, there is very little waste here—in our home.

As a citizen I thank you for your work and your example and hope that the time will soon come when those who manage our homes so wonderfully well—our wives and our mothers—will have the power to investigate and reorganize our food handling and place it on a right and just basis. God has given us a wonderful land, but we have been worse than prodigal in the use of it.

(Signed) H. F. Atkinson.

Philadelphia.

To Suffragists Everywhere!

The National American Woman Suffrage Association expects every suffragist to do her duty in helping to secure the widest possible circulation for the rules set forth in the next column and the most rigid enforcement of them in every household.

Yours for the Elimination of Waste,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President.

Be a Hoover Helper Hang These Rules on Your Kitchen Hook

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and stews instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all left-overs.

We are to-day killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore eat less and eat no young meat.

SAVE THE MILK.—Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—But do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance, and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE PERISHABLE FOODS.—As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly, and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules

Buy less, serve smaller portions.

Preach the "gospel of the clean plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food of growing children.

Watch out for the waste in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high-cost-of-living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Commissioner.

White Cross Guards

To guard the morals of our country! The women have always done it as individuals, and now they are doing it as organized groups. The suffragists call the workers in this detail of their war service "White Cross Guards," and many of them feel that its success means more to the nation than any other form of war work. If the mothers of our country could only be back of the present suggested moral legislation with their votes their soldier sons and husbands would soon be living in a cleaner moral atmosphere. In every encampment they are co-operating with the chaplains and the Y. M. C. A. workers. Suffragists have already given \$20,000 toward the Y. M. C. A. camp work in New York state to provide good, wholesome amusement and reading rooms for the soldiers when off duty.

The biggest problem, though, is to provide suitable rest places for soldiers in the scattered khaki tents that are stationed alongside the thousand and one bridges, trestles and tunnels in our state. The wholesome diversions supplied by the chaplains at the larger encampments are wanting, the men are separated from even the members of their own company, and the patrolling of a few feet of railroad track soon gets mighty monotonous to men and boys accustomed to active school and business life. They must go somewhere, see somebody, when off duty. What is open to them? Usually only the worst places in the community, or public institutions that by their very nature cannot have the home touch for which the men are hungry. The suffragists are trying to get in touch with all women, whether on farms or in towns, who live near these isolated khaki tents, and are asking them to invite the soldiers, when off duty, to a meal; to extend to them the hospitality of their porches and magazines, and make the soldiers feel that the good people of the community welcome them as warmly as do the few undesirable ones.

Nor is this done as hero worship, but simply with the idea of doing for those soldier boys what a woman would want some other woman to do for her son if he was off in a little isolated khaki tent. The men are never urged to accept hospitality or stay when they should be on duty—on the contrary, the highest ideals of adherence to duty are held before them. They are invited to church for a definite service—not "some time," but "this Sunday morning" or "this Sunday evening."

Supplementary to this, young girls are being reached through all kinds of groups—Y. W. C. A., college and high school gatherings, Epworth Leagues, Girls' Friendly, Christian Endeavor, and every place where girls gather. The message to them is that in this crisis, when the men are not living under normal home conditions, when the whole thought of life has had to be suddenly readjusted, the girls must show the world that American womanhood is capable,

level-headed in a crisis, sweet and pure, no matter what the circumstances or conditions; that by their actions and words these coming months they must help carry this ideal of American womanhood to greater glory, or they will tear it down; that there is more than romance in meeting our soldiers today; that there is duty and service and responsibility to our country even from young girls; that they must keep a level head for both; that as the soldiers are guarding our country, so the womanhood of our nation, both old and young, must guard the soldiers from even greater dangers than famine or invasion by a foreign foe—from the loss of their ideals of womanhood. The girls are told that in being dignified, yet sweet and modest under all circumstances, they are upholding the honor of their country as much as the soldier who guards the bridge, that even if a girl can't be a Red Cross nurse she can be a White Cross Guard, and over her heart carry these ideals at all times and in all places; that in so doing she is doing her bit, for she is guarding the greatest treasure our country has—the honor of its womanhood—both now and for generations to come.

That is the suffragist's idea of womanhood—responsibility not only to those inside her own four walls, but to those outside their shelter.

ADELLA POTTER.

The White Cross in Vermont

Mrs. F. H. Rastall, the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Congressional chairman for the state of Vermont, is also deeply interested in the White Cross work. She points out that no greater luster can be added to the American flag than will be given it if "Uncle Sam's boys" stand for the protection of women in invaded countries.

The White Cross shield bears the legend, "Keep Thyself Pure." The White Cross obligations read as follows:

"My strength is as the strength of ten,
because my heart is pure."

THE WHITE CROSS OBLIGATIONS For Men

1. To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.
2. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.
3. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.
4. To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and try to help my younger brothers.
5. To use all possible means to fulfil the command, "Keep Thyself Pure."

Name.....

First Hospital Unit from Women

The first mobile unit to be offered by the women of the country to the government will be offered by the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. The undertaking is backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The director of the unit is Dr. Caroline S. Finley. Besides Dr. Finley the organization committee consists of Dr. A. Von Skolly, Dr. Mary Lee Edward and Dr. Alice Gregory. There will be from fifty to eighty people, all women, in the unit, with twelve doctors, twenty-one nurses and three orderlies as a nucleus. An office of organization has been opened at 2 East 23rd Street, New York.

On the Board of Trustees of the New York Infirmary are: Mr. E. E. Henderson, 52 William Street; Mr. John E. Wilkie, 2 Wall Street; Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West 53rd Street; Mrs. Edwin Thorne, 558 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby, 7 East 9th Street; Mrs. Charles S. Tiffany, and Mrs. G. T. Kirby, secretaries.

The unit will be offered the government through the Red Cross.

It is a matter of special elation among suffragists that this first women's unit should come from the institution founded by that great pioneer suffragist physician, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, in 1854. From that date to this it has been a monument to her initiative and genius, and this latest coup is regarded as a fit sequence to its past record.

That the unit will be the first of many under suffrage auspices to be offered the government is the belief and intention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The National Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain has nine such units in the field, and it is expected that American suffragists will rival their British sisters in this detail of reconstructive service.

Raise War Nurse's Rank

At a meeting of the Washington branch of the College Equal Suffrage League, held June 25, a resolution was unanimously passed that it was the sense of said league that the rank of the trained war nurse should be raised to that of Second Lieutenant, or Brevet Second Lieutenant, and that the Secretary of War should be informed of the passage of the resolution, and respectfully requested to recommend that legislation to that end be enacted.

It is the understanding of the league that this elevation in rank for the trained war nurses would place them just below the lowest rank of the physicians, and it is the judgment of the league that it would be in the interest of greater efficiency, would develop more logical co-operation between the physicians and nurses, and would serve as a greater protection for the nurses, whose present status is that of the enlisted men.

The New Voters in Arkansas

Mrs. Sam S. Wassell, of Little Rock, has been appointed by Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Chairman of State Publicity Committee for Equal Suffrage, to act as the Arkansas special correspondent for the *Woman Citizen*.

Mrs. Wassell has had much experience along this line of work, being an ardent "born suffragist" who has for years labored with the Arkansas State Legislature for suffrage. At last the gray dawn has broken, and the scintillating rays that come to suffrage headquarters in Little Rock from over the State proclaim a new era. Six months ago we were advised not to send an organizer to Searcy (White Co.). She went and today Searcy has a live organization which last week was hostess to Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado. We failed to hear the growl of the home politicians.

Much activity was manifested in suffrage circles throughout the state during the last week of June. June 25th was the last day for women who desire to vote in the primaries to assess for poll taxes.

The Riggs Suffrage bill, passed by the last Legislature, giving the right to vote in primary elections, became operative June 30th. No primaries will be held during the remainder of 1917, but more than 2,000 Little Rock and Argenta women have assisted and paid poll taxes preparatory to being ready to take a hand in the nomination of candidates at the primaries next year.

The chairmen of the different wards keep their work before the general public by having the laws and rights of our women explained by competent speakers, and the fact that the poll tax is being used for schools has been a great booster for suffrage.

TO ORGANIZE WOMEN

Mrs. Jo Frauenthal, of Conway, former President of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as temporary chairman of Arkansas to organize the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense in this state. A meeting for this purpose was called by Mrs. Frauenthal in Little Rock, Monday, July 2. The work involves the registration of 250,000 Arkansas women.

Friends of suffrage and all members of suffrage organizations were greatly humiliated by the action of the women pickets in their endeavors to reflect discredit upon President Wilson.

Arkansas suffragists, who are most active along all lines of Red Cross work, rejoice that the state of Arkansas has cheerfully given more than its quota to the Red Cross campaign.

The soldiers at Fort Logan Roots come in for some suffrage attention. Books, papers, cakes, pies intermingled with a few real flowers, are sent them daily with a sincere desire that they may relieve the loneliness of some mother's son."

City Grateful to Suffragists

June 28, 1917.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman,
The Woman Suffrage Party
of New York City,
48 East 34th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Hay:

Now that the great task of taking the State Military Census in New York City is completed, I should like to express to you as Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party the deep appreciation of myself and my colleagues for the generous assistance given by the members of your organization.

From the four Assistant Directors of the census who gave such unstinted time and energy down to the thousands of registrars who were obtained for the work through your Party there has run the same spirit of devotion to duty and to the public service. The initiative, resourcefulness and intelligence displayed by your workers have earned the gratitude of the city and the state.

I congratulate you on the strength of your organization and on the ability of its members. Through you, let me thank them all for their patriotic and voluntary participation in the arduous and exacting census work.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. P. Goodrich,
Director of the Census,
New York City.

Labor Endorses Federal Amendment

The Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously endorsed by the Virginia State Federation of Labor in session at Roanoke in June. The Federation also unanimously endorsed a resolution which would grant the right of presidential suffrage to the women of Virginia, and a third resolution endorsing equal pay for equal work, whether by men or women. Miss Lillie Barbour, State Factory Inspector and member of the Vigilance Committee of the equal suffrage association, was instrumental in the passage of the resolutions.

Virginia suffragists, realizing that it is not sufficient to raise fruits and vegetables, but that the product must be saved, have set about forming canning clubs. In this connection the school-teachers expect to do their bit by volunteering to direct the work of young school girls in the canning and preserving of the garden products.

The suffrage league at Newport News reports a long list of work for sailors.

Mrs. George W. Richardson, president of the suffrage league of Marion, has secured from the Norfolk and Western Railroad permission

to use the vacant land along the right of way for agricultural purposes.

As a memorial to Ernestine L. Rose of Poland, who came to this country in 1836 and was one of the first women platform speakers to advocate equal suffrage and property rights of women, the Richmond league gave twenty-five dollars to the Jewish War Relief Fund.

Virginia Women as Public Registrars

Responding to the first call of the Virginia Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, nearly two hundred members of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond assisted in registering the women on Woman's Registration Day, July 10. They were assigned to the wards in which they resided, a group to each of the four wards. Some acted as registrars, others canvassed. In three of the wards suffragists had entire charge of three precincts.

Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, president of the State Suffrage League, lined up the chairmen of the 125 branch leagues throughout the state to urge the co-operation of their members with the Virginia Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense appointed for their various districts.

E. C. COWLES,
Press Secretary.

Barley as Good in Soup as in Beer

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has returned to Washington after a busy speech-making tour, during which she talked about the work of the Woman's Committee and the plans which are being made at headquarters for the co-ordination of the woman power of the country. She spoke in Newark, N. J., to about 2,000 members of various organizations and in Delaware County before a district convention.

"The response everywhere was wonderfully enthusiastic and sincere," said Dr. Shaw, "I find that women are eager to work and most interested in finding out how best they can serve their country. There is a growing sentiment, however, against being scolded by everyone in regard to saving. We women are much more economical than men. The soldiers have written back to us that they want tobacco. Well, I say, let the men economize on tobacco and give the boys in the trenches a smoke, if it is going to make them happier or more comfortable. If each man would put aside one cigar each day, the soldiers could have a great time smoking. We'll eat Indian corn to give them bread. Let the men also make a sacrifice. And the government would do well to look after the machinery of transportation and the milling industry as well as the woman in the kitchen. The women will economize. They are eager to, They want to do everything in their power to help. They know, too, that barley is just as good in soup as it is in beer."

Progress in Vermont

By Anna Hawkes Putnam

Women we have seen at every Vermont suffrage convention for years, and others more recently committed to the cause, assembled in June to attend the convention of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association in St. Albans. There was the calm honorary president whose heart has been "in the work" for years, an efficient ex-president, an "old campaigner," who reported that she had mailed two thousand letters in one year—some number for Vermont—the charmingly handsome new president, the dignified new state organizer, and the bright young delegates from several of the leagues. We rejoiced together over the recent legislative victory, and planned a constructive policy for the state work that, we are sure, will result in marked improvement before the year is ended.

Owing to the influence of two of the "National" organizers who have been in the state recently, the results of whose work have been most encouraging, it was voted to employ a state organizer. This is a step in advance for Vermont, warranted by the growth in the number of leagues during the year—from five to eighteen. A generous amount has been pledged toward the work of organization for the coming year. In Mrs. Oldzendam of Woodstock, who was unanimously elected organizer, we are assured of an officer who will plan to perfect a strictly political organization and arouse enthusiasm, which is what Vermont needs.

The report of the Congressional Chairman, Mrs. F. H. Rastall, showed that her work had been, as always, thorough and painstaking. Among other interesting details, she said that the present Governor had tried to get a more definite plank for equal suffrage in the state platform of the Republican party than was eventually inserted, but he was not successful, for the final clause was vague, claiming to rely upon the national platform for its adherence. On the other hand, the state Democratic party was strongly in favor of equal suffrage. She informed us that Senator Page is anxious to obtain the opinions of all suffragists upon the federal amendment, asserting that he will probably vote for it if enough women want it.

Get busy and write him!

Mrs. A. W. Parmelee reported for the Legislative Committee that six suffrage measures were introduced in the Vermont Legislature last winter. Two presidential suffrage bills, two poll-tax bills, one town-and-municipal bill, and one committee bill with referendum attached. This last was a pernicious measure introduced by the antis, which if passed would have deprived us of the ballot for years to come. The Senate vetoed it. The town-and-municipal bill was closely fought. The first ballot was a tie and it was finally passed by a margin of four votes. The Speaker of the House was a rabid anti, and it was noticeable when

the time came for the usual question, "Shall the bill pass," that he asked instead, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Mrs. Parmelee also read a most comprehensive history of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association from its beginning up to recent years. It contained valuable data and showed exhaustless research. The Association should have it printed when the files are completed.

On Wednesday evening an informal reception was held at the home of the President, Dr. Grace W. Sherwood.

Thursday morning was brim full of reports from departments, officers, plans of work, timely suggestions, drawing up of resolutions and introduction of new officers. Emphasis was laid upon all forms of war work, and co-operation urged wherever possible in the conservation of woman and child labor, food products, and all constructive measures that are being employed during this time of national tribulation. While believing that we should continue our efforts toward eventual suffrage victory, and in no wise slacken our interest in this democratic movement, we pledged ourselves to help our country whenever and wherever possible.

The principal resolutions were those embodying an appreciation of the devoted services of the retiring president, Dr. Grace W. Sherwood, and the free use of the assembly room in the Episcopal Church where the sessions were held, and the resolution to reaffirm our allegiance to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and all its policies, and unqualifiedly deploring the present militant methods of some suffragists. Another resolution was passed regretting the passage of a law in the recent legislative session whereby the present labor laws for women and children may be suspended by the consent of the Governor of the State and the Commissioner of Industries.

We feel that the woman's hour has struck in Vermont and we look to the new president, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, of St. Johnsbury, to lead us on to early victory. In the Legislature this winter she made a splendid impression, and we know that under her leadership the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association will prosper and will become a powerful force toward the enlightenment of Vermont women.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

Honorary president, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce, Rochester; president, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, of St. Johnsbury; first vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Scofield, of Burlington; second vice-president, Mrs. W. L. Bryant, of Springfield; corresponding secretary, Miss Ann Batchelder, of Woodstock; recording secretary, Mrs. H. H. Thomas, of Richford; treasurer, Mrs. Lucia Blanchard, of Montpelier; auditor, Mrs. John Spargo, of Bennington; state organizer, Mrs. Lillian H. Olzendam, of Woodstock.

THE BOOK STALL

Literature in the Making

What authors think of their own trade is what Joyce Kilmer aims to bring out in his interviews with authors. These, appearing first in the *New York Times Supplement*, are now collected in one volume, *Literature in the Making*. The author of these interviews has eagerly questioned his subjects on war, feminism, best sellers and a dozen other things which are usually discussed behind the backs, as it were, of those who make literature. Among those questioned are: William Dean Howells, Kathleen Norris, John Burroughs, Ellen Glasgow, Charles Rann Kennedy. Most of them have a genial attitude towards life, and none of them is antagonistic to feminism. A wholesome optimism, instead of the traditional literary sensitiveness to adverse conditions, pervades all the conversations reported by the author.

To William Dean Howells, at least, feminism meant woman suffrage very definitely. Said he: "The best things that have been said about woman suffrage in our time have been said by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. She has written the noblest satire since Lowell. What wit she has and what courage!"

Kathleen Norris sees suffrage as one of the essentials of life. "I can't say I have been converted to suffragism," she said, "any more than I can say I have been converted to warm baths and tooth brushes. And it does not seem to me that any woman should need to defend her right to vote any more than she should need to defend her right to love her children."

Mr. Edward S. Martin thinks that the snob has become an inconspicuous figure in modern society because "woman has abolished the snob. Woman has changed man." He has also added this to his conception of women in war time: "I have heard it said that women first got into the undomestic kinds of business in France during the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon wanted to have all the men out in the line of battle, so he had girls instructed in bookkeeping and other kinds of office work. The business activities of French women date from that time. And a similar result seems to be coming out of this war."

(*Literature in the Making*, by Some of Its Makers. Presented by Joyce Kilmer. Harper and Brothers. \$1.40.)

Suffrage Work and War Work

The Federal Amendment is engaging the attention of Maryland suffragists and preparations for a big drive are being worked out. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, gave impetus to the movement when, as chief consultant, she assisted at the recent suffrage clinic, where suffrage ills were diagnosed.

England and Russia pledge Woman Suffrage

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Alice Stone Blackwell says:

“Every suffragist ought to invest in at least two copies of this book, one for pleasure and the other for propaganda. It is rich and rare and racy, a regular treasure-house of good laughs. Every woman who has either taken part in a suffrage campaign or sympathized with one will want to read it for her own sake, for the pure pleasure of it; and when she has read it, she will want to buy as many extra copies as she can afford and pass them on, to make converts. For some persons who cannot be convinced by wisdom or argument, can be won over by fun; and it is impossible for anybody to read this account of one girl's campaign experiences without laughter. It is well written and with such verisimilitude that the successive scenes seem to stand out vividly before us. Miss Shuler is to be congratulated upon a real achievement.”

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The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

Nobody, not even the ice man, was in a melting mood when the *Woman Citizen* made the rounds of the shops the other day, though everyone looked considerably "het up." It certainly is unfortunate that dog days and bargain days appear simultaneously—makes it so hard on the dogs. In New York all dogs—except of course the under-dog—live in the lap of luxury. When not taking the air in limousines they are airing their grievances in short shrill barks on the main thoroughfares. The principal grief at present seems to be that the little beasts are kept waiting in the motors while their mistresses seek new yarns to conquer and lay at the feet of soldier or sailor heroes.

* * *

Knitting up the ravelled sleeve of care or picking up a stitch in time to save the nation necessitates needles of a quality worthy of a great cause. Since only in war work may extravagance flaunt itself, spend, that business may remain as usual; do it in the name of patriotism. Though jewelry be eschewed elsewhere, that which we once called a knitting needle now wears a jewel in its head. The flash of the jewel is like the flash of a coast light that points the way to safety. They are to be had from 65 cents up.

* * *

Speaking of lights, pocket flash-lights which take up almost no room are an addition to a soldier's kit. One shop is recommending them for this purpose. They may be had from 75 cents to \$1.50 for the flat kind and from 95 cents to \$2.00 for the cylinders. There are bull's-eye flash-light lanterns that are useful for banishing the shadows that lurk about the country home or mountain camp that cost, according to size, from \$2.00 to \$3.50.

* * *

If a young goddess, who just missed being the last girl on the right in the last row of the chorus and was taking it out on the public from behind the shelter of the bargain-counter, had murmured in your ear in Mrs. Fisk's second-best manner: "Do you want to be waited on—or, are you just shopping?" wouldn't you rejoice and be exceeding glad to find, in one of Fifth Avenue's smartest shops, a place where you could prowl to your heart's content? It is noted for the taste and beauty of its wares, yet for the convenience of customers, who come to look and remain to buy, there are fascinating "gift" tables whereon at one price are grouped a wide range of articles that would be acceptable in any home. You need only decide how much to spend, open your hand, shut your eyes to be sure you've chosen something wise, and the bogey of indecision is balked at the start. These tables range from one dollar to ten.

* * *

On the \$3.50 table may be found all sorts of treasures and, in values, the others are like unto it. A relish dish of crystal, circled like a bride's finger with a narrow band of gold, is divided into six compartments, measures 13 inches in diameter and affords enough variety to pickle the family. A mirror, 8 x 10 inches, is framed in antique gilt, and boasts an unbreakable base, no guarantee on the glass. No chain of circumstantial evidence is more delicately wrought than the chain that links together a table decoration of amethyst vases, the largest 8½ inches high, the other 5 inches high. A fruit bowl of wedgewood for the summer breakfast table is 7½ inches in diameter. That short space might serve to hold sufficient fruit—an' fruit were forbid by the family medicine man—to wreck a Garden of Eden digestion. Otherwise, it would fill a long-felt want—mostly it is otherwise with us. A cracker-and-cheese dish of richly engraved glass measures 12 inches across, but no one can measure the pride of ownership. Not even Mistress Mary, quite contrary, could find fault with a gaily decorated and enamelled watering-pot 6 inches high, with a 14½ inch spout, which is just the thing for the window gardener.

* * *

By their knees ye shall know the potato patriots and the green salad soldiers. Those who kneel gracefully have served faithfully; those who are "stiff in the joints" have served spasmodically; and those who can't

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kneel at all have not served at all. They are loiterers by the wayside and frequenters of restaurants. They can't have any of my peanuts when their peanuts are gone. For the faithful a new sort of prayer-rug has been evolved that spares the knee and spoils the chap. It is a comfortable pad, covered with either red or yellow, black-checked oilcloth upon which one's garden devotions may be prosecuted. With it comes those two faithful friends, a sturdy trowel and fork. Complete, \$3.50.

* * *

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* * *

(So many women in so many places ask for a little help in their buying that the *Woman Citizen* has opened this department with the desire to present in it the most available values in clothes, in toilet accessories, in furniture, in household conveniences, etc. Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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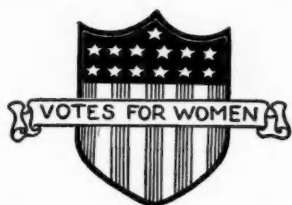
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contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief
Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner
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171 Madison Avenue
New York

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 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates
to the Sixth Biennial Con-
vention of the National
Women's Trade Union
League, Held in Kansas
City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full
report of the Committee on
Women's Work in Wartime

Published by

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171 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

My dear Madam:

It is a pleasure to mention to you the value we have found through advertising in *The Woman Citizen*. Many inquiries have come from the first insertion, all of them from women of such excellent standing, in such widely separated communities, as well as New York City, that it is evident your magazine is a splendid medium for discriminating shops.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) **HORACE HOLLEY**
Business Manager

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 21, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Don't You Wish You Were a Chippewa Squaw?

LO, the free Indian! His democracy puts to shame that of the Great White Father at Washington.

In Council at Bemidji, Minnesota, the Chippewas gave suffrage to women on July 12 by a vote of two to one.

There is nothing eighteenth-century about the democracy of the Chippewa. Not only does it recognize that the principle of government by the people is a travesty unless women are admitted to be people; it goes further, and shuts out from the voting prerogative the high muck-a-mucks of the tribe, the chiefs, who hold their jobs by tricks of prestige that modern democracy refuses to countenance—whether the application be made in Russia or the land of the Chippewas. "Modern Indians are democrats, not monarchists!" crow the Chippewas.

Australian women, New Zealand women, Norwegian women, Danish women, Icelandic women, Finnish women, Russian women, Canadian women, English women, Scotch women, Welsh women, Irish women, French women, Chippewa women—are all the women of all the lands to outdistance American women in the race toward real democracy?

We ask it of the 65th Congress.

Tactics

A GREAT democratic principle is worth working for. But it is not enough to work for a thing.

You must work for it in such a way that you get what you work for.

You mustn't just spin around on your heels.

If you can't show results, go take a back seat and check up, while the world forges on.

For years the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been working for the advancement of suffrage in the United States in accord with definite policies and a definite scheme of tactics. Go back as far as you like in the suffrage history of this country and you will find that there has not been a suffrage victory won for state or nation that was not won by virtue of those policies through the application of those tactics. Come forward as far as you please and you will still find that every concrete instance of political victory that distinguishes the suffrage record down to the moment has been won by virtue of those same policies applied through those same tactics.

Specifically, just what has been won?

Here is what:

Eleven states have won full woman suffrage;

Seven states have won presidential suffrage for women;

Five states have won municipal suffrage for women;

One state has won full suffrage at the primaries for women.

The principle of woman suffrage has been made secure in the platform of every political party in the United States;

The federal suffrage amendment stands today immeasurably advanced as a national political issue.

The record rather seems to make the case for the tactics.

No Constitutional Convention for Indiana

THERE will be no constitutional convention in Indiana in January, and no election of delegates thereto in September, and no votes therefor by either men or women.

The decision of the Supreme Court sets forth that a constitutional convention can be held only after the Legislature has referred the matter to the direct vote of the people.

The decision applies to men and women voters alike and does not in any way affect the suffrage rights recently bestowed on Indiana women.

Indiana women are emphasizing their intention to redouble their efforts toward the attainment of an amendment to the present constitution for both full suffrage and prohibition, each of which was obtained by statute at the last Legislature. They are continuing the work of education and agitation for municipal elections in November, deferring their polling registration until later.

May Vote at Caucuses

MINNEAPOLIS women were very busy lately voting and being voted for at public caucuses for delegates to the Hennepin County Public Safety Association. There were 498 delegates chosen from Minneapolis, three from each of the city precincts, and 117 more from the 39 county precincts. Caucuses were held in the evening in front of the polling places designated at the last general election. As this voting was carried on at night, women seem to have run all the traditional dangers of the "filth and mire of politics." No casualties are reported.

Speaking of Sex Antagonism

The first subscriber to be enrolled upon the books of the *Woman Citizen* was the Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine, with headquarters at 178 Middle Street, Portland, Me. This organization has for its motto, "Equality is Equity."

The Food Number

AUGUST 4th has been selected as the date of the *Woman Citizen* "Food Number."

Canning, Dehydrating, Economical Dishes, Practical Recipes, Nutritive Values of Foods; Special Features, by writers of such national significance on household economics as Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick; Free-for-all Discussions of the Much-Mooted Topic of Corn Meal and the Relative Values of northern and southern meal-milling processes; Summaries of the Food Administration's program, and of the Recommendations of the Agricultural Department—these are a few of the features scheduled for the "Food Number." There will also be some Suffrage Cans offered cheap, and a few little helpful household hints for the men—God bless 'em.

The *Woman Citizen* is already indebted to its readers for a number of valuable responses to its appeal for help. It wants a number more.

Woman Heads National Education Association

MARY C. C. BRADFORD, of Colorado, has been elected president of the National Education Association. Mrs. Bradford is a noted educator, being superintendent of public instruction for Colorado. Three other women were named as vice-presidents: Namely, Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Washington, Mary Eastman Woolley, of Boston, and Anna Webb Blanton, of Texas.

Some Suffrage Points

SOME of the points brought out at the Massachusetts hearing had more than local interest.

A leading member of the Constitutional Convention, who made the opening address for the petitioners, said in answer to the claim that the adverse verdict given by the voters two or three years ago should govern us to-day:

"We are living in a new world. The world of two or three years ago is gone forever. Neither you nor your children's children will see the conditions restored that existed before the war. For fifty years we shall have with us the maimed and the dependent; and in the measures we shall adopt for their care, and for the other problems arising out of the new conditions, we shall need the cooperation of both the men and the women of the United States."

A working girl who was put forward to speak by the opponents of equal rights said she thought that working women had no need of a vote. A member of the Constitutional Convention asked her if she belonged to any labor organization. She answered, "No, I do not think it is necessary for working women to organize."

Another speaker emphasized the world-wide sweep of this reform. He said:

"In the last five years I have traveled through more than half the nations of the world, on business in connection with the universities; and everywhere I was impressed by the power of two great movements—not local or national, but world movements. One was towards democracy, the other towards equal rights for women.

"The Russian revolution was not sudden; the forces that led to it had been growing for years. In St. Petersburg I found all the thousands of university students democratic. I talked with officers, with members of the various city dumas, etc., and everywhere I found the democratic tendency. Alongside with it everywhere I found the movement for enlarged rights for women. At the University of St. Petersburg I saw a small building, originally meant to hold 800 women medical students. I found about 8,000 women crowded into it—students in all lines. The most interesting thing was the character of the faculty. Under the old government, when any professor in the men's university became too radical, he was removed, and sent over to teach the women. Apparently they thought the women's opinions would be ineffective. In consequence the faculty of the women's department was made up of the brainiest and most revolutionary men in the country. The old régime in Russia has found to its cost that it made a mistake in ignoring the woman movement; for when the curtain was drawn away from these great forces by the revolution, it was found that the rise of woman was an integral part of it. This is not a local movement only. In China, in Persia, in Turkey, clear up through to those countries that stand at the apex of civilization as judged by the low rate of infant mortality, the small percentage of illiteracy, and the wide spread of human welfare—there you find this woman movement an integral part of the rise of democracy."

The hearing illustrated the wide sweep of the suffrage movement, for, so far as possible, a representative from each enfranchised State and country was there to speak. It also illustrated the movement's persistency. Four years before I was born, Lucy Stone spoke for equal suffrage before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853. Then no women in the United States had a vote, except widows with children of school age in Kentucky, who might vote for the school committee. This time we spoke under a great suffrage map showing that women already have suffrage throughout much more than half of this country.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is always won."

A. S. B.

(It was by a vote of 9 to 6 that the Constitutional Convention Committee on Suffrage opposed consideration of an amendment providing for equal suffrage in Massachusetts, on July 13. Two members of the committee announced that they would advocate full suffrage for women on the floor of the convention, while four others gave notice that they would support a measure permitting women to vote for Presidential Electors, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.)

The Exchange National Bank and the Spokane-Eastern Trust Company, two leading banks of the Pacific Northwest, are replacing with women the positions left vacant by men answering the call to arms. The presidents of these institutions, Mr. E. C. Coman and Mr. R. Lewis Rutter, announce that the women will receive the same salary paid the men who preceded them.

A Political Leader Speaks

A UNIQUE feature marked the recent hearing before the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The Republican floor leader of the Rhode Island House of Representatives was present, to tell why the Rhode Island Legislature had given women presidential suffrage by a vote of 32 to 3 in the Senate and 71 to 20 in the House.

As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee he had, in his own words, "nursed the bill through," and he was evidently proud of it. "Rhode Island has the reputation of being a conservative state, and in some respects deserves it," he said, "but in this matter we have taken a step ahead of you."

He referred to the many unsuccessful efforts to put the bill through in the past. "But, while we were fooling with the matter, the Legislatures of other states were doing something," he said. "The movement grew rapidly throughout the country; all the national parties endorsed it; the Governor of Rhode Island came out for it."

"The women working for the measure in Rhode Island were tactful and persistent. When their bill was held up in committee, they went outside, to the organization of the leading political party, and created a friendly atmosphere. After the Republican organization decided to back the bill, there was no further trouble."

"I have seen that this thing has got to be faced by men in public life, and faced soon; and it may as well be faced squarely. I began to read the arguments, and I have come to the conviction that there is not an argument against votes for women that cannot be used as an argument against votes for men. The spread of suffrage from state to state is the answer to all these objections."

"In our action upon the question, we reflected public sentiment—not necessarily that of our state, but that of one-half the country, and that of three-fourths of the territory where the white race lives."

"Woman suffrage can be supported on grounds of sound public policy. Personally, I do not think women ought to have the ballot unless their vote is going to be used for the public good. But I have observed in the Rhode Island Legislature that almost every proposal for ethical, social and protective legislation comes from some group of women, and the opposition to it comes from some group of men whose money interests are hostile to it. In granting equal suffrage, you are bringing to the aid of men in public affairs that force which for years has been supreme in the home in promoting good morals, in helping the afflicted, and in looking out for human well being."

This address, coming from a man of much influence in the politics of a neighboring state, was listened to with evident interest by the Committee. In fact, a feature of the hearing was the number of men in public life who spoke for woman suffrage, some by request, but more of them volunteering their services.

A. S. B.

It is interesting to read in a California paper, "In the East they are yet working for woman suffrage."

Colorado Likes It

RESOLUTIONS testifying to the good effects of equal suffrage have been passed by the Legislatures of California, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and other communities where women vote. In some of them, such resolutions have been passed over and over again—always by a unanimous vote, or very nearly so.

This year two different resolutions in favor of equal suffrage came up in the Colorado Legislature. One was accepted and the other was not. A resolution failed to pass that called upon Congress to adopt the Federal Amendment for nation-wide suffrage—a measure to which there is opposition on the ground of states' rights from some men who are strongly in favor of woman suffrage as a general principle. The opponents of equal rights in the Maine campaign and elsewhere are making much of the fact that this resolution did not pass, and are dishonestly suppressing all mention of the other resolution, which was adopted. It reads:

"Whereas, our Western states have already enfranchised a large portion of the womanhood of our nation, and the results of equal suffrage in its practical operation have fully justified the wisdom, patriotism and fairness of its adoption, and have enabled the women voters, by the refining influence of their womanhood, to fulfill the lofty ideals of those who favor the increased purity of the ballot and the application of a clearer conscience to our public affairs; be it

"Resolved, that we hereby declare our UNWAVERING allegiance to the cause of equal suffrage as a fundamental principle of enlightened civilization; that we further declare our gratification at the steady progress which has been made in the extension of this principle through the various states adopting it; and that we welcome with unqualified approval the evident onward march of this same principle until the system of taxation without representation shall cease to be."

The opponents of equal rights for women are welcome to all the satisfaction that they can get out of this. A. S. B.

From Generation to Generation

EQUAL suffrage is sometimes spoken of as an untried experiment. At the recent hearing on this question before a committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, a young woman from the West said:

"I am a woman voter of the fourth generation. My mother, my grandmother and my great-grandmother voted upon all the questions on which the men of their families had the right to vote. With us the matter is absolutely settled. I have never heard a man say a word against it. When I was getting ready to come to this hearing, and my little boy learned that it was because Massachusetts women are not allowed to vote, he said:

"'But, mamma, why don't the Massachusetts women call out the State militia?'"

A. S. B.

In the annual English spring elections to church vestries more than three times as many women have been appointed wardens as ever before, emphasizing the growing importance of women in the affairs of the Church of England.

Helping Make the World Safe for Democracy

War Service Work

War service work has been pushed with a vim by Maryland suffragists. From the formation of the Commission for War Emergency Work, appointed by the Governor, suffragists have been a responsible factor in the work accomplished. The Commission is now the Maryland branch of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, vice-president of the State Suffrage League, is a member of the executive board of the Commission, and Mrs. W. M. Maloy, the secretary of the Commission, is prominent in suffrage work. The Americanization department of the Commission is entirely under the jurisdiction of the suffrage league. Mrs. Ellicott is chairman of this division for the Commission and Mrs. Emil Crokin is chairman of the Americanization work of the league.

Baltimore offers many opportunities for practical work to the Americanization committee. Investigation has brought out the fact that many of the aliens are anxious for instruction in English and citizenship. The committee will work for the establishment of night schools which will adequately meet the demands.

The Committee on the Conservation of Women in Industry is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur Willard, a prominent suffrage worker and first auditor of the State Suffrage Association. The business men's organizations in all the larger cities have pledged their co-operation to the suffragists in the protection of women in industry during the war period.

Red Cross Work in Minnesota

Minneapolis suffragists are contributing much needed "war chests" as a means of helping Uncle Sam to win the war, but bandages, operating gowns, sheets, helmets, towels and other articles are taking the place traditionally occupied by bullets and powder. The Hennepin County headquarters of the suffragists now flies a Red Cross flag, and the suffragists have formed a Red Cross unit, which shares the honor of flying the Red Cross flag with the regular Red Cross headquarters and the Woman's club of Minneapolis.

Five days each week the Minneapolis suffragists are busy with their well-defined program of Red Cross war service. On Monday the captains and supervisors cut out and prepare the work for the week. Tuesday is sewing day of the Pathfinders' club of Minneapolis; Wednesday the sewing day of the Sunshine workers, and Thursday and Friday general Red Cross sewing days for all the workers. Lessons in knitting the required articles for the "Minnesota" are given Friday morning. The picking of the oakum and the delicate gauze work, which must be handled carefully in order to insure the success of the Red Cross Work, are

two diversions in which the Minneapolis suffragists have become experts. The oakum is picked apart and made into absorbent pads for use in the base hospitals of the United States Army.

Suffrage Gardens in Wisconsin

Suffrage gardens abound in Wisconsin. The president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, is chairman of the Municipal Garden Committee in her home town of Waukesha. As a result of the activities of the committee a much larger

Make Democracy Safe for Woman

"Nine millions of women, whom men could not or would not support, were employed before the war in commerce and industry in this country. Before our transports have ceased plowing their way to France, nine millions more may stand in men's shoes, doing men's work. And millions more, cradling the sons of men and making the world safe for democracy, will ask: Is it right, is it just, that we who have fought the battle with you to perpetuate the great principles of the Declaration shall alone of all the world be denied the privileges those principles assure?"

"Women need not be discouraged. The clouds have broken for them. Not long now must they endure the stench of dirty streets, death-bearing to their children, the saloon thrusting its nose into their backyards, the thousand and one evils which result from masculine law-making, which knows no woman's pity in its sentences, no woman's soul in its phrases and no woman's thirst for justice in its conception. Woman will be loosed here, as she will be in England, from the tyranny of subjection, and the march toward our ideals will be visibly quickened by the warm spirit of her participation."

"The world can be made safe for democracy only when democracy is made safe for woman."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

amount of land is under cultivation than ever before.

Working in harmony with the Council of National Defense, Wisconsin has a State Council of Defense, and each county has a County Council of Defense—the whole system being devised to unify and co-ordinate the work of all patriotic persons. The State Council of Defense has a woman member, Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, Madison, and every County Council has a woman member, so that women no less than men are drafted for service in Wisconsin. In many instances the woman members of County Councils are active suffragists.

To Raise Big Fund in Illinois

The Women's Emergency League of Illinois has set September 19 as the opening day for the big drive which is to raise \$600,000 for a statewide campaign in the interests of the constitutional convention. Ten days is the time allotted for the completion of the financial drive.

It was formerly announced the drive would take place in June, but owing to the fact that the Red Cross would start a campaign for \$5,000,000 in June the league decided it was their patriotic duty to waive their plans.

Arkansas Woman's Record

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., has received a letter from Mr. Will G. Akers, President of the Young Men's Bureau, Little Rock Board of Commerce, which makes a point of the effective help rendered by Southern suffragists in the Liberty Loan campaign. The letter says:

"Permit me to express to you the appreciation of the Little Rock Clearing-house Association, of the Young Men's Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce, of Mr. E. H. McCulloch, chairman of the latter organization's committee on park and open air meetings, and myself, for the willing and generous response which you made to our requests for your time in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign. Upon every hand I hear people commenting upon your addresses in a manner which plainly shows that what you said not only induced but compelled earnest, serious thought. In this campaign your influence has made itself felt in marked degree."

Appointed on War Committee

A distinct honor has come to Miss Lucy Carlisle Watson of Utica, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Twelfth District, in her appointment on the Committee of Women in Industry. Miss Watson received her appointment from Samuel Gompers, who is head of the Committee on Labor in the Council of National Defense, recently created by Congress. Miss Watson has accepted.

Uticans generally are proud of the recognition given one of their estimable women, and especially are the suffragists gratified, for Miss Watson is known as one of the most consistent and best informed suffrage workers in her district. She is a member of one of Utica's oldest and most prominent families and a lady of culture of a high type. Gracious and kindly, she is ever watchful of the best interests of her home city, and she is untiring in her zeal for women's enfranchisement.

W. R. ELLIS.

Helping Make the World Safe for Democracy

The Size of the Task

Appointed to co-ordinate the organized forces of the women of the country in order to secure greater efficiency in defense work for the nation, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense began its work by appointing a temporary chairman in each of the forty-eight states. This temporary chairman's business was to call into executive conferences the presidents of all the state organizations of women. Out of this group a permanent committee of state chairmen has been formed, composed of one representative from each state organization of women willing to cooperate. It will continue during the war or as long afterwards as the Council of National Defense may direct. Naturally this composite committee of state representatives will ramify into counties, cities and towns.

It is the advice of Dr. Shaw's central committee that the state committees departmentalize their work with a competent chief for each department along the following lines: Finance; registration for service in home relief; allied relief; increase of food; conservation of food; protection of women workers as regards wages, hours, conditions; conservation of the health and welfare of children; courses of instruction to include current events concerning women's war work; training classes in work for which the state furnishes a demand, such as motor service, wireless telegraphy, and the "preservation of those inner defenses of our national life, both material and spiritual, which, if allowed to weaken, must weaken the entire national structure."

In each and every case the Woman's Committee will work under the direction of the Governmental Departments, and with the advice of experts at the disposal of the Council of National Defense.

Lead in Patriotic Service

The suffragists of Mainstee, Mich., are furnishing the very best of evidence that real suffragists lead everywhere in patriotic service.

The very successful Manistee chapter of the Red Cross was started under equal suffrage effort, and the same faithful workers were the pioneers in the War Garden ideas and in the food conservation plans.

Under the able leadership of Miss Ida M. Brownrigg, the women of Manistee County are demonstrating that they know how to discharge their full duty in war as well as peace.

For the Soldiers

The Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene is undertaking in Connecticut the work of providing wholesome recreation for the soldiers in the camps and guarding them as far as possible from immorality and the danger of venereal diseases. The Field Secretary of the society is

Dr. Valeria H. Parker. Dr. Parker is forming groups, consisting of the representatives of every kind of association which takes an interest in the work. The first group to be formed is at New Haven, where the Equal Franchise League is taking the foremost part in the work. Dr. Parker is a strong suffragist, and she looks to the suffragists to provide the active workers in all the groups, though she also hopes for co-operation from the Y. W. C. A., the churches and other organizations.

Make Democracy Safe for Woman

"No matter what we may think about state rights and the policy of permitting each state to take its own time about granting suffrage to women, we should reflect that changed conditions require a revision in our statesmanship as well as in other things. . . .

If Congress would enact what is known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment the money which now goes to support the woman suffrage propaganda, and the time and energy expended by the good ladies would be conserved and turned over to the support and sustenance of the government. A further propaganda and the further spending of vast sums of money and energy may be considered a useless waste, and this is no time to waste money or energy. What the women of Europe have done for their respective countries during the war there, our women can do for us over here during the war. . . . Every one knows that woman suffrage is inevitable, and that it is sure to be an accomplished fact of the near future. Congress, therefore, should enact the necessary legislation and end the matter, and relieve one-half of our population by granting its desires and long-entertained wishes."—News-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.

Minnesota Women Save the Day for New School Buildings

The women of Minnesota have school and library suffrage, but by the charter of St. Paul school officials are appointed, so that the women of the capital city have not even the limited franchise that the women of other cities and towns of the state enjoy. Recently the question of issuing \$3,000,000 worth of bonds to improve the schools was before the voters, and the city attorney very properly ruled that as this was a school question women also could vote.

A school survey by several of the most competent educators of the country had shown the needs of the schools in a clear and comprehensive manner, so the women felt safe in work-

ing heartily for the bonds. The Mothers' Clubs made an active campaign and other women's organizations endorsed the bonds.

According to the charter, sixty per cent of the vote cast is necessary to authorize the city council to issue bonds. At this election the men gave but 58½ per cent of their vote for the school bonds, while the woman recorded a vote of 68 per cent in favor, thus making good the shortage in the men's vote and securing much needed funds for new school buildings.

SUSAN SEWALL CHAPIN,

Chairman of Press Committee,

Woman's Welfare League,

St. Paul.

Alabama Suffragists Make a Record

Alabama suffragists rendered distinctive service to their state and to the nation during the month of June. Seventy Birmingham suffragists served on the boards of registration selected for the registering of men for selective conscription. They divided the responsibility equally with the men and their work was such as to call forth most favorable comment from city and state officials. Mayor Ward of Birmingham expressed the thanks of the city for the prompt and business-like assistance given. This service was voluntary. Mrs. Solon Jacobs was chairman of the registrars' committee.

The suffragists of Birmingham had the honor, too, to be the first organized body to undertake the popularization of the Liberty bonds, and they succeeded so well that the women's committee sold more than \$100,000 worth of the bonds. Mrs. Jack Bowron led all the saleswomen, with a total of \$30,000. Mrs. O. H. Moore was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Suffrage gained a notable victory in the southern states when the Southern Association of College Women adopted the following resolution at their convention in Washington in April:

"Whereas, woman suffrage is a definite step in the evolution of the woman movement; and, whereas, the S. A. C. W. is an organization having advancement of women as its main purpose; and, whereas, the education of the youth lies in the hands of the electors in many states; therefore we, as a body of educated women, recommend that the S. A. C. W. endorse woman suffrage."

August 4th Food Number

Ask for the August 4th number of the Woman Citizen at your news-dealer's. Ask for it twice. Once to read and once to pass along. It will carry special features dealing with food conservation that you will find nowhere else.

What a Congresswoman Has Done for Working Women

By Ethel M. Smith, Chairman of Committee for Protection of Women's Work in Wartime

The political significance of a woman's presence on the floor of Congress is a thing which did not need to be demonstrated. The actual achievement of Jeannette Rankin as a Congresswoman, was, on the other hand, a thing which time and her own acts must record. Suffragists, therefore, and wage-earning women in particular, will exult accordingly in the conspicuous victory Miss Rankin has won during the past week for the 3,000 women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

Miss Rankin brought about, within a week, an investigation of the complaints of excessive overtime in this large Federal workshop, and after one day's testimony an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the director of the plant to restore the 8-hour day. This released some 3,000 women from shifts of 10, 12, and 16 hours, day and night, seven days a week. "The appearance of the witnesses, as much as their testimony," was the eloquent comment of the newspapers, "convinced the committee that the shorter work day was necessary."

The fight against these conditions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which was started in April, has been, throughout, a fight by women for women. Of all the men officials and the men's organizations that might have taken up the cause of these 3,000 overworked women, not one has made a move. Not even the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense has been heard to remonstrate against this flagrant violation of labor standards on the part of the Government—a supposedly model employer. One lone man, a fighting minister of the gospel, did raise a voice in protest. Otherwise only women, individually and collectively, made the fight—and won.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, and there has never been any doubt that Secretary McAdoo would discountenance the conditions of the Bureau, once he was convinced of their existence. Secretary McAdoo, however, cannot be personally familiar with the work of all the bureaus and the many thousands of employees under his department. The difficulty has, therefore, been to bring the situation adequately to his attention, as against the counter representations of the Director of the Bureau, Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, his trusted subordinate.

Some time in April, when a 12-hour schedule was announced by Director Ralph for certain divisions of women that had previously worked 8 and 10 hours a day, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Committee on Protection of Women's Labor, protested to Secretary McAdoo in a letter which was given to the newspapers. The Secretary called upon Director Ralph for a report, which at that time showed 545 women working on 12-



JEANNETTE RANKIN MAKING A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1913

hour shifts, night and day, although the Civil Service registers showed an ample list of eligibles to make up three 8-hour shifts. Mr. Ralph promised improvement, and did actually obtain from the Civil Service Commissions 135 additional women employees to relieve the pressure. The need was for hundreds more, however, and the work on liberty bonds, revenue stamps, bank notes, etc., was piling up ahead. Director Ralph told his people that they must "do their bit to win the war," penalized those who complained, and denounced them in public for lack of patriotism.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association made a second protest some time in May and brought the situation to the attention of the National Women's Trade Union League convention at Kansas City, June 5. This convention adopted resolutions of protest, which were presented to Secretary McAdoo a few days later by a deputation of trade union women, headed by Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The delegates to a convention of the Illinois division of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense also adopted resolutions of protest, proposed by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, and forwarded them to Washington.

By this time the Bureau girls, who at first had feared the loss of their positions under Mr. Ralph if they made an open fight, gained courage and entered the field in active fashion.

They secured a resolution from the little church with the fighting pastor, who talked very plainly in the newspapers, and about the same time some of the girls sought out Miss Rankin.

Miss Rankin secured a pass to the Bureau through another member of Congress, and visited the place incognito. The next day she told the newspapers what she had seen, and called for an investigation. She proposed, she said, if there was not law enough already to protect these women, to introduce a law that would.

Thereupon occurred a record-breaking event in the Government service. A Treasury Department Investigating Committee was appointed at once, testimony was invited the next day, Miss Rankin was there, and a hundred or more girls crowded the doors for a chance to tell their stories. Only 46 of them were heard. That was enough. Before the day was over the committee had reported a recommendation for restoration of the 8-hour day, and Secretary McAdoo had issued the order, which took effect for the entire establishment two days' later.

Nobody ever heard before, it is said, of an intra-departmental investigation which did not exonerate the defendant. And no investigation of this kind ever brought in a finding so quickly.

A Timely Appeal

The following pledge card, to be signed by the members of an organization of many thousand women, is significant:

Mr. HERBERT C. HOOVER,

Food Commissioner, Washington.

I shall be glad to join in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of this committee for the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit.

In pledging my co-operation in this most important matter, may I not in turn, as a member of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, the largest fraternal society for women in the world and a United States organization, ask your aid in bringing to an early issue the granting of woman suffrage to the women citizens of the United States, so that we, as women, may be able to give more effectually to our beloved country the aid which we are being called upon and are expected to give. Our help is gladly given you, may we not feel that yours is as gladly given us?

Fraternally yours,

.....
 (Name) (Street Address)

 (Location) (State)

Women Voters Are Win-the-War Women

By Mary Crothers Liddell, Sydney, N. S. W.

Australian women took a leading part in the recent election campaign. The successful establishment of a National Party to guide the destinies of the Commonwealth for at least three years is undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the women workers and voters. Roused by the spirited example set by the women of the mother state, N. S. W., a few weeks previously, in their state campaign, the women of the Commonwealth emerged from the patriotic depots and Red Cross workshops to throw the weight of their efforts into the far-reaching patriotic labor of placing a National Party in power, pledged in the first and last instance to strain every effort to "win the war."

No other pledge could have drawn the women from their self-appointed task of supplying the needs of their soldiers into the arena of politics. For almost three years, the women of the Commonwealth have counted themselves, and all else, as naught, that the men who fight their battles might gain, and the knowledge that the grand stream of patriotic work was not stemmed for a day by the hearty participation of workers in electioneering efforts is a splendid tribute to women's endurance and capacity for work. Each political campaigner voluntarily and cheerfully elected to continue her efforts in the patriotic depots, on the completion of her day's labor in the political field. Success crowned the efforts of a fine little band of women speakers. Candidates for political honors quickly realized the advantage of securing their services. One in particular, Miss Preston Stanley—known in the western states of America—chosen leader of the woman section of the national campaign, and ardent worker in the woman movement cause, took the platform with the leaders and prominent speakers in the ministerial ranks and created quite a furor of applause.

Three women candidates for the House of Representatives fought under the Labor Party banner in N. S. W. Though they were defeated at the poll—not by an overwhelming majority—they succeeded in proving women's right and fitness to seek the support of the electors, and they certainly disproved a time-worn belief in Australia, viz., that women are physically unfitted for the strenuous labor of conducting an election campaign. The three women candidates finished as gamely as they began, with a record for financial economics in campaigning.

The munificent sum of fifty dollars was granted from the depleted party funds to each woman to conduct her campaign—this works out at about five cents per mile of the division which they sought to represent. There is a strong impression abroad that we shall have a

much larger percentage of women candidates in future contests.

Anti-shouting campaigns have followed on the heels of the election. Initiated by leading Red Cross women and urged by the National Council of Women, the movement has, of course, a patriotic origin and bearing. Returned soldiers, and even those who are going forth to do their bit, are suffering from the effects of a too generous and good-natured public making free use of the long established habit of "treating." Good fellowship and appreciation of national service rendered is thus expressed by a generous "shouting" of alcoholic liquor, and the soldier's manliness suffers accordingly. An army of women speakers and organizers are abroad in N. S. W. rousing the public to a sense of their responsibility in the matter, enrolling names on a monster peti-

"For almost three years the women of the Commonwealth have counted themselves and all else as naught, that the men who fight their battles might gain."

"Child welfare has never been so prominent throughout the Commonwealth as at present."

"Ante-natal clinics, where skilled attention and advice will be given expectant mothers, is the latest proposal of the Federal Committee."

tion to be presented before Parliament when it meets in July and enlisting whole-hearted support to enforce the establishment of a war measure similar to that in operation in England early in the first session of the National Parliament.

Child welfare has never been so prominent throughout the Commonwealth as at present. The children's movement is now considered of urgent national importance and steps are being taken to insure the better protection and skilful upbringing of infants and children. The effects of an Infant's and Child's Welfare Conference of all organizations which are engaged in work of different yet related kinds of child welfare, being held in Sydney at present under the aegis of a coterie of public women devoted to the cause, will, it is expected, be wide-spread in its results and the linking up of the different states will surely follow. Co-operation and co-ordination have been lacking in the past, but the active determination of the women of Sydney to correct this mistake will not go unrewarded. Medical women and leading women educators are taking a prominent part in this matter. You will be interested to know that children's

garden clubs, as conducted in America, are being given a place of honor in the discussions. Two clubs have been formed under the auspices of the Women's Horticultural and Home Industries Society within the last two months. An effort is being made to interest the Government sufficiently in the movement to secure small grants of land in suitable places for the use of these juvenile gardeners.

Ante-natal clinics, where skilled attention and advice will be given expectant mothers, is the latest proposal of the Federal Committee. The clinics are to be supplemented by the education of growing girls in the knowledge of the hygiene of infant life, the visitation, at their homes, of all mothers with young infants by expert women health visitors, and exact sanitary control of the environments of the child by health authorities legally responsible. The needs of the work-weary house-keeping mothers are being voiced by the members of the Sydney Feminist Club, who are making a strong effort to have a scheme of hourly help put into operation. The possibility of affecting the public mind to bring about a beneficial reform in married conditions is also under the active consideration of this club, which consists of a small number of active spirits in the cause of womanhood.

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

One thousand women attended the twenty-six economic schools held in Kansas last year.

The Woman Suffrage Party in New York City now has a signed up membership of 500,000.

The suffragists of Richmond, Va., did effective work on July 10 when the women householders of Virginia were registered in the National Food Conservation. Sixty organizations took part in the registering, the suffrage organization providing 150 women to do its share of the work.

The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association has unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the "camp mother" as an army institution. The resolution asks Congress to incorporate and equip, as part of the military camps, tents in charge of women to be known as "camp mothers," who are to minister and look after the comfort of the soldiers.

A woman factory inspector in every county in the state of Michigan is the aim of Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, and Chairman of the Department for the Protection of Women in Industry, under the Michigan Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Making Tennessee See

By Mary P. McVeigh, Treasurer, Tenn. Equal Suffrage Assn.

There is no more energetic body in the South than the executive committee of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. These officers, headed by Miss Margaret H. Ervin, of Chattanooga, president, in connection with numerous efficient affiliated leagues, largely influence the program of woman's activity in the state.

For the last few months, or since the declaration of a state of war, the subject of equal suffrage, per se, has not been agitated, and suffragists in cities, towns, villages, and at cross-roads have given themselves to gardening and farming, gathering and canning, teaching and practicing food conservation, aiding the Y. M. C. A. in establishing army camps, Red Cross sewing, gun practice, preparatory to home and coast defense, and other lines of practical patriotism.

We believe that such indirect tactics will result in victory for "the cause."

Not one of the thinking, studious, fair-minded men of this great commonwealth opposes woman suffrage; all work for it, and applaud its approach. The useful and conspicuous part that women of Tennessee, of the South, of the United States, and throughout the whole blessed world, are taking in material affairs, labor, industrial, official, and military, is a living answer to the few timid souls who feared women were not strong enough to go to the polls and cast a ballot. And, be it noted, woman's tenderness and gentleness are not being impaired by contact with conditions of the world; rather her sympathy is increasing with her first-hand knowledge of life's realities.

Woman's unquestioned, unflinching, and well-

directed patriotism is awakening in the minds of men who had not before thought of it a consideration of the justice and wisdom of granting women a voice in their own government. A division of responsibility should be welcomed by man, to the end that he may do his own part more efficiently, and woman do her special work, not all the work.

The writing of a new constitution for Tennessee, which is to be voted upon by (a part of) the people July 28, is an open door for the enfranchisement of women in this state, and the measure is receiving strong support from every suffrage league. The large cities have been thoroughly converted to Tennessee's necessity for a modern constitution, and an educational campaign ("To Make Tennessee See") is being waged in rural counties. The basis of representation in the convention has been equitably arranged, and during the next few weeks thousands of letters and leaflets are to be mailed, posters and stickers displayed, and millions of cubic feet of oratory set in motion. (Motion is the natural property of feet, isn't it?)

The state route to the goal has been—we say with sorrow—disappointing and slow, and we shall be delighted to see the triumph of the Federal Amendment. This state association may be relied upon to do its full part in the plan of the "National." We heartily concur in the idea of "changing the general belief in suffrage to suffrage now."

We know:
There'll be votes for women as there are votes for men,

We all see it's coming: the question is "when?"

Contributions Received June 1 to 30, 1917

Report of Emma Winner Rogers
Treasurer National American Woman Suffrage Association

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Mrs. Mary E. Prochl.....	\$1.00	
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Missouri Equal Suffrage As- sociation	5.00
H y a n n i s, Massachusetts, League	3.00
Iowa Equal Suffrage Asso- ciation	137.00
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Miss Kate Gleason.....	200.00
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Mrs. William Allee.....	30.00
Dr. William Allee.....	30.00
Carrie Chapman Catt.....	304.55
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Michigan Equal Suffrage As- sociation	215.35
Mrs. Winston Churchill.....	100.00
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	500.00
Louisiana State Suffrage As- sociation	25.00
Kansas Equal Suffrage Asso- ciation	50.00
Florida Equal Suffrage Asso- ciation	94.65

3,924.55

DUES

Kansas Equal Suffrage Asso- ciation	20.00
Florida Equal Suffrage Asso- ciation	9.58
Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina.....	5.00

34.58

Total..... \$4,965.53

The Woman Citizen will give over its issue of August 4 to a consideration of the Nation's Food Question.

Jubilee of Leader of England's United Suffragists

In the month of June, the English woman suffrage bill passed its final reading in the House of Commons with an overwhelming majority.

In the month of June, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D., president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, celebrated her seventieth birthday, which was at the same time a golden jubilee marking the completion of fifty years of suffrage work. On the morning of her birthday, June 11, William Dunn, Lord Mayor of London, sent her "the best wishes of the citizens of London." But the National Union of Suffrage Societies, which includes women in Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England, cherished a great hope "that the House of Commons might give her a birthday present more eloquent than any speeches."

And the House of Commons "came across," to use the American equivalent for "doin' its bit." On June 19, and so the week following Mrs. Fawcett's jubilee, the bill for which she had given a half-century of effort passed the House of Commons by a huge majority, 385 to 56, in favor of the principle of woman suffrage itself; 291 to 25 on the following day in favor of maintaining woman's voting age at 30 years, and 214 to 17 as the final accepting vote.

It is universally assumed that the House of Lords will follow the large majorities in the House of Commons, so that woman suffrage so

long fought for in Great Britain, may be said to have arrived.

"You have inspired us with a profound desire to be worthy of citizenship," wrote Mrs. Fawcett's Federation of Suffrage Societies to her, "and when we are able to exercise our freedom it will be made more precious to us because of our memories of your leadership in the long struggle to obtain it."

Mrs. Fawcett, whose society has worked steadily on for the past three years doing both war and suffrage work, equipping and maintaining hospitals on every war front, and holding steadfast to their demand for the vote whenever and wherever it was expedient, explains why the statesmen of England have changed their front. "It is not," said she, "that women have done good work in industry, because that is not new. But it is because they have shown the capacity to shoulder effectively their share of the national burden during the war."

Suffragists rather generally resent the attitude of those who would give the vote out of gratitude for the work women have done during the war, she explained. Women have not worked with an idea of getting something for themselves, but they have been animated by the sense of love of country and loyal service to country. Women want neither gratitude nor thanks, because they feel that the cause of country is theirs as much as the men's.

can render at this time is to put greater strength into the movement for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Let us join hands in the effort to gain from the 65th Congress the same rights for American women of all States as are being extended to the women of Russia, France and England.

"Yours for national suffrage,

"CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,

"President."

Resolution Passed by the National Convention of Business Women in Chicago, June 14

WHEREAS, We women in convention assembled, representing the business and professional women of America, feel disenfranchisement as a great added handicap in a business world specially ordered for men; and

WHEREAS, Women are responding to the call of business and profession because of the world's economic need and are entitled to the same protection and enjoyment of the same political rights as men; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention protest, as unfair and undemocratic, a governmental attitude that discriminates against women in favor of men, while requiring of women tasks of equal purport to men's; and be it

RESOLVED, That the members of this convention pledge themselves to support and work for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, which grants universal suffrage to the women of America without the long-drawn battle necessary to obtain suffrage through state referenda; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

Rhode Island Notes

Miss Helen Reimer, the leading lady of the Albee Stock Company and a good suffragist, was presented with a large bouquet of yellow lillies and a suffrage banner at the closing performance of "Little Women" at Keith's Theatre last week by the Suffrage Party Dramatic Club. In response to curtain calls, she waved the banner most vigorously, delighted, as she stated afterward, at the opportunity to show her stand on "Votes for Women."

In addition to patriotic work, the Providence Woman Suffrage Party will pursue three lines of endeavor during the summer months; the Suffrage Party Dramatic Club will meet every Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. and give plays and entertainments when and where opportunity presents; open air speaking as usual; and intensive organization in the ten wards of Providence through canvassing. This, in the opinion of the chairman, Mrs. James W. Algeo, is the most important work any organization can do, and in summer, through teas and friendly intercourse among leaders, it can be made enjoyable as well as profitable.

National Convention of Business Women

At the National Convention of Business Women, held in Chicago last week, the following letter of greeting was read:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association extends greetings to the first annual convention of the business women of America.

"The gathering together in convention of serious, high-minded, efficient women who have been making a place for women in all of the industries and professions is concrete evidence that woman's hour has struck.

"The example which you have set in your business and professional careers has notably helped suffrage make its tremendous strides of the last few years. It has been an inspiration to suffragists generally to know that 95 per cent. of the business women of the United States are on record as in favor of suffrage.

"The greatest problem before the women of America just now is the completion of the fight for the enfranchisement of ALL the women of America, and the greatest service which the business and professional women

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

Women have been employed as polishers by the Remington Arms Company, at Bridgeport, it is said, at lower wages than those paid men. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has taken up the matter as a detail of its war service work, one department of which is concerned with the protection of women's work in war time.

The first woman ever to be engaged in diplomatic relations on behalf of Great Britain is an American, Mrs. Darley Livingston, wife of a British officer. She was one of the British representatives at the recent Anglo-German Conference in reference to war prisoners.

Your Food Question

The *Woman Citizen* will give over its issue of August 4 to a consideration of the Nation's Food Question. You will need two copies. One to read and one to pass along.

“AS A WAR MEASURE”

**THE COUNTRY IS
ASKING OF WOMEN
SERVICE**

AS

**Farmers
Mechanics
Nurses
Doctors
Munition Makers
Yeomen
Bell Boys
Messengers
Army Cooks
Ambulance Drivers
Men's Substitutes in
Industry and Trade
Advisors to the Council
of National Defense**

AND

**THE COUNTRY IS
GETTING IT!**

**WOMEN ARE
ASKING OF THE
COUNTRY**

ENFRANCHISEMENT

**ARE THE WOMEN
GOING TO GET IT?**

JULY 28, 1917

SOCIOLOGY DEPT.

FIVE CENTS

The **Woman Citizen**

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
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Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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At Special Prices

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Waist 24 to 32. Length 36 to 42.

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Linen Damask Table Cloths
each **3.25, 4.00 and 4.50**—regularly 4.25, 5.00 and 5.75

Linen Damask Napkins
doz. **3.00, 4.25 and 5.00**—regularly 4.00, 5.25 and 6.50

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each **4.25, 4.75 and 5.75**—regularly 4.75, 6.00 and 7.50

Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins
doz. **4.00, 4.50 and 6.50**—regularly 4.75, 5.75 and 7.50

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doz. **1.90, 3.00 and 4.50**—regularly 2.50, 4.00 and 5.75

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WHAT hidden destiny lies in store for the women of Europe from a war that has overturned a monarchy, leveled a czar and enthroned the will of a people? Will it be the dethronement of divine right of the male to rule all women and the enthronement of universal adult suffrage—or will the woman's struggle for political freedom, of all the struggles for emancipation that are trying the souls of stricken Europe today, alone remain unsettled?

Who knows?

Will the Root Commission to Russia help or hinder the enfranchisement of Russian women?

Who knows?

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(Jus Suffragii)

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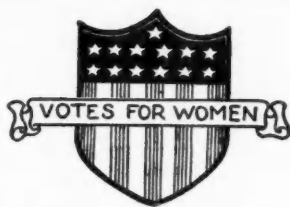
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suf-
frage for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER Founded 1910 By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY and the NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are
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Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary
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Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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July 23, 1917

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this
date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will
be taken for less than one year. The cost of the
magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

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Upon the completion of the revision of our
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without further notice.

A renewal notice will be sent to non-delinquent
subscribers four weeks in advance of expiration
of subscription.

Renewals must be accompanied by payment,
or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's*
cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at \$1.00 all in-
volved book-keeping and all billing must be done
away with, and our lists be put and kept on a
strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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VACATION NEEDS

become more insistent as the Summer approaches its meridian. Complete Outfits for the seashore, the country or the mountains may be obtained, at moderate expense, in the Departments reserved for Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel; Boys' and Young Men's Clothing; and Men's Furnishings and Outing Garments.

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FOOD NUMBER ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to Many New Features Scheduled the
Food Number of the

Woman Citizen

Will Be Deferred Until

AUGUST 18

See the Editorial Announcement on
the Next Page

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 28, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Food Number Announcement Extraordinary

WE were too sudden in our announcement of the date of the *Woman Citizen's* Food Number. The undertaking promptly loped past our first intention and ambition. We had no idea that there were so many ways to make corn bread and so many intelligent opinions on stimulation of production and conservation of product.

It will not, in a word, be possible to develop all the Food Number's accumulated features at the date first assigned it. The issue of August 18 has now been set aside for it. Thanks to the response of our readers our program grows more and more practical and it is hoped and believed that through it a real contribution will be made to the propaganda of food conservation. It will present not only abstract theory and abstract recommendation, but first-hand analyses of the way theory and recommendation work in the kitchen. The edition will be a large one, but make sure of some extra copies for your friends by putting in your order early at your newsdealers.

Meantime, the columns for the number are still open to further constructive suggestion concerning the great question of what to eat, what to can, what to dry, and what to save for soldiers.

The Masculine Touch

WE read a good deal in the novels and the picture books about the feminine touch. There seems to be, as well, a masculine touch, evidence of a masculine unfaith that has been brought into sharp relief by recent revelations of police inefficiency as developed by the now historic Ruth Cruger case in New York city. Against the rightful prosecution of that case man after man interposed this unfaith with a unanimity that would have signed, sealed and delivered to perdition not only the outraged body of the young girl, but her outraged soul and reputation as well.

Then a woman, Mrs. Grace Humiston, stepped into the case. And she brought into it just one essentially feminine contribution—faith in girlhood. It was her starting point, it was what she based on in projecting her whole investigation. And because with it she had solid ground under her feet she unearthed the murderer of Ruth Cruger and his more or less criminal police shielders and accomplices.

One of the ugliest of the features that attend the case of the disappearing girl is that assured routinism of mind that charac-

terizes the course of men police in such cases. "Aw, just gone off with her fellow," the policeman insists. "Just out on the suitcase route." It takes a crowbar to dislodge this unfaith of his, whether it come from stupidity or shrewd recognition that such unfaith is a good working asset. He has known many girls who have disappeared who were "bad." Ergo, all girls who disappear are bad. More than anything else this masculine inadequacy has brought women to the sharp realization that men must no longer handle alone a question so fraught with consequence to women as the police protection of young girls, a protection that is not and never can be adequate so long as men turn obtuse and cynical minds upon the agonizing question of a home girl's sudden disappearance into the city's maelstrom.

Suffragists perhaps realize this more keenly than any other women, but all women are rejoicing together over the discernment of Commissioner Woods, New York City's police head, in appointing Mrs. Grace Humiston as special investigator.

The recognition of women in the administration of police affairs has come forward rapidly as part of the general woman movement. It means no more nor less than the recognition of their immediate involvement in the social welfare of town and state and nation. Stated in terms of social welfare police affairs stand forth with such direct reference to the need of woman's help that the wonder is that woman has been so long shut out of these, her immediate concerns.

A Sense of Proportion

IT looks as if in the minds of the pickets the question at issue at Washington might become less the federal suffrage amendment than whether or not women can prove to men that repressive measures don't repress—something that everybody except police authorities must already know without demonstration of any kind.

And it looks as if, to Congressmen the question at issue at Washington might cease to be the federal suffrage amendment in order to become the defy, "You can't coerce us men. We will if we will, and we won't if we won't."

Meantime the National American Woman Suffrage Association insists that it is due the 2,000,000 strictly non-partisan suffragists in its organization that a sense of proportion be re-established and the cause of the federal suffrage amendment be set on its way to the exclusion of the unprofitable hostilities that have been allowed to block it.

New Phase of Organization Among Women

A SIGN of 1917 times with regard to the sharpening utilitarianism of organization for women was the remarkable gathering of business women in Chicago the other day under the aegis of the "National Convention of Business Women." Business women from all parts of the country were present and the evidence of their qualifications and achievements was vivid. A "Woman's Association of Commerce to Advance the Commercial, Educational, and Civic Interests of Women" is a collateral development of prime significance. Florence King, the noted woman patent lawyer, is its president.

Though it be a far cry from the culture clubs of the '70's to the National Convention of Business Women in 1917, the connection is intimate. If the club women of America had not so widely impressed organization upon the women of America a quarter of a century ago, and if suffragists had not, for fifty years, been showing women how to intensify organization, the business women of America would hardly have gathered in conclave so successfully in 1917.

Organization among women long since made its case. The purposes of organization will change and develop with the times. The organization of business women is a noteworthy sign of 1917 times. In "trade and transportation," and in the professions, as in industry, women have acute need of organization.

Where Suffrage Stands in England

WOMAN suffrage, as everybody knows, has passed the necessary three readings in the British House of Commons by overwhelming majorities. What everybody doesn't know so well is its future fate.

As one clause of a bill, "the Representation of the People Bill," that contains 33 clauses in all, its fate is of course entangled in the bill as a whole. Seven or more of the most controversial of the clauses in that bill are already safely passed, and it is hoped and believed that the others will be disposed of with no great display of obstructive tactics. As soon as all the 33 clauses are disposed of the bill will be sent up to the Lords. Whether the Lords will get it before the August recess is a question, but it is expected that they will. Unless the House of Lords does get a chance to take action on the bill before the middle of August, it will go over to the December session, as the Lords do not usually sit in the autumn. It is taken for granted that whenever they do get their chance at the bill the action of the Lords will be affirmative. This is not so much because woman suffrage is so popular with the conservative Upper House, as because it is now so obviously the will of the people that there can be no evading it. When the bill returns to the Commons, its course may possibly be complicated by amendments that will necessitate further discussion.

But while all these adverse possibilities are to be weighed in any adequate survey of the suffrage situation in Great Britain, English suffragists are sanguine that early autumn may find the woman suffrage question settled for all time in Great Britain.

And settled right.

Is Hoover Handicapped?

THE high cost of food is a burning question. The public has been watching with great interest the progress of the food bill in Congress, and the efforts of the President and Mr. Hoover to put it through.

Mr. Hoover has met with many snags, and these have called out a flood of comment in the press; but not a solitary person has yet suggested that his difficulties would be less if he had not the right to vote. None of his friends has raised the question whether he has not been absent in Belgium so long as to lose (temporarily) his right to vote in this country. No one suggests that if such is the case it would inspire Congress with increased faith in his disinterestedness, and would lead the business interests which are hostile to the food bill to withdraw their opposition. Any one who should seriously advance such a theory would be set down as a lunatic. Yet the opponents of equal rights constantly tell us that a woman who wanted to put through a pure food bill or any other good measure would find the ballot a disadvantage and a handicap.

Men as well as women are working for improved legislation, not only in Congress, but in every state Legislature. And not one of these men has ever complained that he found his ballot a handicap, or expressed the belief that he could get his bill through more easily if he had not the right to vote.

The chief organizations of women that work for improved legislation are the women's clubs. They began by being afraid even to mention suffrage. Time and experience have now convinced them that they would find the ballot a help, and equal suffrage has been endorsed by the General Federation and by the state Federations of 37 states. When the question came up in the General Federation, not one of the negative votes was cast by a delegate from any enfranchised state.

The best witnesses are the women who have worked for improved legislation both before and after equal suffrage was granted in their states; because they can speak from actual experience. A letter of inquiry was addressed to the President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in each enfranchised state, and also to the chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, asking whether they have found equal suffrage a hindrance or a help. All the answers, without a single exception, said that they had found it a help. All agreed in substance with Mrs. Benjamin E. Page of Highland Park, Chairman of the Illinois State Federation's legislative committee, who wrote:

"In general, the politicians all over the state pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Men seldom use the argument that women would find it harder to get desired legislation if they had a vote. They know better. It is a plea that is used by conservative women to frighten other conservative women. Any who have been alarmed by it would do well to notice that all the vicious interests, and everybody who does not want the improved legislation that women's organizations desire, are opposed to letting women vote. A. S. B.

A New Complaint

IN the old times it was constantly said that woman suffrage would turn everything topsy turvy in the most horrifying manner. Now the complaint of the opponents is that it has made so little difference.

When Dr. Stephen S. Wise was told by a San Francisco friend that women's votes made no change in public affairs, he felt shocked, and asked for more information. Finally, his friend said that there had been no material change, except that the schools had been improved, new playgrounds established, more parks opened, the streets kept cleaner, many saloons and brothels closed, and a few other little things like that; otherwise it had not made much difference.

And Dr. Wise added: "For such things as these, New York needs votes for women more urgently than women need votes."

A. S. B.

Punishing a Language

THE drowning catch at straws. A little incident that lately happened in Nebraska is being eagerly clutched at by the opponents of women suffrage, whose antiquated ideas are fast being drowned in the rising tide of public opinion.

Nebraska has recently given women presidential, municipal, and county suffrage. When this bill was pending, another measure was also pending, to abolish the teaching of German in the public schools. According to a statement lately made by a prominent Eastern opponent of equal rights, two German members of the Legislature, who were opposed to equal suffrage, traded votes with two American members, who were in favor of it, the Germans voting for the suffrage bill in return for the American members voting against the abolition of German in the schools. This vote by the two Americans is now held up as a horrid and unpatriotic act.

This is a very shallow view. Such "log-rolling" or trading of votes goes on constantly. Sometimes it is justifiable, sometimes it is not. In the present case, the two Americans doubtless thought that woman suffrage would do more good than the teaching of the German language would do harm; and they were right in thinking so.

They would have been still more right if they had pointed out that the teaching of German in the schools is actually of use as a war measure. It is a very short-sighted patriotism that fancies you can serve your country better if you are unable to understand your enemy. Other things being equal, a soldier who knows the enemy's language is of more value to his country than one who does not. He is worth more for scouting and reconnaissance; he is able to question prisoners; he can decipher captured despatches; in case of close combat, he can understand the orders that are being given to the other side. Such knowledge is valuable not only to soldiers, but to civilians. In case of a German invasion, any Boy Scout or Camp Fire Girl might be able to bring the American officers important information gleaned from something overheard among the enemy. The history of war is full of such instances.

Every day the American press publishes quotations from newspapers printed in Germany, in the effort to make out what course

public events in that country are taking. Should we be better off if we did not know? Is it unpatriotic to be able to translate them?

There is a large element of hysteria in the hostility to equal suffrage. With those opponents of equal rights for women who really imagine they see a danger to American institutions in letting Americans learn German it is not intelligent patriotism, but patriotic hysteria. With others, it is merely a shrewd and unscrupulous willingness to play up anything and magnify any trifle that can be pressed into the service of prejudice; not one of these objectors has ever expressed disapproval on any of the many questions when liquor men in state Legislatures have traded votes on other questions to secure votes against woman suffrage.

Long ago old Stephen Girard of Philadelphia established the requirement that every pupil in the Girard institute should learn Spanish, because he foresaw a great expansion of trade with South America. Linguistic knowledge is useful not only as a trade measure but as a war measure. If the present war were likely to last for a generation longer, a strong argument could be made for a great increase in the teaching of the German tongue. Luckily there is no such probability. Opinions as to the value of a knowledge of German may differ; but it is ridiculous to charge everyone with lack of patriotism who does not vote to abolish such opportunities for learning it as now exist.

If you came to that, is it not unpatriotic to side with the Germans in their view of the woman question? If we could poll the officers of the U-boats that are now ravaging the Atlantic, their vote would be overwhelmingly opposed to woman suffrage.

A. S. B.

Brave Under Fire

ONE in thirteen of New Zealand's men has gone to war—a remarkably large proportion—and the extraordinary gallantry shown by the New Zealand troops is a subject of admiring comment in the press.

This furnishes a conclusive answer to the curious prediction made by some opponents of equal rights that if men give women the ballot they will become enfeebled and unable to fight. In New Zealand, women have had full suffrage for twenty-two years. Today the men of New Zealand are not only holding their own with the men of other countries as fighters, but are winning special praise.

The Spartans were the bravest fighters in Greece. Among them women enjoyed an amount of freedom and of influence in public affairs that was most unusual in those early days. A Greek from another province once said tauntingly to a woman of Sparta, "The Spartans are the only people whose women rule the men." The Spartan mother answered proudly, "We are the only women who bring forth men."

When was it ever known that doing justice weakened a man's muscle, moral or physical? And since when have justice and generosity to women been a mark of cowardice? In the words of the old song:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

A. S. B.

The Word from Washington

In Congress

As the date for adjournment of Congress seems as uncertain as ever, or, according to the latest indications, even more remote than has been supposed, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pittsburgh, formerly chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been appointed to take charge of the Washington headquarters of the association, to relieve Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has been in charge since March, and who is now taking a much needed vacation. Mrs. Roessing has arrived in Washington, and the headquarters, both office and house, are open and in operation with almost undiminished force, notwithstanding the summer heat.

The House of Representatives was in session but fifteen minutes during the week of July 16, and most of the members are out of town, but the technicalities of procedures continue to prevent action on the question of creating a suffrage committee, and require close attention from the Congressional Committee, which hopes for a vote on the committee question at no distant date.

Recess of the House in three-day periods, first from last Saturday to Wednesday, and then, after fifteen minutes, from Monday the 23d, was taken because the House had passed the food bill and the revenue measures, and must wait for the Senate to act. The Senate debated the food bill all last week. With this bill in conference, the revenue bills will occupy the Senate's attention, and these in turn will go back to the house. The debate on all this legislation is expected to occupy both the House and the Senate for some time to come.

Secretary Baker Urged to Use Women for the Medical Service

Out on the Pacific Coast, where women vote, women physicians, led by Dr. Adelaide Brown, of San Francisco, are signing the following resolution:

WHEREAS, women physicians in Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Austria and Germany have performed invaluable services during the present war, services which have been signally recognized by their respective Governments; and,

WHEREAS, in the United States there are large numbers of women physicians fitted and equipped to render equally valuable service and to render service as efficient and valuable as can be rendered by men physicians, not only as anesthetists, radiographers and hospital and laboratory directors, but also as surgeons; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the Secretary

of War that the services of women physicians be utilized to the fullest extent by the United States War Department in the present war; that opportunities for medical service be given to medical women equal to the opportunities given to medical men, both as members of the staffs of base hospitals and otherwise; and that the women so serving be given the same rank, title and pay given to men holding equivalent positions.

Resolution Passed at the Twenty-first Child Welfare Conference, National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Association, Washington, D. C.

"It is clearly evident that new duties and responsibilities of citizenship will soon be laid upon us. Many states have already called women to the exercise of the elective franchise, and before long the same service will be required of all of us. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to so prepare ourselves that we may use the ballot with intelligence and sincere regard for the public welfare."

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

War is creating many peeresses in England. Who will represent them in the House of Lords?

* * *

A teachers' branch of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government was formed at a meeting of one hundred teachers.

* * *

Flag women at crossings are a recent innovation on various railroads. Flag women are no innovation at all in Germany. They have long been an institution in that country. Women seem to be generally replacing men in the lighter work of the railroads.

The National Editorial Association, in Convention in Minneapolis in July, Adopted the Following Resolutions:

"WHEREAS, We believe in the justice of political equality of women, be it

"RESOLVED, That we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian Countries."

The Association is composed of the small-town newspapers of the country and is a press power that suffragists appreciate on the side of the federal suffrage amendment.

Resolution Adopted by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Convention at Washington, D. C.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Whereas, The Association of Collegiate Alumnae endorsed the principle of equal suffrage at its last biennial convention on the ground that education which vitally affects the interests of women is the affair of the electors;

Whereas, Universal suffrage is now generally recognized as a fundamental need of every nation, and the franchise is being rapidly extended to woman by other democratic governments;

And whereas, The Federal Suffrage Amendment is the only practical way to enable all states to enfranchise their women,

Be it resolved, That we, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, representing many thousands of women graduates of fifty-two co-educational, separate and affiliated colleges for women in the United States, assembled in biennial convention in Washington, this 13th day of April, 1917, do hereby endorse the Federal Suffrage Amendment Association as a war measure and as the best preparation for a lasting democratic peace; that we respectfully ask the President of the United States to exert his great influence in support of the amendment; and that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to pass the said Federal Suffrage Amendment with all possible dispatch in order that the Legislatures of all the states of the United States may be given the power to enfranchise the women of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae:

Gertrude S. Martin, Executive Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y.; Helen Packham, Recording Secretary, Berkeley, Cal.; Sophie C. Hart, Vice-President, North Atlantic Section, Wellesley, Mass.; Frances Haldeman Sidwell, Vice-President, South Atlantic Section, Washington, D. C.; Violet Jayne Schmidt, Vice-President, Northeast Central Section, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Frank L. McVey, Vice-President, Northwest Central Section, University, N. D.; Juliet Jameson Poynter, Vice-President, Southeast Central Section, Shelbyville, Ky.; Caroline L. Humphrey, President, Kendal Green, Mass.; Elsie S. Pratt, Vice-President-at-Large, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vassie C. Ward, Vice-President, Southwest Central Section, Kansas City, Mo.; Maria M. Dean, Vice-President, North Rocky Mountain Section, Helena, Mont.; Edna F. Hendrie, Vice-President, South Rocky Mountain Section, Denver, Colo.; Laura Whipple Carr, Vice-President, North Pacific Section, Seattle, Wash.; Ethel Moore, Vice-President, South Pacific Section, Oakland, Cal.

From Portland to Portland

"Make the map white from Portland to Portland," is a campaign slogan now being given in concrete form by the suffragists of Maine, who have entered the final stage of their campaign with a list of activities which speak well for the ability of the campaign leaders, and which, it is expected, will culminate in a victorious climax on September 10, when the question of equal suffrage comes to a vote at the polls, in the Pine Tree State.

A big feature of the campaign was the mass meeting July 27 at Bangor, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Association, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, chairman of the Maine Campaign Committee, as speakers.

New York State Suffrage Conference

Governor Charles S. Whitman; Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York City; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of the Republican National Committee, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, are among the speakers announced for a state conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at Saratoga, August 29th and 30th. This conference sounds the opening of the big drive for suffrage in New York State at the next election, November 6th, 1917.

The Conference will be open to official delegates made up of all the elected officers of the Campaign District Organization, as well as the elected officials of the Assembly Districts of the various sections, and of the different suffrage clubs. Invitations have, furthermore, been issued to a large number of prominent men and women whose interest will lead them to give active support to the suffrage campaign this fall.

No small part of the two days' Conference, it is expected will be devoted to reports on war service activities, by the various county suffrage organizations. For the past six months almost without exception, the suffrage organizations in New York State have been devoting their time to war service, which will necessitate a greatly intensified suffrage campaign in September and October.

Absolutely Non-Partisan

Rhode Island is feeling deeply, though blithely, its responsibility as the first Eastern State to carry off the big trophy of presidential suffrage. To that end Rhode Island suffragists are mobilizing their forces for a federal amendment drive which will mean suffrage for all. Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, state president, has appointed her chairmen of standing committees, and the program is well started.

Nineteen fully organized leagues have been handed over by the state organizer, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, to the Congressional chairman. It will be the duty of these leagues to mobilize all suffrage sentiment and influence for an effective federal drive.

Rhode Island suffragists are absolutely non-partisan, and they purpose to remain so. They are indebted for the state's tremendous stride toward political freedom to Republicans and Democrats alike, and though both parties have made overtures for support the suffragists will continue a strictly non-partisan policy.

Big Bazaar Planned

Recently at "Janus," the home of Mrs. Solon Jacobs on the top of Red Mountain, Birmingham, Ala., suffragists gathered to plan for a bazaar to be given this fall. It is to be a most elaborate affair with many novel as well as beautiful features. Mrs. Jacobs is already at work with her committees on plans and details. One of the big features of the bazaar will be a Suffrage Baby Show.

An honor has come to Miss Millie Dowd, second vice-chairman of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association, who has been appointed social service secretary of a large department store, where she has been filling a responsible position.

Texas Has "Suffrage Soldier" Committee

Texas suffragists are deep in the problem of furnishing clean amusement for the thousands of soldier boys to be stationed in their state. Large general entertainments are many, but do not meet the real need of the boy away from home. That need is to be a welcome guest in the homes of congenial people, to meet girls of his own age, and to have some of the tactful "mothering" that every boy appreciates, even if he shies away from it a bit bashfully.

To meet this need a "Suffrage Soldier"

Committee has been appointed by the State Association, and the following letter sent to the president of each local organization throughout the state.

"Hundreds of suffrage sons and brothers are being called to the colors. Soon they will be stationed in training camps and army posts in localities where many are totally unacquainted. The Texas Equal Suffrage Association is anxious to put the suffragists in touch with these boys in towns where they are stationed.

"Will you please send to state headquarters a list of the sons, brothers, and all near relatives of your members who are now in the service and the following information concerning them:

- First. Full name.
- Second. Branch of the service.
- Third. County and regiment.
- Fourth. Place stationed.
- Fifth. Age of soldier.
- Sixth. Married or single.

"These names will be catalogued and a list of the soldier boys stationed in their towns sent to each local organization. The purpose of this is to furnish some home and social life to the men.

"Will you respond to this as soon as possible that our Committee may begin its work.

Cordially yours,

MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, *President.*"

The Committee expects to keep in touch with the boys listed with them for the duration of the War.

From Oregon:

Governor Wythcombe says: "In my estimation equal suffrage has proved thoroughly successful in Oregon. The women of the State have exercised their franchise wisely and diligently. The old anti-suffrage adage that 'women would not vote if they had the ballot' has been substantially disproved. I am confident that equal suffrage has had a beneficial effect upon the public life of the West and that it is especially beneficial in uplifting the tone of local governmental affairs."

Thousands of women in Japan are filling men's places in trade and industry.

Women in Berlin have been elected magistrates.

WHEREAS, The 1917 Legislature of Indiana granted the women of the state Partial Suffrage; and
WHEREAS, States and nations have gone further in the march of democracy by granting their women full suffrage; therefore be it
RESOLVED, That the Municipal League of Indiana, assembled in Shelbyville, July 11th, 1917, does hereby recommend full and equal suffrage for women in both state and nation.

Woman Suffrage in a New Entente

By Betty Graeme

THE effect of the Franco-American Alliance on the women of France was graphically set forth by Mme. Edith Pattou during a recent call at the New York Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mme. Pattou, author of "Causeries en France," has spent many years in France and is in close touch with the feminist movement there. She maintains that the passage of the Federal Amendment granting suffrage to the women of the United States will give a great impetus to the feminist movement in France.

"Feminism," she hastens to explain, "is not a name that shelters unnatural and unwomanly impulses, as some well-meaning persons seem to think. It is merely the amplification of the French noun 'femme' to include the activities and aims of woman in her onward progress."

France is so popular in America just now that perhaps it may help to be reminded that it is to France that we are indebted for that ticklish word "feminism," that bogey word with which even suffragists—who are supposed to be people of balance and culture—have been conjured in late years. Amplification of our Anglo-Saxon word woman, "womanly," "womanhood," does not plague the most finicky ears, but "femme—feminism." Opponents of woman suffrage have been wont to bridge the gap with an hysterical shriek.

Mme. Pattou says the feminist movement has been going on in France for three hundred years, but that suffrage interest is of very modern growth. She points out that in the time of Shakespeare English women were practically uneducated; that when Cervantes was writing, Spanish women were ignorant of all save religious instruction; but that during the same period in France the higher education of women offered a target for the ever ready wit of Molière.

This is the point insisted on by Jean Finot, writing on the problem of the sexes, with claims of French priority in feminist progress which must be surprising to those unfamiliar with the names of Theroigne de Mericourt and Olympe de Gouges. "The first feminist organizations had their dawn in France." It was left for the practical Anglo-Saxon woman to give to feminism a more exact organization. But the impulse of the feminist movement Finot traces to France and to 1789. This is, to be sure, to take no account of Mary Astell, pleading for a college for women in England a good one hundred years earlier. But it is a fact that

Olympe de Gouges's Declaration of Woman's Rights preceded Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of Woman's Rights by a few years, and Theroigne de Mericourt, with her votes-for-women street meeting on the Place Louis XV, preceded both. Then came Napoleon with his detestable code Napoleonic and the tumult in the hearts of women was—not stilled—but pent up for its very life's sake. Fifty years later it burst the bounds again. The Woman Rights Convention in Geneva, N. Y., was not the only gathering of that character in 1848. A delegation of the representatives of the Rights of Woman was received at the Hotel de Ville and

French women have maintained their lead, declares Mme. Pattou, pointing out that they were eligible to professions long before the women of other nations. Moreover, "the French woman has all along enjoyed that delectable independence of the woman who brings something into the partnership of marriage. Rich or poor she has her dowry." Had she concentrated upon political enfranchisement sooner, she would have obtained it, in Mme. Pattou's opinion.

For the map of Europe has been altered more than once by the women of France.

"When I returned to France in 1914, after a five years' absence, I was amazed at the hold on the popular imagination that votes for women had taken—and this in spite of the nearness of the militants whom the French deplore and fear. The Frenchwomen will get the vote as did the women of the Western states: Because the Frenchman reasons as does the Westerner, 'Our women are different.' Ergo, it must be right that they should have the vote. It is noteworthy that the Franco-American entente is the closest of the many entangling alliances of this war. It is founded not only upon traditional friendship but upon temperamental congeniality. The French and the Americans have many things in common, and fighting shoulder to shoulder for the same cause, for the same high ideals, will bring about a clearer realization of their common destiny in complete democracy. It is because of this kinship, this blood tie of democracy, that the enactment of a statute granting universal suffrage to American women would have such a profound effect upon the political recognition of the women of France.

"The French women will be enfranchised, not as a reward of virtue, not as a premium on good behavior, such as the English propose in granting suffrage to women—as if a child were given a

second helping of dessert for keeping quiet when company is present—but as a constructive measure, because of the influence for good that women will bring to bear on political affairs.

"When M. Flandin introduced the last suffrage measure in the Chamber of Deputies he said: 'I am happy to have the honor of reporting this measure, and recommend that it be given the serious attention of this assemblage. We need the assistance of women in the reconstruction of the nation, not only after the war is over but now, at this time, and in the rebuilding politically as well as economically of that portion of the nation which is being



MME. EDITH PATTOU

"The French will dally with an idea at which any other nation will shy in sheer fright."

some fine promises were made the women—apparently for the sake of breaking them. Then another stifling and another resurgence. Maria Deraismes, Mme. Hubertine Auelert, who founded the paper "La Citoyenne," Mme. Vincent, Mme. Clemence-Royer, identified with the Union Universelle des Femmes, Mme. Jeanne Schmahl, to whom is accredited the securing to woman of the ownership of her own wages; Mme. Schlumberger, the present president of the "L'Union française pour le Suffrage des Femmes"—these are a few of the names that have made French feminist history during the last generation.

evacuated by the enemy. And we owe it to our women for the magnificent services rendered by them in field and factory."

"In the Spring of 1914, *La Journal*, one of the great newspapers of Paris, recognizing the pertinence of suffrage news, devoted a daily column to interviews with writers, publicists, legal, army and naval lights, nobles. I remember seeing a statement from the Prince of Monaco, upon his return from America. He announced himself much impressed by seeing women of the Western states casting their ballots, and he spoke strongly for equal suffrage, declaring that he should enfranchise the women in his own tiny domain.

"A room in the *Journal* building which is very centrally located, was donated to the suffragists. Here twice a week speakers from the 45 suffrage associations of Paris spoke.* It was as though the *New York Times* were to show this enthusiasm for and give this space to the cause.

"The *Journal* once took a 'vote blanc' or straw ballot on suffrage. A ballot was printed on the front page each day. At the head was written '*Je desire voter*,' with space below for signature and address. Each day the list of names was published. The *Journal* said that if the vote reached 200,000 it would be counted as a victory for the suffragists. When a final count was made it lacked three votes of 900,000! The *Journal* also took up editorially the possibility of having a woman one day as president of the Republic and applauded the idea; the line of argument being that since the President was more or less of a figure-head, a symbol of government, it would be much more attractive and graceful to have a beautiful woman acting in that capacity than a little old man with a grey beard like M. Fallière, or a little old man with a black beard like M. Poincaré, an argument particularly pleasing to Gallic humor.

"The Frenchman's attitude toward innovation is quite different from that of the Anglo-Saxon. His position is one of speculative interest. The Frenchman says 'Why not!'—the Englishman says 'Certainly not.' The Frenchman will dally with an idea at which any other nation will shy in sheer fright. In France there has never been an organized opposition to suffrage. It is, I suppose, because the French have too great a sense of humor. Only an utter lack of humor could advance the arguments that are opposed to equal suffrage. That is why men say women have no funny bone.

"As in some of the Middle States of America, the French propose to enfranchise women by degrees. The Buisson bill aims to grant municipal suffrage with the right to serve as mayors and upon aldermanic boards; later to permit them to vote for president and members of the Chamber of Deputies, and last for members of the Senate and Council.

"In liberating the women of their own nation,

* Jean Finot was a frequent speaker at these meetings.

bound up in the superhuman exertion of winning the war, American men will stimulate Frenchmen to further action on suffrage. And the French woman, bound up in the business of winning the war, needs that help. Can the American man refuse such an opportunity?"

French suffragists, at a recent congress of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, held in Paris, made this declaration: "We strongly believe in the self-propagating powers of feminine suffrage. The successes in America and in England as well as the hopes for Russia, though still somewhat

tion of women and children in factories, and the question of salaries, a report upon which was read by Mlle. Bigot.† An interesting report on secondary education for women was also read by Madame Pichon-Landry. At the close of the discussion on educational reform the congress passed a resolution in which it stated that "since, in educational matters, we are of the opinion that the question of principle should be placed first and without any ambiguity, while yet we admit that practical necessities and possibilities of realization must be taken into account, we recommend that in all forms of education,



CAN WOMEN DO JURY DUTY?

Staged by l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes. From left to right: M. Rebour, the General Secretary of the organization in Paris; Mme. Rebour, Adjunct Secretary; Mme. Misme, Vice President and one of the editors of "*La Française*"; Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, President; Mme. Brunschwig, Secretary General of the movement; M. Cremieux, their Councillor; Mme. Maria Verone, and M. Nolent, an advocat.

vague, are all so many successes for the women of France."

Improvement in the lot of women and children, so vital to the welfare of the race, is the main object of women's demand for the vote in the view of these suffragists of France. They are working under the leadership of Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the Union Française. During the year the Union has reaped some reward for its efforts to secure the proper guardianship of children and to open up further educational and industrial opportunities for women. But it was the sense of the Congress that all such efforts were well-nigh powerless without the vote. The following resolution was therefore passed:

"That this congress, considering that it is just to give woman her share in the responsibility of the political life of the country; that what French women have accomplished during the war is of a nature to convince the most disbelieving of their aptitude to exercise the rights claimed; that the reorganization of the country after the war cannot be complete without the collaboration of women, thanks the Universal Suffrage Commission for their reception of the delegation of Suffrage Societies, and takes note of the vote of February 14, 1917; but it regrets the step back which this vote shows on the original bill, and it maintains the political equality of men and women. It finally insists on the necessity for bringing M. Flandin's report before the Chamber as soon as possible so that women may be able to take part in the forthcoming Municipal Councils."

The congress then proceeded to discuss a number of measures dealing with the protec-

a uniform culture shall be assured to girls and to boys, with a minimum of feminine or masculine specialization. That while awaiting the reforms which will certainly have to be introduced into the secondary education for boys, the preparation for the 'baccalaureate' shall be officially introduced into State educational establishments on equal conditions for both young men and women, and that, provisionally, the diploma shall be preserved and shall be given greater value by the modification of examination."

Where Women Do Not Vote

IT has been effectively demonstrated that there are certain positions in public service for which women are particularly qualified. The successful work done by Mrs. Edith W. Pierce, the capable, efficient inspector of highways for Philadelphia, has attracted the interest of women all over the country, and her dismissal by the city administration was regarded with widespread disapproval.

"The city loses a respected employee, and at the same time a cause of needless irritation to some citizens is created. Her removal, to which Director Datesman should not have given his consent, and the manner in which it was done are distinctly discouraging to all public employees who are trying to do their duty fairly and honestly," says the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

† French women need the vote to equalize their pay. French munition workers are paid one-half of men's wages. Women's strikes in France, first since the war began, are because women are so underpaid as to be physically unfit to keep on with their work.

Back Talks With Our Men

**Everett Wheeler
and Elihu Root
Among the
Chippewas**

Old Indian men make a noise like Elihu Root and Everett Wheeler. Old men Chippewas on the Fond du Lac Reservation objected to Cora Coffey's being seated in the Indian Council on the ground that—give you one guess! Right-o!—"the innovation was dangerous."

**Watch Your
Step, Young
Man!**

It is admitted that Paris postwomen can deliver more mail and faster than postmen.

Women are now ticket sellers, crossing guards, car shop workers, signal operators and freight office clerks in the U. S. A. Pennsylvania R. R. has adopted them in some of these departments and takes more August 1st.

So many women have applied for positions as yeoman in the Navy that Captain Taylor will now permit them to serve as cooks and in hospital units.

Several Russian women have dragged their slacker husbands to the conscription bureau at Petrograd.

**Still
Protecting
"the Sex"**

Maine mill owners by use of referendum have put off law diminishing hours of labor of women and children.

National Child Labor Committee and Federal Council of Churches have had to issue warning to Legislatures and public against child factory labor.

**Food for
a Little
Thought**

Women's City Club, Cosmopolitan Club and Mayor's Committee of women publish a food bulletin. They urge women to consider the nation's supply of food in making their purchases.

Mrs. Selma Kihlgren, adviser to the Mayor's Food Committee, supports herself and four children on \$12 a week. Dear, dear, women are wasteful!

Housewives find that 225,000 pounds of food are wasted each week through carelessness in shipping, etc.

**Here's to
Our Almost
Father**

Speaker Champ Clark has been referred to as the *almost* Father of Woman Suffrage, in an editorial in a New York paper. The step kinship is hereby dutifully recognized.

**Soldiers
and Their
Dependents**

Conscriptable young men of good earning capacity are much exercised over this phase of the war draft—they will have to leave their families virtually helpless financially. They say they are willing to be patriotic and go to war but they want somebody to pay a salary to their wives while they are being shot at. What it means, for instance, to the family of a young newspaper man, whose name is drawn, is that a salary of

about \$40.00 a week is to be taken from a wife and child who have no capital to fall back on. They want the suffragists to help agitate the matter. And of course the suffragists will.

**Out of the
Mouths of
Babes**

When the five-year-old grandson of Mrs. Nettie L. Chase, of Maine, was asked to quote a verse from the Bible, he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for suffrage is the Kingdom of Heaven."

**Suffrage Towns
a Florida Style**

It is now stylish in Florida for a suffrage town to point to itself with pride as the only suffrage town in Florida.

Thus gloats Moorehaven, which has just elected a woman mayor, Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz. But there are eight suffrage towns in Florida, including Moorehaven. The others are Fellsmere, Cocoa, Aurlantia, Orange City, West Palm Beach, Deland, and Florence Villa.

**Note This,
Harold!**

According to W. H. Packer, superintendent of the Ohio State Stove Co., "women workers are swifter, more careful, steadier and more adaptable than men." Also, "they are more ambitious and less given to watching the clock."

**What Will the
Lady Have?**

Sixty-four years ago Susan B. Anthony rose to her feet one day and said "Mr. President." It was at a state teachers' convention and the gentleman addressed nearly died of shock. When he could find his voice he said with withering, or maybe blithering, sarcasm, "And what will the lady have?"

What the lady would have was some recognition of women in teacher's conclaves. The lady got it the other day, in the person of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver, who was elected president of the National Education Association—the second woman in the world to receive such honor. The first was Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

**Our Different
Point of
View**

"It seems to us that those people who say that propaganda for woman suffrage should cease at this time have no real grasp of the situation. They must think of the enfranchisement of women as a kind of philanthropy, not worthy of attention when serious business is at hand, and they must think of the vote as something possibly desirable but not of fundamental importance. We suffragists take an entirely different view. We are trying to secure enfranchisement in order that we may have a real democracy in this country. We believe in democracy with all our souls. I suppose there is no body of people in the country to whom democracy is such a passion as it is to us"—to quote from Mrs. Theodora Youmans, of Wisconsin.

!!! CITIZENS !!!

**MEN AND WOMEN OF
AMERICA**

**WE ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE INDUSTRIAL
CONDITIONS**

**of the
GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS FOR WAR
WORK!**

**PETITION
THE SECRETARY
OF WAR
and
THE COUNCIL OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE
TO DEMAND THE
FOLLOWING
STANDARDS OF
INDUSTRY FOR
GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS**

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

**Adopted by the Delegates
to the Sixth Biennial Con-
vention of the National
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League, Held in Kansas
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**Write for pamphlet presenting full
report of the Committee on
Women's Work in Wartime**
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WOMEN'S TRADE UNION
LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

**139 NORTH CLARK STREET
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The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

MAYBE there is nothing new under the sun but it is remarkable how many guises old friends can wear. A quaint design in gold on lacquer puts a new face upon the situation for a tip-top table and enables it to present a brave front to the world when backed into a corner. It comes in two sizes; 28 inches high and 22 inches in diameter it is priced at \$20; 22 inches high, 16 inches in diameter, at \$11.50. A little lacquer is a dangerous thing because it makes you want more; a Chinese tea wagon, for instance, with a gaily decorated, removable tray, complete, \$24. Or perhaps an Oriental lamp of lacquer and gold would loose your purse strings or steal your sleep. The black parchment shade presents a brief for gilded life displayed upon its surface. \$22.50.

But perhaps you have hung your harp on a willow tree and naught but willow-wear can win your shekels. Then, if you had the right thing to put in it, a fascinating little crib of willow would tempt you. It is designed after the ark and flaunts rockers in the face of frowning disciplinarians who would warn young mothers off the rocks and save the child from being spoiled. Twin wicker tables, divided in a biased manner on party lines, may be fitted into opposite corners of the room and made to serve as catch-alls or, united upon the principle of affinity, will be found useful as well as novel and ornamental. \$10 each. When properly cushioned, a harbor settle offers a haven of rest at \$25. But the noblest willow of them all is a "round tower" tea table that affords an excuse for close communion by unifying two chairs with a tea table between and forming a place for confidences on any summer veranda or sheltered garden nook. Price, \$35.

Open-faced salt cellars of a new pottery called "Ruskin," are sold at a dollar apiece and a set would make a charming gift. They are like bright bits of sunlight in the golden gleam of the high glaze. A deep bowl of the same ware sells at \$9, and a broad, shallow one at \$13.50. Beside the gold color it is to be had in rich copper tone and turquoise.

To place in front of the burnt-out fires of yesterday comes a metal fire screen, gaily decorated; it covers up the ashes of the past with promise of a brighter day for \$10.

Not all the perfumes of Araby could serve poor, guilty Lady Macbeth's need, but a cunningly devised incense set adds to its refreshing fragrance a potent spell before which mosquitoes are said to pick up their long-standing bills and depart. By mail, prepaid, \$1, it will be found a friend indeed to any summer home.

What is summer without the ever present white piqué skirt? One with pockets that would gratify a small boy, much less the hitherto pocketless girl, is priced at \$3.95. With a dimity waist at \$1.90, and a silk sweater it is suitable for nearly all seasonable needs.

Did you ever meet a polar bear, did you ever wish to meet one? Well, the polar bear on an ice-tub of engraved glass, with silver plated rim and handle is well met on a hot day. Eight and a half inches in height, it costs \$7.50.

The camper and the picnicker are encouraged to ply their trade by indulgent manufacturers who offer new devices that tempt the unwary to turn an occasional holiday into a back-to-nature festivity. For those who must dispute their feast-day food with the ants, there is a folding-grate broiler. The stand is set up over the camp fire and serves to keep the coffee hot while the fish is cooking on the broiler which fits in below. The grate is 12 by 14 inches and weighs 36 ounces. Price \$1.25. The broiler is 12 by 12, and costs 35 cents.

There is a compact little sewing set for the soldier boy that contains scissors, safety-pins, needles, pins, thread, darning cotton, buttons, wax, etc., in a khaki case with pockets and flaps. There isn't room for a crease when it is compactly rolled into a small package that weighs 4 ounces and costs \$1.

Every Jack must have his Jill, they say. A cunning pair that exercise more skill in distributing light than in carrying water are equipped with electric lights. Price, \$7.50 for the pair. Or purchase Jack for \$4.00 and Jill will come tumbling after at the same price.

Roman scarfs of knitted silk measuring 12 to 18 inches in width and a yard to a yard and a half long, are an additional protection against the evening chill and lend that touch of color that makes the whole world kin. \$5.95 to \$7.50 each.

If you don't wear khaki what do you wear? Everybody's doing it and no wardrobe is complete without at least one khaki garment. A plain, unvarnished khaki skirt built for service only has patch-pockets, strap, belt and buttons down the front. Price, \$1.95.

Where are you going, my pretty maid? To spend a week end, sir, she said. And where is your luggage, my pretty maid? Right in this hand-bag, sir, she said, holding out one of the new patent leather "vacation" bags that look little larger than last year's pocketbook, but, owing perhaps to the high cost of dressing, now suffice to hold all one really needs. They are moiré-lined, and contain a mirror and purse. Price, \$5.00. A stouter, larger bag on the same order, more fully equipped, sells for \$12.

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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AUGUST 4, 1917

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FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage
for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
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News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss
Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary
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The editorial offices are at 171
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less Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this
date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will
be taken for less than one year. The cost of the
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Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's*
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away with, and our lists be put and kept on a
strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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By MARJORIE SHULER

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

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Alice Stone Blackwell says:

“Every suffragist ought to invest in at least two copies of this book, one for pleasure and the other for propaganda. It is rich and rare and racy, a regular treasure-house of good laughs. Every woman who has either taken part in a suffrage campaign or sympathized with one will want to read it for her own sake, for the pure pleasure of it; and when she has read it, she will want to buy as many extra copies as she can afford and pass them on, to make converts. For some persons who cannot be convinced by wisdom or argument, can be won over by fun; and it is impossible for anybody to read this account of one girl's campaign experiences without laughter. It is well written and with such verisimilitude that the successive scenes seem to stand out visibly before us. Miss Shuler is to be congratulated upon a real achievement.”

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 4, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Senator and the Dehydrator

HOW many women know what a dehydrator is?

It's just that much more than Mr. Elon R. Brown knows. Yet Mr. Brown, a New York State senator, is accounted a fit citizen to preside over legislative hearings on the food question for the families of the great State of New York. An opponent of woman suffrage, who believes that woman's place is in the home, Mr. Brown has recently given a thrilling illustration of the need of woman getting out of the home forthwith and relieving New York State of the incubus of incompetence and ignorance that is yoked upon it in the person of the man legislator of Mr. Brown's calibre, who tries to handle the legislative aspects of home economics. So ignorant was Mr. Brown of the fundamentals of the question put into his charge, so flippantly unappreciative was he of the seriousness of the problem confronting the country that the food hearings, scheduled for New York City, became a much resented farce.

"What does dehydrating mean?" asks Mr. Brown.

Meantime, the women of the country who can't vote even on home economic questions and have no voice in the choice of the men who legislate on such questions, are wrestling with dehydration at first hand. Some of those who not only know what dehydrating means but know how to dehydrate have culled from their experience for the benefit of the *Woman Citizen's* Food number for August 18. There seems to be a firm conviction that in the dehydration, or drying, of perishable foods there lies a large part of the solution of the food problem in war time. Further contributions along this line are solicited to the end that our food number may co-ordinate the practical experience of housewives with the theories of domestic scientists in this regard.

It is promised that all expert evidence deduced along this line will be passed on to the senator who is so bitterly in need of education.

Another Phantom Laid

ALL accounts seem to agree as to the bravery of the Russian Women's Legion of Death recently engaged in action on the Eastern front. They shamed men who were deserting, stood their ground, counter-attacked, took prisoners, and came back to camp with their ranks shot to pieces. That awesome feminization of the world foreseen by Mr. Henry Wise Wood & Co. as a

result of women voting is, it seems, but another phantom of the overcitable and none too responsible brain of the war-frightened. Women voted in Russia, then shouldered arms and marched away to war. The doctrine of physical force as the essential for self-government is too jaded to recognize today, but if one is going to recognize it one must recognize, too, that it is a fact that, like men—rather better than some Russian men, it seems—women can fight and will fight if the call comes.

Our Claims

MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE says that anti-suffragists wish that they might turn their organization into a huge relief society, but if they do not oppose the granting of woman suffrage, "will not the suffragists continue to claim the service of all women as their own?"

Nay, nay, let the wish be fulfilled. Cessation of the work anti-suffragists think they are doing to retard suffrage will not be noticed and suffragists have enough to keep them claiming for years if they confine themselves to the records already made by suffragists in food production, food conservation, Red Cross work, the underwriting of national loans, the protection of women and children in industry in war time, etc.

Arraigning the Administration

NOW over one name, now over another, a stock letter the purport of which is to charge Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw with disloyalty, emanates from anti-suffrage sources and seeks place in newspapers.

The sore point seems to be that suffragists should have been chosen by the government to represent it in its effort to mobilize efficiently the woman power of the country. There is a reason for the selection of suffragists to these offices and to attack their patriotism is to show a lamentable lack of information concerning the record for patriotic service they have already written into the country's history. The world of women in America was wide open to choose from when choice fell on Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to head the Woman's Committee that was to act for the government in mobilizing the women. Of them all she was the government's choice.

For lack of better evidence of Mrs. Catt's unpatriotism, antis quote a Canadian paper, which, long opposed to woman suffrage and smarting under the recent great triumph of suffrage in Canada, found cause for reproach because Mrs. Catt instituted a comparison on suffrage between Yucatan and the United States to the disadvantage of the latter. She can now go farther and institute a comparison on suffrage between the Chippewa Indians and the United States in which the Chippewas, too, will come off with flying colors. To give the Indian his due is not to be disloyal to Uncle Sam, and a little humor is a dangerous thing only when an anti bags it.

Both Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt are duly appointed agents of the federal government and the charges of disloyalty preferred against them on the ridiculous grounds advanced by anti-suffragists amount to a subtly veiled arraignment of the Administration.

For a Free Press

THE rights of women, as of men, are endangered under the strained interpretation that the postal authorities are now putting upon the espionage bill. That bill was passed by Congress to keep people from giving military information to the enemy—a thing that we all wish to prevent. Under a clause of somewhat vague and ambiguous meaning contained in it, the post-office has forbidden a long list of Socialist and labor papers to pass through the mails. The editors of most of these papers were trying to keep within the law; but they have found it impossible to get any clear explanation as to what they may or may not print. Some of them have offered to submit their proof sheets to the postal authorities in advance of publication, in order that anything objectionable may be taken out. The offer has been refused.

This matter has no direct connection with woman suffrage, but it has a direct interest for every publisher of a newspaper. When there is an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the press, every editor is called upon to protest.

Any paper that advocates breaking the law renders itself liable to legal penalties, of course. But the right peaceably to argue for the repeal of any law has always been considered to be a part of that freedom of the press which is guaranteed by the United States Constitution. In the debates over the espionage bill, it was also made clear that Congress did not mean to take away from the press the right to criticize the government. Yet it seems obvious that the postal authorities are now bent upon suppressing papers which exercise these rights in a way they do not like.

Such attempts are always stupid, because they do more to stir up ill will towards the government than anything that the suppressed papers could possibly say. They are particularly stupid just at this time, in view of our relations with Europe.

When the United States entered the war, it brought to the aid of the Allies more than men, money and provisions. It brought the prestige of the world's greatest republic, joining in the fight against autocracy—a prestige that has been powerful with the liberal elements in every country of Europe. If our

postal authorities are allowed to imitate the methods of the old régime in Russia in regard to the press, the fact will be exploited all over Europe by the partisans of Germany and it cannot fail to have a most unhappy effect upon liberal public opinion everywhere.

The present writer ardently desires the success of the Allies and believes that this is the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of American suffragists. But every arbitrary interference with the rights of free speech and a free press is an adoption of despotic Prussian methods, and tends directly to lessen the moral prestige of the United States. It is playing into the hands of the common enemy.

A. S. B.

Suffrage and the Schools

THE troubles in the Chicago school board could be solved very simply, by making the board elective. On a referendum taken some years ago, the men of Chicago voted by a heavy majority that they wanted to have the school board made elective; but the Legislature has never consented to their wish. So long as the board is appointed by a Mayor who is an unprincipled politician, the troubles may be expected to continue.

In this connection it is of interest to remember that the present Mayor of Chicago is the man whom the women did not want. In the Republican primaries they gave a big majority against him, but the men gave a slightly bigger one for him and so he got the nomination. If the men on that occasion had shown as good judgment as the women neither the school board nor the other departments of the city government controlled by the Mayor would be in their present bad shape.

Yet, with characteristic wrong-headedness, an official anti-suffrage publication in Massachusetts lays all the troubles in the Chicago school board to the combined influence of woman suffrage and the Chicago Teachers' Federation! Teachers throughout the country will do well to make a note of this.

Meanwhile the *Times* (anti-suffrage) draws a dark picture of the conditions that have prevailed for years past in the schools of New York city. The teachers, according to the *Times*, have shown "a spirit of revolt and a dependence upon Albany. . . . Primarily and finally, the root of all evil in the administration of the schools has been politics. . . . Moreover, such an atmosphere of brawling and confusion has too often surrounded the Board of Education that the most faithful teachers have been discouraged."

If this had been said of the schools in the metropolis of a suffrage State, the opponents of equal rights would at once have pointed to it as a horrible example of the effects of women's votes. But in New York city no woman can vote—not even for a member of the Board of Education.

A. S. B.

"The time has not come, which certainly will come, when women who are practically concerned in political life will have a voice in making the laws which they have to obey. . . . I have no vote at elections, though I am a tax-paying housekeeper and responsible citizen; and I regard the disability as an absurdity."—*Harriet Martineau*.

An Empty Threat

PROPHECY is the main stock in trade of the opponents of equal rights. To their empty predictions the suffragists oppose history and solid facts. They point out that suffrage has spread from one adjoining state to another, until it now prevails throughout more than half of this country, as well as throughout most of Canada. If it led to general unhappiness on one side of the border, the people just across the state line could hardly fail to know it, and they would not follow the example.

Moreover, every state has full power to repeal woman suffrage, whenever the majority wish; yet no state has ever done so, except New Jersey, more than a century ago; and then the ballot was taken away from the women by act of Legislature, without submitting the question to a referendum of either the women or the men.

Incidentally it may be noted that none of the opponents of equal rights has ever expressed the faintest disapproval of this procedure by the New Jersey Solons.

In modern times, and by popular vote, with the women themselves taking part, a repeal of equal suffrage is utterly unknown. This is an awkward fact for the opponents of equal rights to explain. They try to meet it by prophesying stoutly that equal suffrage is going to be repealed very soon.

At the hearing before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention the other day, an officer of an anti-suffrage association announced that they had their preparations all made and their organizers engaged to bring about this happy result, and that within two years we should hear that one of the western states had taken the ballot away from its women.

This prophecy has been made for years, but it has never materialized. When an initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage in California was circulated in 1912, eastern opponents of equal rights exulted greatly. They talked almost as if suffrage in California were already abolished. They declared that 80 per cent. of the women in that state were opposed to it; and they boasted that these women would now triumphantly disfranchise themselves. The outcome is known. If even one in 18 of the women in California had signed the initiative petition, they could have filled it out without any help from the men. Or if a small fraction of the men who had actually voted against suffrage in 1911 had been willing to sign the petition for its repeal they could have filled it out without any help from the women. Yet among men and women put together the opponents failed to get the few thousand signatures needed to re-submit the question. The attempt has never been renewed.

After the amendment campaign in Massachusetts in 1915, Mrs. Rose Clark, who had done good work for the suffragists, was offered by Mrs. Harold Stevens, in behalf of the antis, a salary of \$35 a week, with the services of an assistant, if she would go to Colorado and work for the repeal of woman suffrage there. Naturally she refused; and not only refused, but reported the offer at suffrage headquarters. Failing to get Mrs. Clark, they presumably sent somebody else; yet no movement in Colorado for the repeal of equal suffrage has materialized.

A few years ago it was reported that State Senator John Hecker of Colorado was going to introduce a repeal bill. Again eastern opponents exulted. They spoke and wrote as if suffrage in Colorado were as good as repealed already. As a German, and as secretary for years of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Senator Hecker was not likely to look upon suffrage with a friendly eye. Yet as soon as this report reached him, he came out in the Denver papers with a flat denial. Senator Hecker owned that he was opposed to woman suffrage, but declared that he had no intention of introducing a bill for its repeal, and that he did not believe any one else had. He added:

"Even if it were introduced, no sane man believes that such a measure would have the ghost of a chance of passing."

Judge Lindsey says of woman suffrage: "No one would dare to propose its repeal; and, if left to the men of the state, any proposal to revoke the right bestowed upon women would be overwhelmingly defeated."

When a suffrage bill has been passed by the Legislature, and a referendum is invoked upon it immediately, before the state has had any experience of its practical workings, and without the women themselves having any vote upon the question, repeal may be possible. Several such attempts, instigated mainly by the liquor interest, are now on foot, and some of them may conceivably succeed. But equal suffrage has never been repealed by popular vote in any state that has had actual experience of it; and there is no likelihood that it ever will be.

Meanwhile the fact that no such move is made in any of the full suffrage states is the surest proof that most of the people are pleased with it. We are told that it would be tyrannical to "thrust" suffrage upon women when a majority do not want it. They could forthwith abolish it, if they are really the majority. Would it be tyranny to hand a woman a banana (even supposing she did not want it), when she could immediately hand it back? The truth is that the majority of women are not opposed to suffrage, and the enemies of democracy know it. That is why they fight so vigorously against every proposal to let women vote with authority upon the question of their own enfranchisement—as of late in Indiana. In the words of Julia Ward Howe, "Many women are indifferent; but of those who take any lively interest in the (suffrage) question either way, the great majority are in favor. This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test."

A. S. B.

Chinese and Women

THE political ups and downs in China are followed with interest in this country. And it is edifying to see the solicitude for self-government by Chinese men expressed by some newspapers which are virulently opposed to self-government for American women. Those who really believe in the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence are glad when any nation deposes its king or emperor, and becomes a republic; but will anyone seriously maintain that Chinese men are today better qualified for self-government than American women?

A. S. B.

The Case in Nebraska

The act of the last Legislature conferring partial suffrage on the women of Nebraska is suspended as a result of a petition filed July 22 under the referendum law in the office of the Secretary of State. The petition is alleged to contain 32,471 names, which is sufficient to comply with the requirements of the law providing that 10 per cent of the vote of the state be represented. Douglas county, the headquarters of the anti-suffragists by whom the filing was made, and the stronghold of the saloon element, furnished nearly half of the names. Many of the petitions filed contain the names of foreign-born, unnaturalized citizens who are unable to write legibly, but as they have been in this country and the state six months and have filed their declaration of citizenship they are permitted by the Nebraska constitution to call themselves electors and can petition that the vote already granted the women be taken away from them. These foreign-born unnaturalized electors of Omaha will have another opportunity at the general election of 1918 to vote against the enforcement of this law. In most of the petitions there is a large sprinkling of German names.

There has already been some published proof that many of the signatures were obtained through downright deception. Two well-known Lincoln merchants wrote as follows to the Nebraska State Journal:

"We noticed our names in Sunday's *Journal* as being on the petition against suffrage. The man who had the petition deliberately lied or misrepresented it. He said it was for the women and as we have always been for suffrage for women and have contributed to their cause we were glad to sign. As soon as we found out the truth, we wrote to Secretary of State Pool fully regarding the deal and requested that our names be withdrawn. He evidently did not do so, or they would not have appeared in your paper Sunday as being on the petition. We are for the women first, last and all the time and feel that it is an outrage to have our names count on the petition under such circumstances." This was signed by Walt Ludwig and C. A. Wirick, both merchants on O street.

Although there can be no vote for another year, Nebraska women will soon have opportunity to visit the polling places to register for war service. Governor Neville has consented to proclaim a day for the general registration of the women of the state as soon as the preliminary organization has been completed. The naturalization committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of National Defense will endeavor to have as many foreign-born women as possible take out first papers before registration. The president of the Nebraska suffrage association, Mrs. W. E. Barkley, is a member of the executive committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council. The suffrage association has pushed the work of the

thrift clubs and with the help of demonstrators from the state agricultural school has held classes in canning and drying of food in every ward of Lincoln and also all over the state.

ANNIE L. MILLER, Press Chairman
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association.

Illinois Means Business

The most sweeping campaign of information in the history of Illinois is projected by the Woman's Emergency League of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association as the essential preliminary to the election of November, 1918, when the men of the state will ballot upon the constitutional convention resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Woman's Emergency League is the gigantic campaign committee which is to conduct this work. The prerequisite to a campaign of such magnitude is a fund sufficiently large to permit the maintenance of headquarters in every county of the state and to provide for the widespread dissemination of the arguments in favor of the resolution in printed and spoken form. The task of the Emergency League is to raise this fund during a ten-day whirlwind campaign, beginning September 19.

Only a few weeks old, the Woman's Emergency League already includes in its membership several thousand of the best known women of Illinois. Both in Chicago and throughout the state, public-spirited women have enlisted in large numbers in this practical undertaking. The League's organization is military in form, and the distribution of responsibility is such that while each woman of the 67,000 who will compose the completed forces will have a definite task to perform during the ten-day campaign, none will be in any sense overtaxed. All of the service is, of course, purely voluntary.

In one division in western Illinois more than one thousand women are already enrolled. The entire organization will include sixty such divisions.

The campaign which is to be conducted during the coming year is to be essentially business-like, and the money-raising movement which prepares the way for it will be conducted on equally practical lines.

By Their Allies Know Them

These Ohio organizations have endorsed woman suffrage: Republican party, Democratic party, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties; Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, 150,000 members; Women's Relief Corps, 12,503 members; Daughters of America, 18,000 members; Toledo Council of Women, 2,000 members; Ohio Congress of Mothers, 15,000 members; Grand Court of Calanthe of Ohio, 2,000 members; State Letter Carriers' Association, The Personal Workers' League; State Federation of Gleaners, 4,500 members; Ohio Federation of Labor, 250,000 members; Ohio State Grange, 800 local Granges, 71,000 mem-



MARY C. C. BRADFORD.

Newly Elected President of the National Education Association.

bers; Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. of Ohio, 1,000 members; Women's Christian Temperance Union, 43,000 members; Cleveland Council of Women, 2,000 members; Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 3,000 members; Ohio Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1,181 members; Ohio Newspaper Women's Association; Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, 60,000 members; United Mine Workers of Ohio, 45,000 members; Ohio Convention of Methodist Men, Ohio Evangelical Association, Northeast Methodist Conference, Ohio Spiritualist Association, Ohio Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, State Association of Congregational Churches, the Federated Organized Adult Bible Classes of Ohio; Educational Club of Toledo, 800 members; Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, 7,895 members; Ohio College Women, 200 delegates; Southern Ohio Teachers' Association.

Who Are the Allies of the Antis?

War Openings for Women

Women will inspect U. S. Arsenals at Springfield, Mass.

* * *

New York Municipal Civil Service Commission has opened a list of draughtswomen for the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity.

* * *

Women police around soldier camps are advocated by W. C. T. U. in Massachusetts.

Status of the Woman's Committee

Inquiries constantly reach the Woman's Committee as to its authority and status, the status of the forty-eight state divisions which it has created and their relation to the State Councils of Defense.

In one sense it is idle to talk of authority, because the societies of women which compose the state divisions are all purely voluntary; there is no thought of anything but enthusiastic, cordial co-operation on their part, and an eagerness to serve in the most effective way in which service may be rendered. The Woman's Committee is wholly dependent for its success upon this spirit of co-operation.

The Council of National Defense—to quote the words of the Secretary of War, who is its chairman—"determined upon the formation of the Woman's Advisory Committee on Woman's Defense Work, in order that this constructive effort might be co-ordinated and directed, duplication be avoided and valueless work discouraged through its activities. Primarily, of course, the Committee on Woman's Defense Work is an Advisory Committee to the Council, as are all other Committees created under the Council."

Scope and Authority

In one way the scope and authority of the Woman's Committee is very broad, for there is no phase or aspect of the defense work of women which it may not investigate, and concerning which it may not make suggestions to the Council. To quote again the words of the chairman of the Council: "The Woman's Advisory Committee should consider plans and projects of all kinds which, in their judgment, would be effective in the co-ordination of women harmoniously with the needs and aims of the Government."

Such plans as the Woman's Committee approves are submitted to the Council, and if approved by that body, are put into execution as the Council may direct. In some cases they would be executed by one of the existing departments of the Government; or possibly by some agency created for such defense work; but when the execution of these plans is entrusted to the Woman's Committee they will be transmitted by the Committee to the various state divisions to be carried out. The state divisions, therefore, are assured that any plans or suggestions made to them by the Woman's Committee have the full sanction and approval of the Council of National Defense. These plans and suggestions, however, should be carried out with the co-operation and approval of the State Councils of Defense; for the conditions vary in each state, and what might be wise action in one locality might easily be most unwise in another.

In local state work, however, the state divisions of the Woman's Committee have a very broad field; for it is expected and desired that they shall each become a part of their State

Council of Defense, and that they shall serve as a part of, or in co-operation with it.

More Congressmen Adopted

With exquisite impartiality the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has "adopted" its 43 Congressmen and its two Senators at one fell swoop, the sign and seal of "adoption" being a yearly subscription to the *Woman Citizen* for one year.

The idea of the adoption of Congressmen emanated from the fertile brain of Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, D. C., and is proving a very popular *divertissement*.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, has been adopted by the suffragists of his state.

Representative E. E. Holland, of Virginia, is apparently the most popular of the Virginia Congressmen when it comes to the question of prospective suffrage converts. He is the first of the Virginia Congressional contingent to be adopted, his adopter being the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth.

Adopt your Congressman by subscribing to the *Woman Citizen* for him.

TO THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

"The *Woman's Journal* of March 25 brought me an article containing an account of my life. This token of friendship and attention is a precious sign of the recognition my American friends have bestowed on me for so many years. I am happy to say that the *Woman's Journal* can be sure we Russian women have already the rights (over all our country) belonging to all citizens, and the elections which are taking place now, over all our provinces, are performed together by men and women. Neither our government nor our people have a word against the woman suffrage.

"(Signed)

"CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

"PETROGRAD, May 20, 1917."

When West Meets East

One of the honored guests at the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Washington headquarters was Madame Jailne de Veyra, wife of the resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

As Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is also president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with branches in twenty-six countries, Washington headquarters



MADAME JAILNE DE VEYRA.

bid fair to become a clearing house for international suffrage information.

East may be East, and West may be West, but here the twain meet in good fellowship by right of the swift advance of the woman's cause all over the world.

Men Laud City Party

Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Chairman of the Bronx, Woman Suffrage Party, has been invited by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Bronx Borough Food Committee that has been formed to assist the Mayor's Committee in the food campaign. Mrs. Palmer will help to organize some of the sub-committees of women who will instruct housewives in the best methods of serving cheap and nourishing food to their families and of preventing waste.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, continues to receive letters from appreciative men apropos to the help rendered by the city suffragists in the taking of the census. The last is from Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The letter reads:

"The Mayor's Committee on National Defense have asked me to express to you their thanks for the loyalty and efficiency with which the New York City Woman Suffrage Party have served the city in the taking of the census. In all five boroughs their help has been invaluable, and the highest praise is due to the thousands of individual suffrage workers, to their leaders, and, above all, to the organization, which has made possible such a contribution. Our records show that the organization contributed some 11,700 workers. It is difficult to see how the census could have been taken without the patriotic devotion of the members of your organization."

What They Do With the Vote

Good Government Organizations

A MOVEMENT which has attracted nationwide attention is that of the Good Government Clubs of Montana. In 1913-1914 the women of that state waged a successful campaign for the ballot for women, but hardly was the campaign concluded than the Good Government clubs were organized. The formation of such clubs, explained the women, was for the purpose of making their enfranchisement significant in the development of the state. That purpose has been accomplished and the influence of these clubs has been felt beyond the state borders.

"One thing about the campaign that astonished most of the old wheel horses of the political machine," said Mrs. Harvey Coit of Big Timber, Montana, state chairman of the Good Government organizations, in speaking of the part woman has taken since her enfranchisement, and "the thing which they found they simply could not overcome was the wonderful concentration of effort and energy exhibited by the whole woman electorate to win what they felt was best for all. As it was expressed many times by those who hoped for their defeat as well as by their friends, victory for the women's ticket was in the air long before election.

"At this first election, Montana elected Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Missoula, to Congress, thereby winning the enviable distinction of being the home of the first Congresswoman.

"It was to the department of public instruction that the women also turned especial attention, electing Miss May Trumper state superintendent of public instruction. Miss Trumper made her campaign wholly upon her qualifications for the office, and the women supported her on these qualifications. Before this no woman had been nominated to this office because, according to the state constitution, only qualified electors could hold office.

"Two women, a Democrat and a Republican, were elected to the state Legislature. Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway and Mrs. Emma Ingalls acquitted themselves well and all the women in the state took an interest in their work in the lower house of the Legislature.

"During this present session of the Legislature the Good Government organization maintained a lobby in the capitol. An eight-hour day for women, a revised and improved mother's pension law, the establishment of a child welfare division of the department of public health and an expert survey of the feeble-minded of the state, were some of the measures put through.

"A wonderful spirit of democracy pervades the women electorate, fostered by the very principles of organization by which they are united to direct education and legislation. If education is the foundation of democracy in government

then Montana women, through their Good Government Clubs, are building well."

In a Woman-Run Town

The election day which placed the government of Valley Center, Kansas, in the hands of the women of the town, has given the state some new ideas in municipal rule which other cities would do well to copy. In the result the citizens of Valley Center, and the entire state for that matter, are enjoying the spectacle of a big corporation being made to toe the mark with regard to the rights of the citizens living in small towns.

For years the man-controlled government of the city had permitted the railroad running through the city to blockade the streets with long trains of freight cars, in spite of indignant protests of citizens who often had to wait twenty or thirty minutes for the train crew to open up the streets. When they found themselves in charge of the city's affairs, the women decided to give the railroad a lesson in consideration for the public. The company was warned to cease the practice of allowing its freight trains to blockade the streets for several blocks along its right of way. Evidently the corporations construed the notice as being without meaning and pigeonholed it, while leisurely train crews pursued their work in a more leisurely fashion than ever. Then things began to happen with such swiftness that the dilatory tactics of the railroad men were cured promptly and painlessly.

One day a freight conductor stopped his long train in the most advantageous spot to enforce a blockade of the city's streets and the train crew began to loaf, as per the usual custom. Mayor Avice Francis promptly telephoned the marshal, Mrs. Susie Goodrich, and the two descended upon the conductor, while Mrs. S. A. Ridenour, the police judge, hurried to the station. Court was convened on the spot to hear the case against the railroad employee. After pleading in vain for leniency, the conductor was compelled to submit to a fine of \$5 for violating the ordinance which prohibits the railroad from blockading a crossing for more than five minutes.

"What if I haven't that much money with me?" queried the conductor.

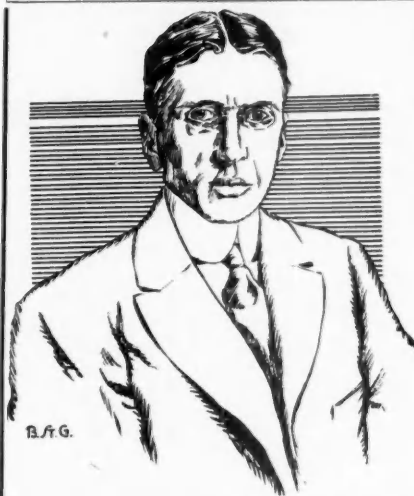
"We'll hold your train until you get it," the court responded. The fine was paid.

And the whole state of Kansas is enjoying a laugh at the expense of the railroad.

Texas Equal Suffrage Association Scholarship

August 7 is known at Chautauqua as "Old First Night." It is given up to a delightful reminiscence session of the pioneer days of Chautauqua. It is the only time when any collection is taken other than the initial gate fee

The Public
An International Journal
of
Fundamental Democracy



Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, said:
You don't know what a comfort it is to get The Public. In the midst of all the horrors of the world it is one thing I know of—aside from one's own conscience—and the democratic principle down deep in our hearts—by which to correct one's reckoning. It is a compass—never sensational, always calm and pointing in the same direction.

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for the season's many exceptional attractions. On this night gifts toward building funds and scholarships for summer courses are solicited.

One of the gifts of Texans summering at Chautauqua will be a fifty-dollar scholarship that will enable some man or woman to benefit by the classes the following season at Chautauqua. This scholarship will be known as the TEXAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION Scholarship.

Do Your Bit

For your country; for your family; for yourself. The Woman Suffrage party of the 19th Assembly District of New York city, in cooperation with Mayor Mitchell's Food Aid Committee, is giving a series of lectures on food conservation every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Hamilton Republican Club, No. 550 West 113th Street. The lecturer is Miss Elizabeth Nickerson, dietician, Teachers' College, New York city; leader, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver; chairman, Mrs. J. Wel's Wentworth.

Southern Suffragists Busy

The election of the chairman of the Tennessee Division of the Woman's Committee of National Defense came very close to being a suffrage election when the representative women of the entire state gathered in the Senate Chamber in Nashville, in response to a call issued by Mrs. Charles W. Baker, and an additional call issued by Mrs. Jane F. Denny, of Knoxville, to members of federated clubs.

For some time past there had been a growing sentiment among non-federated club women and other representative women who are not connected with any clubs or organizations that it would be undemocratic for the work of the Tennessee Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to be dominated by any special class, club women or other organizations. So it was decided by those who had been thinking deeply on the subject to put another candidate for the permanent chairmanship in the field.

Yielding to the call of many of her countrywomen, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, Tennessee's well-known author, patriot and farmer, and also vice-president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, Incorporated, allowed her name to be put up for the chairmanship.

In response to the two calls, women from every section of Tennessee responded, and met at the State Capitol. Mrs. Denny, who had been appointed temporary chairman by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Legislative Hall at Tennessee's State Capitol, with Mrs. Denny in the chair. Mrs. Denny presided over the entire meeting, only leaving the chair for a few minutes while the vote for permanent chairman was being counted. During her retirement Miss Louise G. Lindsley, one of Tennessee's best known club leaders and suffragists, presided over the assemblage.

The first ballot resulted in the election of Mrs. Denny as permanent chairman. The vote stood, Mrs. Denny, 169; Miss Daviess, 103. Many women present, not being instructed on the claims of the two candidates, did not vote.

Immediately upon the election of Mrs. Denny, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, the defeated candidate, arose and pledged her support to Mrs. Denny, and placed her famous farm, "Sweetbrier," and its resources, at her country's service. Miss Daviess' supporters also pledged their hearty co-operation to the elected slate, and Tennessee women are now organized for their part in war service.

Other prominent suffragists elected were Miss Leslie Warner of Nashville, Honorary Vice-Chairman, and Miss Louise Lindsley of Nashville, Chairman for Middle Tennessee.

Tennessee women stand united as a solid body for whatever call may come to their country, now and as long as the war may last, and while Tennessee's slogan may not be, "put none but equal suffragists on guard," this recent demonstration shows that suffragists are recognized leaders among Tennessee women.



MISS CATHERINE J. WESTER,
OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Active suffragist and well-known architect. Upon the announcement of Secretary Daniels that women should be enlisted in the Navy Reserve Corps, she volunteered, and was appointed Chief Yeoman in the Fifth Naval District.

The American Business Woman

The American business woman has been given recognition through the selection of Miss Ida C. Bracher, of New York, to systematize and card-index American Red Cross activities in France. She will sail for her new post in a few days.

Miss Bracher is regarded in the American business world as one of the most capable organizers in her particular line in the country. She has not only had a wide practical experience in cataloguing, filing and indexing, but has written several manuals on the subject, one of the most recent of which has been adopted by several of the leading banking institutions of New York City as a guide in the systematizing of their business.

Miss Bracher has been loaned to the American Red Cross by Columbia University on "leave of absence for war work." She was engaged in the University as instructor in the war emergency classes for young women conducted by that institution.

"I saw the ad in the *Woman Citizen* which grows better and better with each number."—
JULIA M. HUSBANDS, Paducah, Kentucky.

An Illinois Pioneer

The Suffrage Alliance of Illinois has sustained a great loss in the death of a member of its State Central Committee, Miss Anna E. Nicholes.

The Chicago *Herald* says:

"Some of the best traits which the world yearns to see developed in government were characteristic of Miss Anna Nicholes, whose death is now being mourned in Chicago.

"Miss Nicholes put life, common sense and human understanding into a brief career as an officeholder. In one short term as county civil service commissioner she achieved the impossible task of making the merit rule interesting. For the time she revolutionized public employment.

"During her régime when the county hospital needed a new chauffeur the sundry applicants were given the opportunity of driving an ambulance through the loop. They were tested by their driving ability. Simple and natural as this was, no one thought of it until Miss Nicholes held office. Similarly cooks were qualified by competitive cooking examinations and not by what they knew of geography or arithmetic. Blacksmiths went to the county shops and proved their skill with the hammer and anvil rather than—as was customary—with pencil and paper. In every department the same principle was applied.

"Miss Nicholes was one of the 'new' women. She was not a faddist. In personal taste she was quiet, with a touch of the old-fashioned. But as a servant of the community she was a pioneer. She carried woman's sense of the home first into her social settlement and then into public affairs. In government she taught men the worth of the ideas women have fostered at the hearthside. She was a promise of a more sensible state of society."



Buy a suffrage radiator cap for your car. Designed by New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Order of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Ave., New York.

Points of Suffrage Application

Intensive Campaign for Federal Amendment

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association is organizing the three congressional districts of that state preparatory to an intensive campaign for the federal amendment. Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, who was the head of the legislative committee at the time Rhode Island gained presidential suffrage, will have charge of the work. The following are the standing committees: Congressional Legislation, Mrs. Edwin C. Smith; Co-operative Service, Miss Helen Emerson; Education, Miss Mary B. Anthony; Enrollment, Mrs. Clarence Fuller; Organization, Miss Mabel Orgelman; Program, Mrs. Harry S. Bernstein; School Work, Miss Avis A. Hawkins; Ways and Means, Mrs. Arthur Livingston Kelley.

What the Twelfth District Is Doing in New York

It might be interesting, and also inspiring, for other districts in New York state to know something of what is being done in the Twelfth District, comprising Oneida, Herkimer, Lewis, Fulton and Hamilton Counties. The headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Twelfth District are at Utica, where Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, one of the city's most prominent women, is chairman. The office work and the organizers of the district are in charge of Miss Edna Wright, of Milwaukee, executive secretary of the district and a young lady of ability and personal charm. Miss Wright has given to the district the abundance of her experience in suffrage work in other states, notably Pennsylvania and Iowa and Wisconsin, and she has won the esteem of her co-workers and the respect of the opponents of suffrage by reason of her methods in advancing the movement for votes for women. It has been due to her that the suffrage cause has gained a deserved place, and a prominent one, in the newspapers of the district.

Miss Watson is energetic and gives of her time without stint. Her splendid character makes her a power for the cause, and her place in the city gives her opinions much weight. Since the 1915 campaign the city and its environs have been well organized, and facts and figures have been tabulated and are on file at the headquarters.

The daily papers of Utica have been very liberal in giving space to suffrage news, and it has had the effect of bringing, as never before, the truths of the movement to a large number of voters.

Mrs. S. J. Bense and Mrs. W. J. Schuyler are two leaders in assembly districts to whom much credit is due for their untiring efforts. Twelfth District suffragists did noble work on

behalf of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and military census. Men have been perfectly willing that women should serve, and yet they withhold the vote. If women are capable of service, and no man will dare deny it, they are capable of voting, and if New York state fails in November to extend the franchise it will prove lacking in intelligence and ungrateful in the extreme.

W. R. ELLIS.

The Green Cross

"O sisters dear, and did you hear
The news that's going round,
Of the bright green cross that's being worn
By tillers of the ground?"

Suffragists of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who have raised themselves to be soldiers are putting out one of the most effective of war buttons. It is a vivid Erin green cross on a white background; above it are the words, "Soldiers of the Soil," and below it the initials "N. A. W. S. A.," for National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The green cross button is advocated by the National Chairmen of Suffrage Agriculture and Suffrage Thrift, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of New York, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, who are in charge of the departments of food production and food conservation of the Association.

These buttons may be worn by all of the 2,000,000 women of the Association who are working to raise or conserve food for winter use, and they may be procured from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company at 171 Madison avenue, New York City.

Briefs for Woman Suffrage

The direct representation of women in the Convention dealing with the settlement of Irish affairs was urged vainly. It was pointed out by the Irishwomen's Reform League that the participation of women in the work of the convention could not fail to be of service, while their appointment would have been a tardy recognition of the fact that a nation was made up of women as well as men.

* * *

Federal suffrage for women was strongly advocated at the convention of the Disciples of Christ, which was held in Colorado recently. The resolution read:

"We note with much satisfaction the rapid growth of Equal Suffrage in the United States, and we declare ourselves unreservedly in favor of the complete and universal enfranchisement of the womanhood of the nation, both by legislative enactment and by amendments to state and national constitutions, and we wish to see constant agitation till political justice shall be done to all citizens without discrimination as to sex."

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the*
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
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STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime
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THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

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* * *

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* * *

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* * *

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* * *

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B. G.

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**ARE THE WOMEN
GOING TO GET IT?**

AUGUST 11, 1917

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The **Woman Citizen**

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
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Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the
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Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage
for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER
Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS
Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress. Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied by payment in advance. Send cash, money order, or New York draft. We have to pay 10c. exchange on all personal checks.

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No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped without further notice.

A renewal notice will be sent to non-delinquent subscribers four weeks in advance of expiration of subscription.

Renewals must be accompanied by payment, or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at \$1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poin Dexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably. "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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AUGUST 18th NUMBER

of the

WOMAN CITIZEN

Some Big Housekeeping Questions Asked and Answered

Shall Consumers Carry Their Own?	Our Own Fashion Feature
The Business End of Housekeeping	A.S.B.'s Thoughts on Cookery
Economy or Parsimony?	Your Pocket and the Merchant's

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 11, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

South Reverses Itself on State Rights

ONCE again Southern members of Congress have given an illustration of the growth of the South away from the doctrine of state rights. As in the case of other votes on the memorable subject in other sessions of Congress, the recent votes in the Senate on prohibition by federal amendment polled a big contingent of votes from Southern Senators. And not from the fringes, but fair out of the heart of the Southland came this abrogation of old-time Southern gospel. Mississippi, for instance, and South Carolina might be expected to stand and deliver for state rights in any crisis involving the issue. Not so on the prohibition amendment. Senators from both states voted for federal jurisdiction over it.

When the bill is taken up in the House this same abandonment of the historical Southern position will be notable. It is, in fact, a Southerner, Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who is known as the father of the federal prohibition bill in the House. And he will get up and plead for federal decision on it, as will other Southern Representatives, quite as if they had never heard of state rights.

In view of all which it is to be hoped that the intelligence of women will never again be flouted by recourse to the state rights argument on the part of Southern members of Congress. Argument against federal legislation in the case of woman suffrage fearfully weakens argument for federal legislation in the case of prohibition. Argument for federal legislation in the case of prohibition inevitably strengthens argument for woman suffrage by federal enactment. It's a poor argument that reverses itself at the convenience of the proponent.

Excuses Only

SPEAKING at Bangor, Maine, recently, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt set forth that there are no longer any real arguments against woman suffrage; there are only excuses. "The latest excuse suggested is that the women of Maine and New York are not to be given the vote because certain women in Washington have conducted themselves in a manner unpleasing to the general sentiment of the times. This is the argument:

"Since some women are engaged in picketing some of the time, all women should be disfranchised for all time.

"Equally sound would be the argument that because some men have burned a Negro quarter in East St. Louis, and because

some men have burned a man alive, and because some men have instigated race riots in Chester, Pa., and because some men of the I. W. W. organization are threatening to burn forests and crops in the Northwest in order to prevent shipbuilding and keep food from the Allies, all men should be forever disfranchised."

Anti-Suffragist Governor Indicted

GOVERNOR JAMES E. FERGUSON of Texas has been indicted for misappropriation of public funds, diversion of public funds and embezzlement. This is the same Governor Ferguson who, at the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, quoted the Bible to sustain his opposition to woman suffrage, introduced a report against woman suffrage and defended it in a speech flowery with Southern oratory and Biblical quotations.

An Eye for an Eye, and a Vote for a Vote

WHOSE fault is it that the Teutons shell London and kill innocent children? Well, whose should it be but women's? Hear the London Daily Express prove it:

"Let us clear our hearts from confusion and our tongues of cant and say plainly what is true, that the air raid was an atrocity deliberately inflicted by the mothers of Germany on the mothers of England. The German mother has not only not discouraged air raids, she has rejoiced in them.

"Even admitting that the German woman is not, and never has been a free woman in the sense and in the measure in which the English, the American, or the French woman is free, can it be thought that if she had vehemently opposed a form of warfare which made the destruction of child life in the country of the enemy a probable and even an inevitable conclusion, the most arbitrary government in the world would have dared to practice it?"

By all means let us clear our hearts of confusion and our tongues of cant and let us, for once, say just what is true. When did the Imperial German Government ever permit German mothers to make any suggestions to it, vehemently or otherwise? Speaking of a country where even the men of the lower parliament may talk and talk, without power of deciding anything, and where women may not even talk, where their talk will disturb the Government, the reasonable male mind of the Daily Express must acknowledge that it is talking buncombe.

Getting right down to bottom facts, just how much power have

the "free" women of England or the "free" women of France had in the war policies of their nations? They have had no vote. They have had no representation in Parliament. They have not even had a voice in war councils.

And now that one is at the game of being honest, how much weight attaches to the opinion of women in the war policies of the land of the free and the home of the brave?

When the women of warring nations have a direct voice in the war councils of nations it will be time enough to begin saddling them with responsibility for war horrors.

Taxation without representation is no more unbearable than responsibility without authority.

Lucy Stone's Birthday

ON August 13, suffragists in many parts of the country will celebrate the birthday of Lucy Stone, "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." Before the first convention was held or the first society organized, she started out, lonely and brave, and travelled up and down the country, preaching the good gospel of equal rights with a simple eloquence under which the hearts of her hearers melted like wax.

It is not necessary to repeat here the story of her beautiful life. But it may be of interest at this time to recall some incidents in it that bear upon food production and the elimination of waste.

While hardly more than a baby, Lucy followed her farmer father to plant pumpkin seeds in the hills where he had planted corn. The children were expected to take this share in the production of food as soon as they were old enough to count the number of pumpkin seeds that ought to be put in. She often recalled the abundance of food that there was on the farm in her childhood; but this plenty went hand-in-hand with thrift and a strict avoidance of waste. A letter written by her as a young girl expresses amazement at the amount of good food that she had seen thrown away in a neighbor's garbage pail.

Later, when she had a home of her own, she was careful to see that every person and every animal was well fed. She was an admirable cook and an accomplished housekeeper, putting up all the fruits and drying all the herbs in their season. To the end of her life, all the soap used in the family was made at home. She liked her home-made soap better than any that she could buy. She constantly taught that it was a sin to waste anything that could be used. It would delight her heart if she could see the widespread campaign that is now being made for the elimination of waste.

On her deathbed she gave directions for preparing the favorite dish of a guest who was expected, and calmly told her daughter what food to provide for the relatives who would come to the funeral. Her last articulate words were, "Make the world better."

One of her reasons for urging suffrage was to do away with the enormous waste of time and strength that is inevitable when women are forced to work for needful reforms by indirect methods only. The granting of equal suffrage will mean an immense elimination of waste.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, too, was a capable housekeeper, looking well to the feeding of her family, and Susan B. Anthony, as

a young woman, was noted for her skill in cooking and housewifery.

It is 99 years since Lucy Stone was born. Today the cause for which she gave her life is touching its triumph. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the victory is here; and that victory will help to banish from the world both hunger and waste.

A. S. B.

Do We Want Autocracy?

THE war has led to much talk about theories of government. In Germany, England, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere, a struggle is going on to enlarge the franchise. This is watched with interest in America, and has given rise to a good deal of discussion in our newspapers as to how large a share of suffrage the men in the different countries already possess, and how far it falls short of what they ought to have.

It is generally taken for granted in these discussions that universal suffrage (for men) is the correct thing, and that any man who is debarred from a vote is distinctly wronged, unless some very good reason can be shown for treating him as an exception. There is no trace of the idea that "the ballot is not a privilege, but a burden." There is no word of the anti-feminist slogan, "Suffrage is not a right of anybody."

The interest felt in the proposed electoral reforms in Germany has been especially keen. When these are under discussion, nobody says that political representation is "wholly a matter of expediency." With practical unanimity, the American press has condemned the present system, whereby about one-fourth of the men elect about three-fourths of the Reichstag—condemned it not merely as inexpedient, but as unfair.

It is now proposed that men shall have equal suffrage in electing the Reichstag. A great New York paper points out that, even after this change has been made, Germany will still be an autocracy, because the decisions of the Reichstag can still be vetoed by the upper house, whose members are appointed by the monarchs of the various German states. This same New York paper is never tired of telling women that indirect influence is all the representation they can possibly need. The Reichstag has enormous indirect influence in Germany; but where the rights of men are concerned, the editor sees clearly that influence is not enough—that any persons are living under an autocracy when they are debarred from all share in the final and authoritative decision of public questions.

Let us do away with the moss-grown restriction that still bars half of our own people from their rightful share in the government. In the United States, autocracy is out of place. In the twentieth century, it is out of date.

A. S. B.

Patriotism in War and Peace

A STRIKING instance of practical patriotism has just been given by the women of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Vancouver this year has a tremendous berry crop. So many of the men have enlisted that two-thirds of the berries threatened to spoil for want of any one to harvest them. It was proposed to import an army of Chinese coolies under contract, to do the picking. Then the women came to the rescue. They said:

"If you import coolies, you will bring more mouths to eat up our food supply, and most of the money that the coolies earn will be spent out of the country. We will furnish an army of women and girls to do the picking."

Women of all classes took hold of the work as a patriotic service, women rich and poor, educated and ignorant. Girls just out of college are toiling side by side with the daughters of the poorest laborers. Two thousand women are now at work in the Vancouver berry fields. They are proving excellent pickers, and they are praised on all sides. No one even hints that they are "out of their sphere."

But when the next election day comes, and these same women go to the polls, to cast their ballots, an outcry will be raised that they are unsexing themselves and neglecting their homes. It will not be raised in British Columbia; the men of that huge province, including the soldiers in the field, voted for equal suffrage by a majority that swept every district. They are pleased with what they have done, and they will not be the less pleased because the women have since saved the fruit crop. The complaint will be made by irrational opponents of equal rights in the United States. They think it is all right for thousands of women to put on trousers and spend weeks away from home in the berry fields, but believe that those same homes will go to wreck if those same women go away for an hour or two once a year to cast a vote.

It is just as truly a patriotic duty to cast a vote for good government in time of peace as to harvest the crops or to fight at the front in time of war. Before every election, the press, the pulpit and Good Government Associations join in assuring us of the fact. Then why should women be blamed for wishing to render this patriotic service on election day, when they are praised for undertaking other kinds of patriotic service that take them "out of the home" for a vastly longer time?

A. S. B.

A Noteworthy Celebration

A TABLET was unveiled recently in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to mark the building in which the earliest woman suffrage bill was passed in 1869. The occurrence deserves more than a passing mention. It is a truly historic occasion.

The tablet was put up by the Cheyenne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the East, until very recent years, the members of the D. A. R. have had the reputation of being highly conservative on this question; but in Wyoming they fully realize the distinction that belongs to their State as the birth place and cradle of full suffrage for women.

Dr. W. B. Gray, who made the opening address, predicted that nations yet unborn would visit the spot, as a shrine of freedom, marking the beginning of a movement destined to spread throughout the world.

Mrs. Maurice Groshon, regent of the D. A. R. who had suggested the tablet, spoke of the enthusiasm with which the Cheyenne women had taken up the plan. She said, in part:

"Woman suffrage came to Wyoming as an indirect result of the Civil War, and it is highly fitting that the unveiling of this

tablet should occur at a time when, as the result of a great upheaval, women are capably filling many important positions formerly held by men in the countries of Europe.

"This tablet not only indicates the spot where a wise and just law was enacted, but it stands as a beacon light on a trail which reaches far back into the Dark Ages, from the abode of the cave man. Over this narrow pathway women have wearily journeyed through long centuries."

Mrs. Groshon said that the dignified and irreproachable way in which Wyoming women had exercised their right had helped the women of other States to get the vote.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of the State University, spoke of the enormous spread of equal suffrage since its adoption by Wyoming in 1869, and the especially rapid advance during the last twelve months. She paid a tribute to Catherine Breshkovsky, who had done so much to make freedom in Russia "a reality instead of a nightmare." She said of women's war service:

"These days of strife have proved to be woman's opportunity to demonstrate to the world her loyalty, ability and willingness not only to help make a nation, but to preserve that nation. War is an abhorrent process to woman, but she has not entered into her work in any half-hearted way, for she is ever loyal, gives her service, donates her money, and offers the supreme sacrifice, her life."

Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Carey made a long and interesting historical address, reviewing his 48 years' experience of equal suffrage in Wyoming. He recalled the fact that the Territorial Legislature of 1869 was made up wholly of Democrats: "Neither Republicans, Independents, Socialists, or any other party save the Democratic, had a voice in its deliberations."

It was a Republican Governor, however, John A. Campbell, who vetoed the speedy attempt to repeal the suffrage law. Ex-Gov. Carey said:

"The influence of Wyoming's women made itself felt almost immediately, and the political meetings since held have been conducted with a great deal more decorum, and have proved themselves the means of educating the people. Thanks to the care and good judgment exercised by the women of the State, the elections themselves have become more orderly and dignified, and women have convinced those willing to be convinced that nature has qualified them to participate wisely in the government of themselves and in the government of others.

"It is claimed today that the great world war which now shocks civilization to its very foundations had its inception in the struggle between democracy on one side and the claims of the autocrats of Europe on the other. The signs of the times point to a victory for democracy and its principles. Woman suffrage is only carrying out the further extension of the democratic ideas throughout the world.

"If our United States remains under the republican form of government—and it will—not many years will elapse before women will have full political and civil rights in every State of the Union."

Suffragists would do well to send for the Cheyenne *Leader* of July 24, which gives the speeches in full.

A. S. B.



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,

Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A.

Dr. Shaw at the University of Va.

Probably the highest point of enthusiasm in the fifteen years of the Summer School of the University of Virginia was reached on a recent evening, when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke in Cabell Hall. Despite the new responsibility placed upon her, and her arduous work this spring, she was never more witty, wise and powerful, and she held and thrilled, oblivious of heat and fatigue, the twelve hundred students of the Summer School and many more hundred citizens of Charlottesville and the surrounding country.

She began with the history of the organization of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and told of the work planned by it, now being carried out by the women's organizations of the country. She went on to the splendid tale of the work of the European women, and the intense desire of the women of this country to serve. With her clear-sightedness she made plain that whatever the necessity upon us, and however wide the new paths open war work for women, the work without which this war will not be won, is her own old work, after all. To build up homes and keep them pure; to bear and rear children; to educate youth; to protect women and children from exploitation; to uphold moral and spiritual forces; to see that food is provided for our boys in Europe, and to help to keep them there; to hearten them and to teach them that women are not weaklings, but able to fight their own fight bravely; to realize that

Who Shall Vote for National Executives and Electors

By Sarah Wambaugh

THE doctrine of "states rights" is an excellent one for state issues. But the question of who is to vote for the President and Congress of the United States is not a state but a national issue. That the Constitution should have left it to each state to settle argues not for logic but for expediency. If it had not been so arranged in 1787 it would have been far more difficult to induce the individual states to enter the Union. The Constitution in this case reflected the political needs of the then current situation, and especially the necessity of catering to the jealous spirit of state sovereignty and of local self-interest, as far as it was compatible with closer union.

But expediency no longer makes this demand. The closer union has long been an accomplished fact. And it is high time to examine this constitutional provision from the point of view of logic and principle.

It would seem both logical and just that the state Constitution or Legislature should regulate the qualifications for voting for any state office, legislative or executive. But it is equally illogical that men who are elected as executives or legislators for the whole nation should be elected under a franchise as to which only one state of the forty-eight has had any say. For instance, under the present arrangement the people of Massachusetts are governed by laws made not only by Congressmen from Massachusetts, but also by Congressmen from Missouri, Texas, Oregon and forty-four other states. Yet the voters of Massachusetts have no way whatever of protecting themselves against the regulations under which Congressmen from forty-seven other states may be elected, and, beyond the confines of Massachusetts, no say as to what illiterate or vicious members of the com-

munity may vote for those Congressmen. Nor is this a matter of merely academic interest. For it is the fact that nine of those states allow men to vote who have not become citizens of the United States. They need have resided here only from six months to a year, varying with the different states, and have signified their intention of becoming citizens in course of time—an intention which they need never carry out. This is, of course, an utterly indefensible situation. Happily it serves to sharpen the point of the question at issue, namely, Why should this national question be left to the state to settle? Of what avail is it that the men of Massachusetts, or any one other state, attempt to safeguard the election of Congressmen by establishing tests of citizenship and education as necessary to the franchise? These safeguards affect only sixteen Congressmen out of the four hundred and forty, only two Senators out of the ninety-six, who together make a great part of the laws under which the people of Massachusetts live.

The situation is not only utterly illogical. It is directly contrary to the fundamental principle of republican government, which is that the people who are legislated for should be the same people who fix the conditions under which their legislators are elected. This is the underlying principle of the doctrine of state rights. But like all good principles it works both ways. When applied to questions of national issues it necessitates the concession of national jurisdiction.

The only just and logical way to determine the qualifications for voting for President, Senators and Representatives is by national action. The method to be pursued in securing national action is laid down by the Constitution. It is by federal amendment.

each woman can serve best by doing the thing she can do best rather than the thing she would like to do—to do these things is to be loyal and patriotic. Speaking to an audience composed largely of teachers, she urged them to keep the schools open and the standards high.

From woman's part in war, she turned to their struggle for freedom as part of the long fight for the realization of democracy, the culmination of human desire in government; in which, for nations as for individuals, there shall be at last, neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, but humanity; one in the spirit of the divine.

She never rose to a finer close. Earlier in her speech, speaking of the flag, she had said that in every red stripe we should see the blood men had shed for democracy, in every white

one, the shining purity of the ideal, in every star on its blue field hope for the future of humanity. When she ended there was a storm of applause, and then, spontaneously, the great audience rose, and sang the Star Spangled Banner, fit expression of the profound feeling she had aroused.

ROBERTA WELLFORD.

In Ohio

A new Ohio suffrage organization has been added to the suffrage forces in Madison County, Ohio. The name of the new comer is The Madison County Suffrage Association. The Woman's Elective Franchise Association, on the ground for twenty-three years, holds out the right hand of fellowship to the new organization.

The New Women of Cherry Blossom Land

As Described by Kimura Komaku, Japan's Leading Suffragist

KIMURA KOMAKU, leading suffragist of Japan, has come to New York to acquaint herself with Occidental conditions and particularly to learn how American women are going about the business of getting the vote. With her husband and her small son she was a recent visitor at national suffrage headquarters. She is going to stay in this country until she has mastered English and found out all she wants to know. Then she is going back to Japan to resume her fight for "woman's place in the sun."

Hear her tell her story in her own words, duly rendered into English:

"I have been fighting for woman suffrage in Japan for about five years now, but I can do no more at the present time," she said through an interpreter. "I have failed for the time being—partly through lack of funds to continue the fight, partly because of government opposition, and partly because I myself did not quite know how I should go about it.

"I am the editor of a woman's magazine in Tokyo and through this organ I sought to establish a woman's suffrage society. Three very brilliant women were associated with me in this attempt, the wife of a high official, a woman doctor of law, a woman physician and a woman professor of mathematics. The wife of the official deserted us at the insistence of her husband; we struggled along for a while; then the others also left me. Their interest in suffrage threatened their respective positions. The work, therefore, is temporarily discontinued. But I know what can be done. I know what will be done. And I shall never give up.

"Modern Japan is a wonderful nation—wonderful indeed in view of the fact that less than fifty years ago no hint of the world's readjustments troubled its long sleep. But modern Japan, unfortunately, is 'a man's world'—its women have no part in its great entry into civilization. There are isolated instances, of course, of women who have emancipated themselves. We have great women teachers, great women writers, great women doctors, and a few great women lawyers. But for the most part the woman of Japan occupies the same position she did fifty years ago. Few careers are open to women in Japan. The stage more than any other career, however, offers to woman a chance to acquaint herself with the times and their character. Only the women of the stage have an opportunity to talk to men of affairs. The wives are not thus honored. So it has come about that the actress now occupies a place in Japan analogous to that occupied in Greece of old by women of the Aspasia type. That is to say she is admitted as an equal to man's society. She often entertains in her dressing-room or at supper, after the play is done, men of letters, men of rank, chancellors, envoys, generals, of-

ficials. She is treated with respect. She is allowed to mingle in the discussion—whatever it is. Her opinion is often worth while and it is often listened to. So we find in the Japanese actress a woman conversant with the big issues of the day, a woman who is given the chance to broaden and grow. In this way I came to know that there were women on the other side of the world fighting for liberty of thought and action and creed. You see, I am an actress and thus I learned much that the stay-at-home wife of the merchant never dreams exists.

"I have been on the stage ever since I was four years of age. The Japanese actress is trained for her profession like an athlete. She must know how to juggle and to dance and walk on her hands. She must have absolute muscular control. She is taught expression with her A, B, C's. Acting is no haphazard affair with the Japanese actress, as it too often is with the American actress. It is a long, arduous schooling for a definite end—the interpretation of the old epic dramas. For myself, I have played also most of Shakespeare's heroines and nearly all the great modern roles—La Tosca, Monna Vanna, Camille. I have a repertory of 500 plays. I manage two theatres—the Kimura Komaku Theatre and the Tokiwaza, both in Tokyo. I am also the editor of the magazine I told you of, so you see that I am not idle.

"But how I envy the American woman her freedom! When my work has gone wrong and my weariness has been great I have looked to-

ward the day when we, too, would have our freedom, and new courage has come to me to continue the battle for the women of my race.

"It is being hampered at every turn, merely because I am a woman, that is so discouraging in Japan. I feel that I must make all the women of Japan realize that 'liberty for woman' is no idle dream. Most of them look at me aghast when I speak of it. It is not 'nice' to discuss such things. The very virtuous shudder and change the subject. But there are those who come back to me quietly, privately, and ask new wistful questions and plead with me to tell them more. So you see we have made a beginning.

"When I first began to speak in public there were often demonstrations against me, but I persevered. I worked on the stage, published my magazine, and made public addresses until my health gave out. So I decided to come to this country and increase my knowledge. I feared that I might be on the wrong track. But since talking to some of the great suffrage leaders in America I am full of new courage and new hope. I shall carry with me a great message of encouragement when I go back.

"I am told that a dancing suffragist is something that America does not quite understand. After all, have you not suffragists in the other arts? We all have to have some means of a livelihood while we fight for our ideals. To my mind there is nothing more beautiful than dancing, and I have had much happiness and much satisfaction in rearranging the strains of folk dances of a long past Japan into definite shape. Very few know the secrets of these old steps. They are jealously guarded, the secret being passed down from dancer to dancer. There are three dancing schools in Japan—that is, three separate schools of dancing—and I have taken a little from each school and made up a program of them which I hope to show to American audiences some time."

Catholic Women Urge Federal Amendment

At the National Convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, which met in Atlantic City recently, a committee of women from the suffrage states held a meeting and telegraphed a resolution to President Wilson asking him to use his influence to get Congress to pass a Federal Amendment which will enfranchise all the women of the United States.

The telegram was signed by Mrs. Lucy A. Casey, Mrs. Mary C. Wirtz, Mrs. Margaret V. Day, Miss Nellie Kerns, Mrs. Katherine Desmond, all of Denver; Mrs. C. Whelan, Los Angeles; Mrs. John J. Dillon, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. J. E. Young, Seattle, and Mrs. Mae Marbeaz, Butte, Montana.



KIMURA KOMAKU.

Two Interesting Arkansas Women

By Mrs. Sam Wassell



MRS. FRANK W. GIBB
County Central Committee." Assisted by Miss Josephine Miller, she has organized every ward and precinct in Little Rock and Argenta.

The Pulaski County Central Committee viewed this organization so favorably that they passed a resolution inviting the Equal Suffrage County Central Committee to affiliate with their political organization. The women hope to take an active part in the spring primaries, at which time the county and state officers will be elected.



MISS GERTRUDE WATKINS
reasons that urged her forward into this activity was finding that in extension work for the Y. W. C. A. her hands were tied when she tried to help create better conditions for working women. She is at present active in Maine under the aegis of the National Suffrage Association, trying to help win the vote for Maine women on September 10.

Wanted—Commonplace Workers

Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Grandmother of the Russian revolution," lately addressed a big meeting called in Moscow by the League to Promote Equal Rights for Women. She believes in woman suffrage as a matter of course. After a great ovation she said, in part:

"You have received me as a heroine. As a matter of fact, you have never heard of anything heroic done by me, unless it be that all my life I have held my post like a faithful soldier and have done my work quietly. At that,

I could not do it all the time. Thirty-three years of prison and of Siberia kept me practically idle; only eleven years of 'underground' life gave me the opportunity to engage in the active work as my heart dictated. And that was not heroic work; it was ordinary, everyday work, yet the kind of work the people need.

"There is no need of heroic deeds. Unfortunately, many inactive persons imagine that it is necessary to do something wonderful, heroic—that one is either to sit in passive idleness, or else to ascend to the summit of a lofty mountain and there perform an act of such extraordinary heroism as would reverberate throughout the world. In consequence, these people sit idly at home and do nothing.

"To be sure, there are certain times and certain emergencies that demand and produce great talents, prodigious powers of mind and action, heroic deeds. But I want you to bear in mind that there is a great deal of work to be done in ordinary times—ordinary, not heroic, work that has to be done, that is of great importance and is much needed.

"My greatest treasure is my infinite love for the people. Many of those who worked and suffered with me shared that treasure. Only I have been more fortunate in that I happened to have a stronger constitution and survived, while the others succumbed. We all aimed at bringing light and freedom to the people. Now it is the duty of the survivors to work harder for the realization of that aim.

"It is my desire now to organize a great publishing house for the purpose of producing and circulating among the plain people the sort of literature they need—the books to be written in the simplest language, so that any one can understand. It is likewise necessary to organize a corps of young people to engage in disseminating the literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. Within a few days I shall begin to work along these lines. I may, perhaps, be granted the use of a railroad car—I have no home—and travel from one end of Russia to the other, to meet and speak to those who need our word and deed."

The example set by the "Little Grandmother" should bring fresh zeal to all who are working in the suffrage campaign. It has been well said that "success is one part inspiration and four-fifths perspiration." The world situation to-day should surely be enough to inspire us; and if we put in the needed amount of perspiration, nation-wide suffrage is now in plain sight.

A. S. B.

From the President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, London, Eng.

"This is just a line to thank you for the *Woman Citizen* and to congratulate you most heartily upon its appearance and contents as an outcome and development of the *Woman's Journal*."—MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, London, England.

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War Openings for Women

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense is compiling information concerning all the fields opened to women as a result of the war.

The General Russian Union for the Formation of a Voluntary Army is being deluged with demands from women who want to enlist. The women may be sent to a point outside Petrograd, for drilling.

The position of coroner may be eliminated in New York city. An examination for the post of Chief Medical Examiner is to be held, and men and women physicians will be eligible.

It is safe to forecast that many doors hitherto closed to women will swing wide to admit them, as a result of this world war. The Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, after fifty years of "male exclusiveness," decided at a recent faculty meeting to admit women to their courses.

Party Politics and the Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN the Senate last week—as in the House eight weeks ago—the federal suffrage amendment was in danger of becoming the football of party politics. Minority Senators, anxious to seize the initiative which has been held by the majority party through the latter's control of committees, moved that the committee be discharged from consideration of the suffrage amendment because it has not yet made a report on the measure.

The party fight that followed within the committee occupied an hour and a half on the Senate floor on Wednesday, August 1. On the Republican side were Senator Cummins, of Iowa, seconded by Senator Johnson, of California, both suffragists, and both members of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, and Senator Jones, of Washington, another member of the committee. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Democrat, chairman of the Committee, who himself had introduced the federal suffrage amendment in the present Congress, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, also of the committee, took part on the Democratic side.

The federal amendment, or Senate Joint Resolution, No. 2, introduced by Chairman Jones the day Congress opened for the special session, was duly referred to his Committee, hearings were held in April and in May, and word was given to the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that a favorable report would be made during the present session. It proved, a little later, that the report might be unanimously favorable, if made at an auspicious moment, although, because of the war program, no vote was slated for this special session.

Since that time, however, the picket tactics employed at Washington have been made the basis of a reaction of sentiment in Congress, and Senator Jones held that it would be unwise to test the unanimity of his committee by asking them to sign the favorable report until the adverse feeling had subsided. He sets forth that his committee is no longer unanimous, and that the auspicious moment to make the report has not arrived.

But Senator Jones is a Democrat, as are a majority of his committee. And there seems to be a growing conviction on the part of the Republican leaders that the suffrage amendment is far too big a prize to allow the Democrats to get away with. In the House some eight weeks ago, this feeling led Minority Leader Mann to move the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from consideration of it, in order to put the amendment upon the calendar on Republican initiative instead of Democratic. This move gave the Democrats, who were prepared to outplay their opponents, a chance to snatch the initiative back by forc-

ing a vote upon the measure, which action would have assured a party advantage, though premature so far as the interests of suffrage were concerned. Disaster was averted in the House at that crisis by Mrs. Catt's insistence to Democratic leaders that suffrage be put before purely party interest.

Senator Cummins' move in the Senate last week was very similar to Mr. Mann's, and was seconded by Senator Johnson, of California. Had his motion to discharge the Senate Committee on Suffrage from consideration of the suffrage amendment been carried, the amendment would automatically have come upon the calendar, where it could be called up for action at any time. The parliamentary wrangle which ensued over the motion and the debate on the motion itself consumed the entire time on that day during which the question could be considered, so that the motion was not put to a vote and Senator Cummins' effort was frustrated for the present.

To get the amendment on the calendar is, of course, in itself desirable. But both Senate and House have now shown that the initiative on suffrage is accounted so big a party advantage that it is a temptation to each party to try to score with it against the other. What devolves upon suffragists in the circumstances is to insure that the amendment shall come to vote on its own merits, so that it may command its full support, both Republican and Democratic, and not be victimized by any division along party lines because of party tactics indulged in by party leaders for party motives.

At the present writing Senator Cummins' intentions have not been positively disclosed. His fight so far has been, as already indicated, a committee fight, although it occupied enough time on the floor of the Senate the other day to reveal its partisan character. The occasion of his attack upon the Democratic chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, was the latter's failure to call a committee meeting on a specific date at Senator Cummins' request on three days' notice.

As Senator Cummins states it:

"Last week, possibly Friday or Saturday of last week, I went to the chairman of the committee and told him it seemed to me that under the circumstances we ought to have a report. . . . I asked him if he would not call a meeting of the committee on Monday, but his engagements prevented it. He then promised me, if I understood him, that he would call a meeting for Wednesday. For some reason, which the chairman has not disclosed to me, he did not call a meeting of the committee for Wednesday, nor did he make any communication to me about it. He gave no reason for his failure to do what I understood him to

Presbyterians Want Women's Votes in National Crisis

When the Presbyterian Church of the United States met in Dallas, Texas, for its Annual General Assembly, it passed with a large favoring majority the following woman suffrage resolution:

"WHEREAS, In our history the influence of women has been invaluable in all such moral reforms as temperance and honest government; and

"WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church believes in utilizing every possible force in the new and larger work lying before this country; and

"WHEREAS, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into civic life more of the true spirit of practical Christianity; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, assert our belief in the justice, wisdom and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country."

WOMEN ATTENTION!

If you wish to earn very good money write for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

promise to do. Thereupon yesterday, Wednesday, I made the motion which is now before the Senate."

Senator Jones in reply, stated that he had not been able to call the meeting of his committee on three days' notice, as requested by Senator Cummins, because, as a member of the Finance Committee, then at work upon the revenue bill, he had been in session with that committee every day, and until that committee had disposed of the war revenue bills, he would be unable to hold a meeting of the woman suffrage committee. This, Senator Jones said, he had explained to Senator Cummins, at the same time promising, not to call a meeting Wednesday, but as soon as the Finance Committee work was completed, which, it appeared, would be the week of August 6. "It has been my purpose," stated Senator Jones, "and I still intend, to bring in a report from the committee at some time during the present session. I hope to do so as soon as I am able to get around to the work."

A Correction

A membership of 500,000 was imputed to the Woman Suffrage Party of New York city in a recent number of the *Woman Citizen*. The item should have read the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State.

THE BOOK STALL

Problems of the Immigrant Girl

Just now, when a part of the suffrage program for war service to the government is Americanization of the alien, a book comes opportunely to the suffrage book shelf, *The Immigrant and the Community*, by Grace Abbott.

Miss Abbott is director of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago, and a resident of Hull House. She brings to her task careful observation and the sympathy which vitalizes her pages. She is a native Nebraskan and was graduated from a Nebraska college. Later she studied at the University of Chicago, where she took a doctor's degree in political economy. She is now staff lecturer on immigration at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Some of her chapters on "the problems of the immigrant girl," "the immigrant and industrial democracy," "the education of the immigrant," will furnish substantial help for the suffragist who is doing her suffrage war service bit on the Americanization Committee of her club.

The Immigrant and the Community, Grace Abbott. The Century Co. Net, \$1.50.

The Spirit's Splendid Daring

When Mr. Albert Rhys Williams went out to the war zone in 1914 as correspondent for the *Outlook*, he fell into the spy-hunting craze on German frontiers. Some of his most thrilling experiences happened when he was taken for an English, and later, for a German spy. This was the period of Belgian flight and Mr. Williams has a glib pen and a good power of portrayal. His *In the Claws of the German Eagle* is full of graphic incident and pathos, not without the humor which was possible still in 1914. As the narrative progresses, there is less humor and more of the grimness which has settled down upon the whole world now.

One of Mr. Williams's incidents which may have some such perennial hold on the imagination of readers as Daudet's story of the Alsatian school-room, is that of a woman cottager on the terrible line of march between Liège and Visé. On this line of March Belgian homes were razed and tragedy followed tragedy. This one peasant woman saved her little vine-covered home with buckets of water and a pleasant smile. She stood by the side of the road as the thirsty Uhlans came along and held out cups of water. One by one the soldiers broke rank and snatched her proffered cup. Perhaps a dozen men tore off their helmets and made signs to the woman to wet the sponge inside which they held out to her. A mounted officer spied the oasis and came to have his horse watered. Bucket after bucket was commandeered from the houses of neighbors who had fled. When the officer tried to talk with her in the language of signs, they both failed "and both laughed, though I thought," says Mr. Williams,

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

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PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
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STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
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 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime
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THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

"her mirth was a bit forced. I do not remember any finer episode than that enacted in this region where the sky was red with flames from the neighbors' houses and the lintels red with blood from their veins. A frail little soul with only spiritual weapons, she fought for her hearth against a venging host in arms; facing those rough, war-stained men, she forced her trembling body to outward calm and graciousness. Her nerve was not unappreciated. Not one soldier returned his cup without a word of thanks and a look of admiration.

"Three months later, passing through this region as a prisoner, I glimpsed the little cottage still standing in its plot by the flowing river. I want to visit it again after the war. It will always be to me a shrine of the spirit's splendid daring."

In the Claws of the German Eagle, Albert Rhys Williams. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y. \$1.50.

Contribution to War Bibliography

A library dealing with subjects which concern women and children in the war is one of the features of the work being done by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This library, which is international in scope, is being made by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a member of the Committee.

The library will offer information on women in industry, child labor superimposed by war conditions, social settlement work during the

American Rabbis Endorse Suffrage

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, convening in Buffalo, passed by a large majority a resolution endorsing woman suffrage.

The resolution, which was introduced by Rabbi Horace J. Wolfe of Rochester, New York, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes the justice of thoroughgoing democracy; and

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes that in a country which upholds democratic ideals and principles, it is unethical and unjust to shut out women from active participation in choosing its leaders; and

WHEREAS, The Jewish people have reason to know the hardship and bitterness of unjust and proscriptive political discrimination; and

WHEREAS, In peace and in war women have always shown their loyalty, patriotism, and eagerness to serve their country in every possible way; be it

RESOLVED, That we American Rabbis, in Central Conference assembled, hereby feel that it is our solemn duty as ethical leaders in our various communities, preachers of the religion which has stood throughout the centuries for justice and righteousness, to assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.

war, girls' clubs, the maintenance of industrial standards in regard to conditions, hours and wages of women and children, legislation to meet the needs incident to the war, etc.

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

For the infant who wraps the draperies of his carriage about him and lies down to pleasant dreams, only to have the blessed old Afghan slip and slide and sneak over to one side, there is a chain of celluloid rings woven together with ribbons and furnished with a snapper on each end, 85 cents. Another device for holding the carriage cover in place is a set of two metal ribbon-covered rings, strongly suggestive of bicycle clips, that unites the body of the carriage with the soulless coverlet and defies the elements.

* * *

Two heart-shaped clasps at each end of a narrow ribbon-covered elastic band which circles the neck and snaps on to the napkin saves food and interference, to say nothing of Young America's best bib and tucker. Price 65 cents.

* * *

Of course the Baby's Book, where all sorts of important things, like birth, weight, measurements, the first words he utters and other weighty occurrences, are recorded, is in evidence. Charmingly illustrated in colors for \$1.50.

* * *

Among the early fall garments that are being received is a top-coat for boys between the ages of 1 and 3. It is of blue serge lined with red flannel, double-breasted and has a velvet collar. Price \$5.25. A Roman striped silk stocking cap in pastel shades with a tassel is a novelty for children under two. Price \$3.50.

* * *

Really babies have as many needs as they have friends and surely every one in the world is the baby's friend. The house, which makes a specialty of infants' and children's needs, where the above-mentioned articles were found shows many small ingenious things that add to the baby's comfort.

* * *

A Lilliputian brush and comb decorated with tiny flower wreaths makes a strong bid for favor because of its daintiness which suggests the downy top of a baby's head, than which there is nothing softer. This useful trifle costs 75 cents. A larger set consisting of comb and military brushes, ornamented with the picture of a brisk-looking boy scout, would surely lend years to the life of a young hopeful of three or four summers who was trying to grow up fast and be a regular fellow. Price \$2.75.

* * *

Whiskers, sacred to the uses of barbarism, are likely to return in force as the result of a war emergency; although I know one young captain who has put to route all the cunning little mustaches in his company and almost brought about a mutiny. For the kit of the soldier, where space is at a greater premium even than in a New York flat, there is a metal mirror guaranteed against rust, crust and personal characteristics. It comes in two styles, round and oblong, and fits into a khaki case. The round mirror sells for \$1.25; the oblong for \$1.10.

* * *

In the "travelette," gotten out by a firm famous for its toilet accessories, is to be found comfort in a nutshell for the week-end traveler. Tooth-paste, talcum, toilet water and cold cream in tiny packages fitted into a red, black or gray leatheret case tempt the most frugal shopper at 35 cents.

* * *

"Oh, won't you come and spoon with me?" is the shameless invitation set forth, not in so many words of course but by implication, in the saucy bowl of an iced tea or lemonade spoon of glass. It may be had with orange or blue or amethyst colored bowl with tip of the same on clear glass stem, or all of a color. Twenty-five cents each for the larger, or 15 cents for the smaller size.

B. G.

* * *

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What IS the Representation of the People Bill?

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Food for Thought

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

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Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
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Continuing also the

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NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress. Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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To the Food Administration

We seize upon this prominent spot as a likely one in which to dedicate this number of the *Woman Citizen* to the program of the Food Administration with the compliments of the publishers and the editors.

It was our honest-to-goodness-intention to have not a word in this issue except the good word on Food Conservation. If here and there woman suffrage has cropped out it is because we simply couldn't help it and not from any innate desire to hold out on space.

Starting with the proposition to "help Hoover" persuade the country to use corn meal as a substitute for wheat, the *Woman Citizen* has, it will be seen, assembled a noteworthy collection of tested recipes from housewives North, South, East and West, not to mention the few testy recipes for househusbands to be found on another page. What will not be seen is the great number of practical contributions crowded out for lack of space. There are so many of these, not only for corn meal dishes, but for substitutes for meat, so many excellent suggestions for canning and dehydrating, and so many individual adaptations to the economy of the hour, that the *Woman Citizen* will assemble them in future issues in a special department under the direction of the "Suffragist Housewife," to the end that housewives in general may profit from the efficiency of the suffragist housewife in particular.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferred upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 18, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The American Housewife Sees It Through

NOW that Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, has mustered in American housewives to help him feed the world they are going to see it through.

When Mr. Hoover cabled President Wilson in April last that the food supply of the world couldn't last until April, 1918, without miraculous achievements in America and that unless the achievements were promptly forthcoming all the world would be hungry by next year, he specified the housewives of the United States as the persons who could be relied on to save the situation.

This he did in part because ultimate food consumption is woman's problem and, in part, because the women of Europe have come up to every need since the war began. And Mr. Hoover believes with all his heart that "there is no body of women in the world so capable of rising to an emergency as American women."

Red tape may tie up the country's activities, but the housewife knows nothing about red tape and cares less. For generations she has worked on the principle that the dinner-bell must be rung when dinner-time comes. If the United States has agreed to share meals with the Allies, the American woman will not let the guests go unfed.

The practical housewife has so long been the voteless victim between the upper and the nether millstones of politics and food speculation that her first reaction to the proposal to muster herself in for a more intensive economy was wariness. Knowing her own worth in the problem of making last night's dinner coldly furnish forth today's luncheon, she regarded with askance those first large newspaper headlines which proclaimed her a kitchen-waster and a market-basket slacker.

But women are quick in the uptake of ideas. Presently they began to see that the call to "help Hoover" meant a call on their professional skill in making five loaves and two small fishes feed the multitude. Forthwith they girded up their apron strings for new effort.

Today the American housewife is seeing this "No-Waste Campaign" through, not to save money but to save lives. She is helping Hoover take care of the world's huge family. Her household task has swelled a millionfold, but, like Mr. Britling, she means to see the war through.

Economy Is Not Parsimony

WHILE you are economizing in the name of patriotism be sure that you don't spell economy p-a-r-s-i-m-o-n-y. In the name of patriotism well-nigh irreparable economic injury

may be imposed upon a nation. When it comes to the economic welfare of a country good old horse sense is not to be forgotten. The kind of economy that America wants to practice in this hour of stress and strain is not that false economy insured by the frightened and unreasoned curtailing of buying and selling, not the tying up of money in banks and tea caddies and stockings, but that higher economy insured by the elimination of waste.

It is well to cut out the extra courses and the superfluous footmen. There should be no waste in the nation's food stuffs, and men are not nearly so much needed at the front door as in the trenches. But in so far as ordinary reasonable expenditures are concerned the patriot cannot serve his country better than by keeping them steadfastly to the scratch. What the country needs now, what it always needs for its commercial health, is money in circulation. Women may well stop wasting. They will ruin the country if they stop spending.

The Business End of Housekeeping

ALL our lives, speaking editorially and not as a cat, you understand, we have suffered from a mild form of contumely because we are not a good cook, nor yet a fair cook, nor yet any cook at all. All our lives we have sought forgiveness in the contention that cooking talents are special talents and that we just don't happen to have any, only to be sniffed at and snubbed by fellow suffragists who can make and bake and "put up things" and broil and stew, and relentlessly maintain that if they can we ought.

Yet, as we have ambled on, we have been able to take to our heart some comfort in the evidence that in one respect at least we seem to score on some of the cooking housewives. Thanks probably to our business training, we always know what the housekeeping outgo is and where it is coming from. There are no end-of-the-month surprises for us in the butcher's bill and the grocer's. And our dealings with the baker cut so exactly to measure that we thought the Food Administration must be joking when it suggested that we housekeepers fix our bread order in advance. As if we didn't already have a fixed order! As if we didn't know how many pounds of butter it takes to run us, month by month! As if there were anything haphazard in our budget!

Keeping books on the household is one of the most effective methods of eliminating waste. The balance in dollars and cents is as important as the balanced ration. There must be a little

budget in every home if housekeeping is to net full value to housekeeper and house kept.

Your Pocket and the Merchant's

ABOUT the best sign of the times is woman's willingness to respond whole-heartedly to the country's appeal for her cooperation in the task of driving the war to a quick conclusion. And about the second best is her insistence that all appeals to her shall be based on fairness to all and privilege for none.

Just for instance: The Commercial Economy Board asks the ultimate consumer to "carry his own" packages in order to insure saving of labor and saving of money in the delivery system. The saving of labor argument has a patriotic cogency of its own readily seen and admitted. There are a great many men driving delivery wagons today who will be needed on the European battlefield tomorrow. But the labor-saving point conceded, the money-saving point arises. The delivery system is not, as it happens, an unpaid-for frill of commerce tacked on without price to meet the consumer's whim. It has been costly, due to an utterly incoordinate, uncooperative delivery system, but the consumer has paid that cost. If now he is to run a personally conducted delivery system of his own, is he to get back in lowered prices what he has been paying out for delivery? Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, who is chairman of a joint committee of consumers organized by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has put squarely up to the merchants of Washington, through the District Council of National Defense, this question of a quid pro quo in the matter of economy in store deliveries.

It is a fair question and one which must be met in a spirit of cooperation by consumer, middleman and Government alike. The answer as worked out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association suggests that: The customer carry all the smaller packages; that there be no special accommodation deliveries without extra charge; that the consumer be granted, in some form of discount, a just proportion of the saving which accrues when the customer carries the purchases.

Prospects in the Senate

AN early report on the federal suffrage amendment is the hope held out from authentic sources in the Senate, and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, acting chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has asked the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage to hold a meeting during the current week to consider the question. Senator Jones of New Mexico, the chairman, has not yet fixed a date for such a meeting, owing, the Congressional Committee understands, to the absence of two members of his committee and his desire to bring in a unanimous report. It is known that most of the members are favorable to the suffrage amendment and a favorable report is therefore assured. This will bring the amendment to the calendar, where it can be called up for action at the opportune moment, and Mrs. Roessing predicts an early and favorable vote by the Senate at the next session of the present congress.

The flurry in the Senate last week, when Senator Cummins of Iowa, seconded by Senator Johnson of California, moved to have the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage discharged from consideration of the amendment, left the situation essentially unchanged. Both Senator Cummins and Senator Johnson vigorously disclaim any intention to try to wrest a party advantage through their activity in behalf of a report. They declare that they were actuated entirely by the belief that the amendment had been "bottled up" by the Senate Committee, and they objected to that condition. Senator Johnson candidly stated to his interviewer the next day that he is now convinced he had been mistaken on this point in his judgment of the purpose of Senator Jones, the chairman.

In order to safeguard the future, so that the friends of suffrage may not work at cross purposes and the steps taken to advance the amendment may be timed to the best advantage, the Congressional Committee has urged to both Senators that officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association be consulted by them before any further action is taken on Senatorial initiative. Senator Cummins at once agreed to this. While it is necessarily gratifying to suffragists to realize that political leaders have now adopted the principle of woman suffrage as one of their own principles of government, the Congressional Committee takes the position that the two million women whose cause the Committee represents have a decidedly more vital interest than any man in the world can have, and, therefore, a first right to be considered and consulted when any legislative move is being prepared for.

War Bread

BY a device of male economists, mainly hotel and restaurant managers, uneaten crusts of bread, accumulated to the proportions of a butter-tub full, are to be soaked up in water, inflated with yeast and reincarnated as "war-bread."

The war bread sounds neither appetizing nor wholesome. It presents a nauseating picture to the mind and it suggests unpleasant possibilities. The gentlemen who invented this utilization of the cut-off crusts of toast, it is said, are terribly pleased with it. They are generously offering the idea to housewives. But it is not likely to take well, and that for three good reasons. Reason number one is that every housekeeper would begin in war time by not cutting off her bread crusts for toast and sandwiches. Reason number two is that she already knows thirty-six ways to utilize bread crusts, any one of which is more attractive than this war bread. And reason number three is that if she were so foolish as to let a butter-tub full of crusts accumulate to a moldy mass, might her right hand forget its cunning and her bread-box be carried off by the rats!

In Australia

IN Australia, where women have had full suffrage since 1902, there is an adequate system of food control, according to Patrick E. Quinn, Government Commissioner for New South Wales. "In Australia we believe that a government which cannot control prices for the benefit of its people is not living up to its obligation as a democracy."

Some War Thoughts on War Cookery

MAN has been called "the cooking animal." The human being is the only creature that cooks its food.

Speaking broadly, the way that people cook is a measure of their civilization. Among savages, the methods are primitive; with the advance of civilization, they grow more elaborate and more perfect.

In some cases progress is hindered because the woman has no vote—as sometimes on a farm where you may see the latest labor-saving machinery to help the man with the outdoor work, but none to help his wife in the kitchen. Sometimes the conservatism of the woman herself is the stumbling block. Not far from the spot where this article is written, a woman of ninety died, who had always refused to use a stove. She preferred to do her cooking over an open fire on the hearth, as her grandmother and great-grandmother had done before her. She was the true type of the anti-suffragist.

One good by-product of this terrible war has been the spread among American women, more widely than ever before, of a knowledge of wholesome and economical cooking. Lectures and classes for instruction on this subject have been carried on by the suffragists in many different parts of the country; and it is worth recalling in this connection that one of the first results of extending suffrage to women, both in our own western states and in Europe, was a great increase in the opportunities offered by the Government for training in domestic science. Women realized the importance of this, and had been trying to get it for a long time. After they had the ballot, they were able to get it. The war has now caused the movement to go forward more rapidly and on a much vaster scale. This is a good result that will last after the war is over. "Then I shall know, and I cannot UN-KNOW," says a little girl of whom Juliana Horatia Ewing's mother tells in one of her stories. The women will never lose the valuable knowledge that they have had to acquire as a war measure.

The worst kind of war cookery is the cooking of facts, to which the anti-suffragists resort in the war that they are waging against the advance of democracy.

Take a recent instance: In Wisconsin, where women cannot vote, a young school teacher, who was not, so far as appears, a suffragist, fell in love with a married man, killed his wife and shot herself. This is told with gusto by opponents of equal rights, and is put forward seriously as an argument against votes for women. They say, "She believed in the feminist doctrine of free love." Nineteen feminists out of twenty are more strongly opposed to free love than the average citizen. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale says in her book, "What Women want":

"The feminist movement since its inception has consistently fought vice and immorality in every form. Suffragists rally to their banners bodies fighting such evils. Indeed, it may justly be claimed that a rigid and unbending morality has been an almost excessive virtue of the movement, so that feminists have sometimes lacked the width of mind to enable them to comprehend what they could not condone."

The Wisconsin school teacher, say the anti-suffragists, had been reading Ellen Key. Ellen Key does not advocate free love,

much less murder. She believes that an exceptional woman, under exceptional circumstances, may be justified in having a child without being legally married—a view in which most suffragists do not agree with her. As Mrs. Hale says, if you let down the standard for the exceptional and superior woman, where are you going to draw the line? "If the superior woman may appease her hungry heart in this way, why may not the housemaid do the same?"

Ellen Key, by the way, was long supposed to be an anti-suffragist, because of her extreme insistence that married women ought not to write books or paint pictures, or do sculpture, or carry on any kind of profession, but ought to devote themselves wholly to love their families. When she was supposed to be an anti, the antis were proud to claim her as one of them, and boasted of her supposed opposition to the ballot. They did not admit for a moment that this made them responsible for her peculiar ideas on marriage. Later it was learned that Ellen Key did believe in suffrage, although she did not care so much about that as about some other things. Ever since the opponents of equal rights have held American suffragists responsible for everything heterodox that this Swedish writer advocates.

Now, just suppose that the suffragists were to cook up the news of the day in the same style—and we could do it with much less misrepresentation of facts. Whenever a young man shoots his sweetheart out of jealousy, or kills a girl for refusing to marry him, suppose we were to publish it with big headlines: "Anti-suffragist commits murder! He believed in the anti-feminist doctrine that men have a right to coerce women. It is proved that he was in the habit of reading the *New York Times*." Or whenever the police make a raid on illicit liquor sellers and other disorderly characters, suppose we announced with glee, "Seven anti-suffragists arrested for illicit liquor selling!" "A dozen anti-suffragists convicted of keeping disorderly houses!" "Anti-suffragist sentenced for white slavery!" "Twenty anti-suffragists arraigned in the night court for street walking!"

This would cause lively indignation among the antis; yet it would be strictly true. When Dr. Katherine Bement Davis took a vote on woman suffrage among the fallen women at the Bedford Reformatory, she found the large majority opposed to it, on the ground that it would be "unladylike." And every illicit liquor seller, every brothel-keeper and every man who lives on the earnings of white slavery is opposed to woman suffrage, as a matter of course.

A. S. B.

Suffrage Cans—Use No Others

Suffrage Can Protect Children.

OUT of eleven full suffrage states of the Union 72.7 per cent have good child labor laws, and 100 per cent have compulsory education laws.

Suffrage Can Protect the Family.

90.9 per cent of the suffrage states have mothers' pension laws.

In 90.9 per cent mothers have equal rights with fathers over their own children.

Suffrage Can Protect the Working Women.

In 63.6 per cent of the equal suffrage states there are minimum wage laws.



Underwood & Underwood.

THIS IS THE FIRST WORKING UNIT TO WEAR THE HOOVER "SHIELD OF SERVICE" UNIFORM. IT IS OF BLUE CHAMBRAY WITH WHITE COLLAR AND BUTTON-ON CUFFS. THE RUSSIAN CAP HAS THE HOOVER INSIGNIA FOR LOYAL HOUSEWIVES EMBROIDERED ON THE FRONT. THIS CANNING UNIT WAS BEGUN AND FINANCED BY THE SUMMIT EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE, WHOSE PRESIDENT IS CAPTAIN OF THE UNIT. IT BECAME SO POPULAR THAT IT IS NOW A COMMUNITY AFFAIR.

"I want to be a Hoover and with the Hoovers stand, an emblem on my cap front, and one on my sleeve band."

The Why and the How of Saving

Prepared for the *Woman Citizen* by the Food Administration

THE Food Administration is asking the American people voluntarily to substitute other foods for our present liberal use of four kinds of foods—wheat, meats (as beef, mutton and pork), fats, sugar—and to use with out waste the milk supply of the country.

"Use other food products to save these four for the use of our army and for the use of our Allies," is the form in which these requests are put. Unless we do this we are confronted with the possible downfall of all the principles of democracy, for which we have stood and are standing before the world.

We are asked out of our abundance to give a little. We are not asked to reduce our total use of food, but to exchange other foods of equal value for the foods that must supply our soldiers and our friends in Europe. We are not asked to risk our health or family happiness to meet the new conditions; each of us is asked to accede to the requests of the Food Administration "in so far as my circumstances permit."

The Why of Wheat

The wheat harvest of Argentina is far below the average in preceding years. The wheat crop of the United States, while somewhat better than had been hoped earlier in the year, is still far below the crop of 1915, upon which we have depended to carry us over through 1916, in which year the wheat crop was also poor.

The estimates of the needs of the Allies is not given on the basis of their full needs of wheat flour, but on the basis of 60 per cent of their needs. We can supply, without affecting the home conditions, 30 per cent of their needs, but to supply the other 30 per cent we will need to save enough of our wheat flour so that the total, when divided by the number of people

in the country, can be stated in terms of one pound of wheat flour saved per individual per week. Through our non-use of this pound per individual it will be reserved for the use of the Allies.

To save the one pound of flour per week per person would mean, if translated into terms of white flour bread, that we must save enough of our wheat flour each week to represent a twenty-ounce loaf of bread, or one big loaf. If we put this in terms of slices of bread it would mean at least three slices of bread a day saved by each one of us out of our abundance. Many of us are already using far less than this in our daily diet. Others are depending almost entirely upon wheat bread as their main article of diet. Bread is, and always has been, the mainstay of the people who must live on a limited number of food products. If those of us who can exchange other food products of a food value equal to wheat should do so to a far greater extent than we are asked, then the hardship will not fall so greatly upon the mass of the people.

One wheatless meal a day will not be hard to enforce in some families. It will be extremely difficult to enforce in others. We must use judgment in the way we obey the spirit of the request. If all of the bread that we use is made by exchanging one-third of the wheat flour for other meals or flours, like oatmeal, rye, barley, corn meal, then we have lived up to the request for "one wheatless meal a day." If at breakfast we use muffins or other breads containing, either entirely or in part, other cereals, and then serve a breadless dinner, which is easy for most of us who are living in comfortable circumstances to do, we have lived up to the spirit of the request.

If we order our bread from our baker or grocer twenty-four hours before we need it,

then the baker knows what his daily order will be and can limit the making of his bread accordingly. If we thus encourage the bakers in their endeavor to eliminate the waste in the taking back of stale bread from the grocery shop, we have helped to reduce the excessive waste of wheat flour.

If every bit of stale bread is used in some form before it becomes unfit for food, we are helping to save that pound of flour per individual per week.

Instead of Cake and Pastry

The request to eat less cake and pastry is made because those of us who can afford cake and pastry, which takes white flour, can also afford to buy very much more liberally of the vegetables and fruits in season, which may be used in place of bread, cake and pastry. Omitting the rich desserts at the end of a meal will doubtless improve the health of the family.

Wheat we must have, because wheat and wheat flour are easily shipped for long distances without spoiling. White flour may be kept for long periods of time without becoming stale or rancid. On the other hand, even if the type of corn meal is that which is known as degerminated, it cannot be shipped for any great distance without becoming so heated as to spoil.

The water-ground corn meal which contains the germ rich in fat will not keep sweet longer than from three weeks to a month, and therefore cannot be shipped far from the mill in which it is ground. It is for this reason, and also because our allies are not familiar with the use of corn meal, that we are asked to let them have more of our wheat while we use more of the other cereals in this country. Next fall we will have corn again in abundance and corn meal may be used much more generously than we have used it in the past.

In the meantime we have oatmeal, barley, rye, which when used with flour will make delicious bread and will have greater nutritive value than bread made with white flour.

Which Meats and Why

We are asked to use more liberally our supply of fish, shell-fish, poultry, game, eggs; and to use less liberally beef, mutton and pork, because these meats can be sent, either canned or smoked, to our armies and to our Allies.

For years the growing of beef cattle in the United States has not kept up in ratio with the increase in population. Therefore our meat supply has always been inadequate to fill, economically, our own needs. Now we must save a supply of meat equal to 4,400,000 cattle. And because many of our people in the United States do not get meat even once a day (often, not once a week), those of us who have been over liberal in its use must save more than the estimated share for each of us—one ounce per day.

To know that an ounce of steak is a piece that measures one inch each way may help us to realize just what our saving on meat must amount to. Viewed in this light the restriction does not seem hard, even though a great many of us will have to save more than the ounce per day if the amount saved is going to average one ounce per person per day.

We are asked not to eat the flesh of immature chickens, birds, pigs, calves, or lambs, because the use of young animals destroys potential food supplies, and, in the case of lambs, potential supplies of wool. This is a general rule. There may be times when the shortage of forage crops makes it imperative for the farmer to sell the young animal. But even this should not make us yield to temptation. There'll be quite enough 99 per cent patriots to consume this sort of supply! When we realize that meat is eaten very largely, not for its food value, but because we love its flavor, that there are millions of people in the world who use no meat, or very little, that with some it is a religious duty not to use meat, we cannot argue very seriously for the need of excessive meat in the diet. In ordering meats do not order so-called cheaper cuts thinking to comply with the Food Administration standard. By so doing the price of the cheaper cuts may be raised through excessive demand and thus work a hardship on all.

Why Save the Fats

We are asked to *save* fats, not only to substitute some kinds of fat for another but to *save* fat, because we are the most extravagant of the nations in our use of fats. Especially are we extravagant in the use of animal fats, some of which are so essential for growth and for the maintenance of health. The fats from milk, or butter fats, head the list in value. Because of this and because our milk supply is inadequate to give us all a sufficient supply of milk and yet provide for the condensed milk that must be sent to our armies, we are asked to use other fats than butter in cooking. Most of the people in the United States are already obeying that law, forced to do so by economic

conditions. Many of us are not even using butter on the table. This means that all of us to whom this appeal comes as a personal sacrifice should remember that the reason is not to discourage the dairy industry—we are doing all in our power to encourage that—but to encourage the greater use of whole milk by the children of the country, to save enough milk so that our condensers, who are making evaporated and dried milk for the use of the armies in France, can comply with the request of the United States Government for an additional amount for the use of our boys in the camps of this country as well as for those in the camps in France.

Formerly, 50 per cent of the available milk in this country was used in making butter, 40 per cent was sold in the form of whole milk, 10 per cent went to make cheese and condensed



HERBERT HOOVER

milk. A large share of the skim milk, left from the butter industry, has been thrown away. To-day we are asked to save every drop of milk, as it is one of the very best foods for child and man. While not perfect, it is the most nearly perfect that we have.

Each one of us must do our share in reducing the wasteful and unnecessary use of butter and milk. All we are asked to do is to use one-third of an ounce less per day of animal fats, or we are asked to reduce our use of all fats to a slightly larger extent. This means the fats we buy as fats, not the fats that are parts of other foods. We have plenty of oils, but are short on animal fats.

Why Save the Sugar

We have plenty of sugar in the United States but the supply of sugar for our Allies is very low. We must do our part in supplying them with sugar. They are already short on fats. The sugar, to a certain extent, will help them to make the fruit jams and marmalades which

they use in the place of butter on their bread. If we use less candy and sweet drinks, reduce the excessive use of sugar in tea and coffee, we will meet the situation by saving one ounce of sugar per person per day. The Food Administration does not say to eliminate the use, but to use less sugar in candy, cake-frostings, sweet drinks. We are not to stint excessively in the daily use, either on the table or in putting up fruits and preserves.

Why Save Fuels

We are asked to save fuel. We are not asked to freeze ourselves, but only to use the good sense that most of us are now applying in reducing the excessive transportation of coal.

Last winter it was difficult to ship coal. This year, because of the burden of moving our army, it will be even more difficult to keep the supply of coal well distributed to all parts of the country. If we, through the use of forethought, can reduce the use of coal in cooking, in heating, in generating gas, and in generating electricity, we will have helped the railroads of the country in doing their part in voluntary response to the request of the Government for direct aid in moving war material. Wherever we can use wood we should do it. Wherever we can use oil in cooking or in heating we should do it. Wherever we can use electricity that is generated by water power we should do it. Wherever we can use natural gas in heating we should do it. Also, we can save by turning out the electric lights every time we leave a room.

Use More Fruits and Vegetables

In exchange for wheat flour, meats, fats, sugars, we are asked to use liberal supplies of the perishable fruits and vegetables. Encourage their growth on the farm and in the garden. Buy them in the markets or from our neighbors, if we are not so fortunate as to raise them. Can, preserve, or dry fruits and vegetables for winter use, as the canners of the country are being asked to supply the needs of the army. The supply of canned goods, therefore, that will be on the market for us to use will be limited. The cost of containers, as well as the increased cost of products is going to increase the cost of the canned goods on the market. We must use our local supplies to put up our own canned goods for the winter.

By doing this we will make it easier, through decreasing the demand, and thus not inflate prices. We will save transportation.

Last, we must remember in all this campaign for the conservation of foods that the object is not economy from the standpoint of money. As a nation we have more money than we ever had before. The object is economy in the use of the few food stuffs that we must send to our Allies to aid them. It may cost us more, it may cost us less to comply, but that is not the question. The question is, are we, as the home makers of the country, going to do our part, willingly and happily, while the soldiers in the ditches bear the burden?

America's Most Famous Housekeeper

WITH famine knocking at the door of the world and every man who swings a hammer knocking the home-keeping woman, that hitherto inoffensive being has been dragged from the legendary security of the fireside and placed in pillory. Penned in by the high cost of living, torn by a desire to minister to her dear ones, taxed beyond her strength by petty domestic worries increased by war-time conditions—really you can quite harrow your mind with the picture!

With mind thus harrowed, I turned my footsteps to the home of America's most famous housekeeper. A shaded country road, that circled a limpid lake, led me to her door, to which with old-time Southern hospitality, she came to greet me. Flowers, brought with her own hands from homes of genius here and abroad, clustered about the broad veranda. In a gay little bird-house near by two saucy wrens, with the temerity of newly-weds, flaunted their ability as home-makers under her very nose. A friendly squirrel whose habit it is to come to her for provender, although the woods about afford a harvest for the gathering, scampered across the lawn. An all pervasive peace wrapped the lovely landscape and, like a shadow before the sun, the ugly vision conjured up by recent diatribes, faded into insignificance, and the dignity, the beauty, the inestimable value of the gentle art of home-making, which every true woman carries in her heart either as a memory or a hope, stood out in their true proportions like a sturdy range of mountains against the glowing evening sky.

Paying tribute to Marion Harland (Mrs. Edward Payson Terhune) is like trying to speak of one's love for one's mother. It is so obvious a thing that words fail to express what is meant. She has been a guiding light to the novice, a source of help to the perplexed and a force for good in the homes of the land for so many years that she has become almost a sacred tradition—like Deborah or Ruth; an impalpable creation of printer's ink and homely advice; an oracle to be consulted and obeyed but not an approachable individual with birthdays and neuralgia, new cooks and other grievances to which flesh is heir. Yet these things, the common lot of all, must have befallen her, although they have left scant trace, unless it be in the blessed common sense of her, which is but another name for a sound, sweet philosophy of life born of long experience and broad sympathies.



"MARION HARLAND"—EIGHTY-SIX YEARS YOUNG

"I have just finished a three-column article on the use of substitutes for meat," she said regarding me with her kind, keen gray eyes. "So many inquiries come to me now from my correspondents who want to help conserve the food supply and at the same time keep their families well nourished."

She has heard the cry of the troubled housewife and she counsels corn meal, common sense and calm.

"It is a patriotic duty to conserve food and every effort must be made by each of us to do so. Not only is this the duty of women, but of men as well, and even children can be encouraged to eat more of the perishable products that staples may be released for transporting across seas. What the country needs is more patriotism in the home. We have been quick to respond to the call to action. We have been patriotic in Red Cross work, in Liberty Loan activities, in rising to the national anthem, in knitting and organizing. But love of country begins at home or it has no beginning. It is there that self-sacrifice, fortitude and noble ideas are fostered.

"This terrible war is for a great principle—and we are asked to eat cornbread instead of wheat. Surely that is a small personal contribution to a great cause. Civilization is at stake

and we have been asked to eat less beef; surely an insignificant sacrifice to the accomplishment of the ages.

"Here is a simple recipe which is nourishing, palatable and not expensive. Cover a baking dish with bits of salt pork and over it put a layer of unpolished rice, then a layer of blanched sweetbreads and continue till the dish is full. Pour over it a cup of stock or a can of tomato bouillon and bake. Corn meal affords an endless variety, and when its use is understood and appreciated as it is in the South it will be served at least once a day. The water-ground meal of the South, which is superior to the Northern process, requires no admixture of flour and Southerners never sweeten cornbread."

As she talks the kitchen becomes a place of infinite possibilities, a laboratory of interesting experiment, an altar upon which the sacred fires burn. Domestic economy takes its place beside political economy and woman's sphere stretches from Dan to Beersheba and from the hearthstone to the Capitol. Here is a young woman of eighty-six summers coordinating great principles with small economies and national problems with domestic ones.

She makes democracy a thing not of free action and free speech—an idea which intoxicates so many of its advocates—but a matter of individual responsibility and personal concern. And by the same magic of interpretation she raises the domain of the housewife from obscurity and hard labor to a position requiring brains to conceive and system to operate.

"We have heard too much about the drudgery of domestic life and too little about the dignity, the opportunities and the sweetness of it," she said. "I have spent my life trying to educate the public to an appreciation of these things. One of my friends in urging me to devote myself to more serious work once said: 'But it isn't literature.' 'No,' I replied, 'but it is influence.' And I would rather have that influence, that feeling of close communion with the thousands who come to me with their problems, all sorts of problems from matrimony to measles, than to have my works occupy the place of honor and accumulate dust on the library shelf.

"When did I start writing? When I was six. But it was not until I was fourteen that I pinned my hopes to my pen. My dear father, who was in advance of his time, advised my sister and myself to choose some line of work in which to perfect ourselves. She chose music

and I chose to write." Mrs. Terhune's first novel was written when she was seventeen but not published until several years later. At the time she expressed the hope that her "dear father would not lose any money because of his faith in her work." It was such a success that others followed rapidly. Besides bringing up a family, who received their early instruction from her, writing a noted American cook book, and carrying on a weekly syndicate, she has had time to publish 63 books. Covering what is probably the largest syndicate maintained by any woman, she now does all her writing with her left hand on the typewriter. She has never recovered the use of her right hand since breaking her wrist eight years ago. A weekly correspondence, which runs into hundreds, even thousands, of letters, receives her personal attention, although two secretaries are required to handle it.

"Old age," says this wonderful woman, "is merely selfishness. We have lived our lives we say, and we shut our minds to the interests of those about us. So the lethargy of the lotus eater enraps spirit and senses."

The woman of fifty, who when her children are grown finds herself "out of a job" was discussed in Mrs. Terhune's hearing not long ago. "If I found myself out of a job I would go right out and make one for myself," was her comment. She believes in the saving grace of work and considers the woman with a profession blest among women, because her life has direction, poise and live interests. Nor does she find a career incompatible with home-making. The business woman, she says, brings something of the order and efficiency of business method to bear upon her domestic problems and carries something of the repose and sustaining strength of home life into her business. Not only has Mrs. Terhune been successful in amalgamating these two great interests but both of her daughters, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick and Mrs. Virginia Terhune Van de Water have carried on the family tradition in the literary world while at the same time ordering homes and bringing up families. Of the accomplishment of these two daughters and her son and grandsons, Mrs. Terhune is more proud than of her own achievements. B. G.

The Robbed Stuff

Dr. Alfred W. McCann says: "We not only have discarded the food value of corn in America, but we have banished its flavor through our silly preference for the nicer-looking, robbed stuff that is now being consumed by the ton."

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Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
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Our Corn and the Rest of the World

THE United States produces almost three billion bushels of corn as against less than 800,000,000 for the rest of the world. This is not because corn needs a certain climate, for it grows in all the states of the Union—most lavishly in Illinois, least in Wyoming—and in all parts of Canada. Evidently the rest of the world does not raise corn because of that same inertia about new things that prevents us from cultivating French chestnuts as vegetables, or many of the other foods which are eaten abroad and could be raised here successfully. It seems to be agreed by all agri-



CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK

cultural writers that though corn is native to no country but America it can be raised in almost any.

As an American product, it was first commented on by Scandinavian travellers to Vinland in the 11th century. Columbus saw it in Hayti, and the name maize (mays) comes from Hayti. This word is also found in Mexico, where Prescott says Cortez found it. In the 16th century, DeSoto found it in Florida. The Puritans in King Phillip's war found and took possession of fields and hordes of the Indians' maize.

Sweet corn was taken from the Indians in the war against the Six Nations. LaSalle speaks of the Indian corn crops in Illinois.

Again and again all the colonists and travellers everywhere in America comment on this wonderful food supplied the Indians by nature, and it is the common agreement that it was the corn alone that kept the colonists themselves alive and flourishing in all parts of America. Agriculturists speak of it as native to America alone and agree that "if a grain so nutritious had existed previously anywhere in Europe it would have spread."

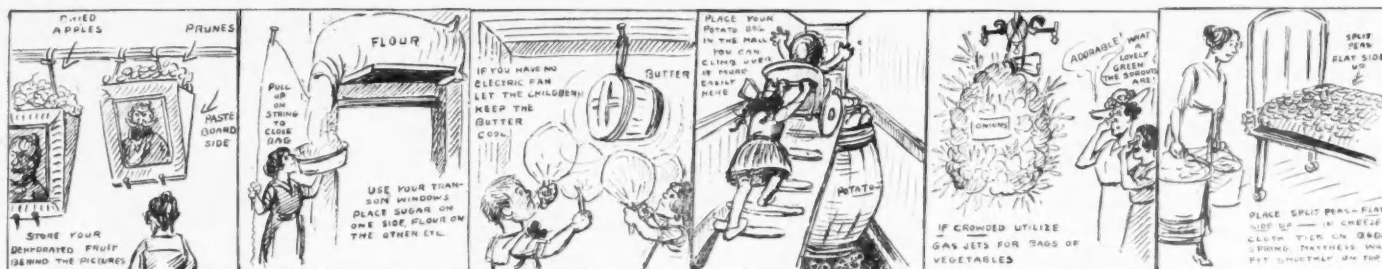
It is still regarded as not only the most distinctive, but the most important and valuable crop in America. It furnishes many varieties of food for human beings, and food for cattle and enrichment for the soil. It is regarded by Bailey, and others, as so important to keep at home that its exportation is not encouraged. Wheat, the second best American cereal, is only half as valuable as corn.

There are some considerations to be weighed in connection with the new wide advocacy of corn meal, before its use can be as successfully established as its merits warrant. For one thing, to some people it proves indigestible. For another thing, corn meal does not keep well. Many Southerners are convinced that only the water-power, stone-ground, slow-milling process produces corn meal of quality, and that even that should be bought in small quantities. Many of them insist also on white flint corn as making the only proper meal for table consumption.

Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick is one Southerner, however, who considers that she can get excellent results from the yellow corn meal of the North. In behalf of the *Woman Citizen*, she took the matter of the relative merits of white and yellow corn meal to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

"I do not think," says the famous expert, "that there is any choice between white corn meal and yellow corn meal. There is, however, a big difference between corn meal and corn meal. The commercial article known as corn meal is a degerminated, decorticated, devitaminized product. Real corn meal, such only as should be made, is the whole ground grain. Unfortunately, there is not much economy in using corn meal to-day, in place of wheat. In yesterday's market in Baltimore, corn sold for only ten cents a bushel less than wheat. I hope you will give real corn meal a good boost in the *Woman Citizen*. At the same time do not forget to mention that for children of all ages, especially the young, corn meal should always be eaten with a generous supply of whole milk, as otherwise it does not promote growth."

The indigestibility of corn meal is believed to be due to wrong milling and cooking processes that are bound to yield before the present pressure for a better milled product and more widely diffused knowledge of palatable meal dishes and how to make them.



STILL WITH A DESIRE TO HELP.

According to the recent pronouncement of a wholesale grocer, the reason food is so high is because the housewife is hoarding food in cellar and pantry. Still with a desire to help, Lou Rogers, the cartoonist, has visualized some neat expedients whereby the city housewife may get in line to merit the accusation. If you are going to have the name you would as well play the game.

The Practical Housewife Speaks

THAT the Hoover Food Administration is to be responsible for an extended and profitable culinary knowledge of corn products is already apparent. Corn meal, corn flakes, hominy and grits afford points of application to the dinner table not heretofore dreamed of in the economy of many a household. It is possible to assemble recipes for corn breads of a dozen or more varieties, including egg bread, the delicious spoon breads of the South, and other combination breads made of corn products in connection with wheat, oats, rice, etc.

To Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth, of Providence, R. I., the North is indebted for a spirited brief in behalf of its prowess with corn meal. Mrs. Roworth sets forth that she fails to agree "that Southern people have the art of making good corn bread, Johnny cake, etc., all to themselves. New England and Rhode Island, in particular, are noted for corn bread and Johnny cakes. The latter, however, belong most exclusively to Rhode Island and there are as many standards for making them as there are cooks to make them. We prefer the Baltimore Southern meal or that of Rhode Island to the coarse yellow meal found in Massachusetts. They who have read of the famous Johnny cake letters, written years ago to the Providence Journal by the late Joel Hazard, need not be reminded of the fame of our Rhode Island corn meal delectations. These, however, were baked on a 'Johnny cake board' instead of fried."

Mrs. G. M. Henderson, of Indianapolis, who is not a Southern woman but a Hoosier of Southern ancestry, submits two recipes that have been in her family for many years. "The 'Never Fail Corn Bread' recipe has been passed to many friends who feel as we do about it. One beauty about it is that the ingredients are always available in every home and you do not have to wait for the usual sour milk in order to have corn bread on short order."

Never Fail Corn Bread

1 cup corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 2 teaspoons sugar, salt to taste, 1 egg, 3 teaspoons baking powder, lard the size of an egg (melted), 1 cup cold water. Mix the dry ingredients, then add

the melted shortening and water.—Mrs. G. M. Henderson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Corn Bread

2 eggs, well beaten. To this add 2 full cups of milk. Stir into this sufficient corn meal to make a very thin batter. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 3 teaspoons of baking powder. Melt 1 large tablespoon of lard in the pan in which you intend baking the bread. Pour in mixture and bake in hot oven. Time 10 to 15 minutes. Cut into slices and serve hot.—Texas Equal Suffrage Association.

Corn Bread

1 cup corn meal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups buttermilk, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda dissolved in milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Mix dry ingredients, whip egg until light, add milk, then meal, pour into hot greased pan and bake in quick oven.—Mrs. Ashbury Abney, New Orleans.

Thin Corn Bread

Take 2 cups of corn meal, 1 pint of milk, 1 teaspoon of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of baking powder, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, 1 pinch of salt. Mix thoroughly, pour it thin in the pan; bake till rich brown on both top and bottom. This is the cornbread that is all thin golden crust, with no centre of crumb.

Egg Bread

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups corn meal, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, well beaten; sour milk to make a thin batter. Beat the egg until foamy; add sifted dry ingredients, and mix well. Pour into a well greased hot pan or skillet and bake about 30 minutes in a hot oven.—Mrs. Florence Meek, Redfield, S. D.

Corn Bread Without Eggs

Rub together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and a piece of butter (or other shortening) the size of a walnut. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Indian meal, 1 cup flour, 1 cup milk, salt, and 2 slightly rounded teaspoons of baking powder.

Mix meal and half of milk, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ of flour and remainder of milk, also flour into which the baking powder has been well stirred. Bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. E. A. Seaver, President, Scituate, Mass., Equal Suffrage League.

Johnny Cake

Heat the meal in the oven, having some salt in it (this prevents cooling the boiling water). Pour over the meal boiling water, stirring constantly till all the meal is of the right consistency and swollen to a stiff batter which can be kept in shape on the griddle, not run over it like a griddle cake. Plenty of good grease must be used on the griddle—and it must be hot but not to burn—Indian meal must cook slowly in these cakes and thoroughly. It is nice to pat the cakes in shape with the back of the fingers wet with milk. It gives them a good color. Renew the grease from time to time and when the cakes are turned. Some persons put in an egg and some a speck of milk but they are not necessary.—Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth, Providence, R. I.

Wisconsin Johnny Cake

This recipe for "Johnny Cake" comes from a Wisconsin farm:

"My pet economies are embodied in my 'Johnny Cake,' which is very good and makes an appetizing, nutritious addition to a farmer's dinner. My pet economies are the use of cream for shortening and a very sparing use of eggs, because I think they together toughen much food. I never use eggs for pancakes, Johnny cakes, etc.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sour, thick milk, saleratus to sweeten, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, a sprinkle of cinnamon, a cup of flour, corn meal to make a moderately stiff batter. Bake in greased pie tins; pour in batter till about two-thirds full. Have a good fire; bake 20 or 25 minutes.

"N. B.—Sour cream makes delicious cakes, cookies, etc., saving much other shortening and making much more delicate food."—Alura Collins Hollister, Makwonago, Wis.

Old-Fashioned Johnny Cake

Sift together 1 cup of yellow corn meal and 1 cup of flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 4 tablespoons of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Add 1 egg well beaten, 1 cup of milk, and beat well. Then add 1 tablespoon of melted butter, mix, and pour into hot greased pan.

May be baked either in gem pans or in a large shallow pan.

Spoon or "Batter" Breads

Virginia Spoon Bread

TO make a quantity sufficient for six, allow one and a half cups of corn meal, one pint of milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, and three eggs; scald the meal with just enough boiling water to wet it without becoming soft. Let cool, then add one teaspoon of salt and the milk a little at a time; beat the yolks of the eggs to a cream, the whites until stiff, and add first the yolks, then the baking powder, and lastly the whites of the eggs; pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour; send the dish to the table and serve with a spoon, as the name suggests. The bread should be of the consistency of baked custard and is eaten with a fork.

Spoon Bread

Batter Bread, or Spoon Bread, or soft corn bread (known by all three names):

1½ cups of corn meal; 1½ cups of boiling water; 1½ cups of milk; 2 eggs; salt to taste; 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of lard (or 2 tablespoons lard or other grease); 4 level teaspoons of yeast powder.

Scald meal with water, add milk, add beaten eggs (can be beaten together) salt and shortening, then add yeast powders, and mix well; pour in greased baking pan, and bake for one-half hour—nice for breakfast, supper or dinner.—*Mrs. S. B. Vance, New Orleans, La.*

Soft Corn Bread or Spoon Bread

(A noted Maryland recipe)

Put 1 pint of cold water in a sauce-pan and place on fire. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 large cup of yellow granulated corn meal. Stir briskly until like a thick mush. Remove from fire and add lump of butter size of an egg; stir in well. Add 1 cup of fresh milk; beat in well. Add 2 well-beaten eggs to this mixture and stir in well. Lastly, add 1 cup of cold water and stir in well. No baking powder. Turn into a pan well greased and floured and bake in hot oven about 30 minutes. Send to table in pan or dish in which baked. If baked in gas oven, turn out one burner last five minutes.—*Texas Equal Suffrage Assn.*

Rice Bread

To 1 pt. of well-cooked rice add ½ pt. flour, the yolks of three eggs, 2 spoons melted butter; 1 pt. milk, ½ teaspoon salt. Beat all together; then, having beaten the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, add to batter. Bake in shallow pans, or gem tins.

Hominy Bread

2 cups cold boiled grits, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter, Crisco or Wesson Oil, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/3 cup flour, 1 cup sweet milk. Bake in hot oven.

Spoon Bread

¾ cup corn meal, 2 eggs, ½ cup cooked hominy (or grits), 1 tablespoon butter, 1 level teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 pint milk. Mix yolks of eggs, butter and hominy together; add meal, stir in milk slowly and beat in the stiffly beaten whites last. Bake in a deep pan in a moderate oven.—*Mrs. A. C. Hammond, Columbia, S. C.*

Corn Spoon Bread

2 cups sour milk, soda to sweeten; 2 cups boiled rice, 1 cup corn meal, 2 tablespoons shortening, salt to taste. Bake slowly three-quarters of an hour, or until firm. Serve hot from baking dish.—*Mrs. Belle Park, Oneida, N. Y.*

Corn Meal Spoon Bread

2 cups corn meal, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in hot water, 2½ cups boiling water, 2 tablespoons butter, 1½ cups sour milk. Beat all well and pour into a hot greased pan, cook in a moderate oven for ½ hour.—*Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.*

Corn Meal Batter Bread

1 pint sour milk, 1 pint corn meal, 1 teaspoon soda, salt to taste, 2 eggs.—*Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.*

Batter Bread

(Fine).

1 quart corn meal, pour over 1 pint of boiling sweet milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 large tablespoons of lard; stir the above all together, then add four eggs. Grease shallow pans well and pour in the batter.—*Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.*

Batter Bread

Mix 2 well beaten eggs, 7 tablespoons of Pamunkey Mills meal, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, and salt to taste. Put one quart of milk on fire to boil, and when it comes to a boil pour over the meal, etc.; put in baking pan and bake quickly.—*Marion Harland, New York.*

Breakfast Batter Bread

Scald two cups of corn meal. If any rice is left over, or grits, add two tablespoons. Beat well three or more eggs. Use all the cream you can spare in a cup of sweet milk. Mix tablespoon of sugar with half cup of butter. Mix all ingredients, using enough milk to make a very thin cake batter. Add three level teaspoonsful of baking powder if you use three eggs. The less eggs you have the more baking powder you will need. Bake in moderate oven until a beautiful brown and serve at once, serving with spoon, with butter. I bake in a glass baking dish. This is delicious if made rich enough, and I prefer yellow meal. Buttermilk and soda may be used with equal success.—*Mrs. B. B. Bradley, Columbia, Miss.*

Hoe Cake

One of the most familiar ways of cooking corn meal is after the fashion handed down from the ante-bellum days of the South. It was customary to send the slaves out to the fields for the entire day. Getting hungry, the field hands would detach the hoe from the helve, mix a meal batter, spread this upon the thin blade, and bake it in hot ashes, hence the "hoe-cake." Slave-owners came to know how palatable the hoe-cake was, and to make it a feature of plantation dinners.

Mrs. Ashbury Abney, New Orleans

1 pt. corn meal; 1 pt. boiling water; ½ teaspoon salt; 1 tablespoon of bacon drippings. Scald meal and salt with water; pour batter into frying pan that has been heated and greased, bake brown. Then turn, and brown underside.

Some cooks add an egg, but the old mam-mies omitted the egg.

Elenita T. Kirkpatrick

Pour enough scalding milk on corn meal and a little salt to make a stiff dough. Let stand one hour. Grease a hot griddle. Put 2 tablespoons of dough on the griddle, smooth surface, making cake ½ inch thick. A quarter of an hour is necessary to bake each side. Serve very hot.

"Batter" Cakes

Very Nice Corn Griddle Cakes

2 cups of sour milk, with a teaspoonful of soda in it beaten to a foam, 1 cup of water, 2 cups of corn meal, 1 cup of flour, a little salt and 3 tablespoons of melted butter. Mix thoroughly and fry on griddle.—*Mrs. Grace M. Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.*

Best Corn Cakes

1 egg, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 cup Indian meal, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 of cream of tartar or 2 teaspoons baking powder. Bake in loaf, or small tins, or gem pan, or in dripping pan, and cut in squares.—*Mrs. C. D. Spencer, Shelburne Falls, Mass.*

Corn Bread Batter Cakes

Same as batter bread, except fried on griddle. Or two cups yellow or white corn meal, salt, tablespoon of sugar to insure a nice brown, buttermilk and soda, or baking powder and milk or water. An egg if convenient.—*Mrs. B. B. Bradley, Columbia, Miss.*

Corn Cakes

1 cup buttermilk; 1 egg; 1 tablespoon sugar; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon soda; 2 teaspoons melted butter; enough flour and meal, half and half, to make a thin batter. Fry on hot greased griddle.—*Elenita T. Kirkpatrick.*

Outfits for the Home Canner

The Very Least She Can Get Along With

Laboratory cleanliness in person, utensils and room is the first essential. Porcelain-lined or enameled kettles should be used for fruit juice. Do not use iron or tin utensils for preserving, canning or jelly making. Use broad rather than deep vessels, so as not to cook food in deep layers. It is also necessary to have a wash boiler fitted with a false bottom of wooden slats, with willow or with heavy chicken wire, 1 colander, 1 fine strainer, 1 skimmer, 1 ladle, 1 large mouthed funnel, 1 long handled wooden spoon, 1 wooden masher, a few pans and bowls, sharp knives for paring, 1 of silver for fruit, 1 half-pint cup and spoons for measuring and containers of glass, earthenware or tin. With tin containers, an entire capping outfit is needful.

Have also ready several squares of cheesecloth, a flannel bag for straining and something to suspend it from (the broom handle across two chair backs is good enough), 1 large washable overall apron and plenty of clean towels.

Sterilize everything liable to come into contact with the food after the canning process commences. Never forget that food conservation is a fight against living organisms. The home canner must work as if she were in the operating ward of a hospital.

A Few Helpful Additions

A wire basket to lower the food when it is blanched saves time. A strong wire puree sieve saves labor. A fruit pricker made out of a broad cork stuck full of upside down darning needles expedites pricking of plums—but don't use needles fine enough to break off in the fruit.

A glass measuring cylinder, a syrup gauge, a slender wooden paddle for packing vegetables in jars, a rotary slicer are all worth while, but the slicer can cut fingers as well as vegetables. It is not for children.

A potato peeler when dehydrating, a strawberry huller at 5 cents, special shallow trays for grading and sorting vegetables, corers, piters and food choppers are labor saving devices.

When Canning Is to Be Done on a Large Scale

When considerable canning is to be done, some of the commercial outfits are worth consideration. The simplest is a hot-water canner to be placed on the kitchen stove. Another has a fire box attached and may be used out of doors. These outfits also include blanching trays, tongs for handling hot jars, a false bottom and tools for sealing tin cans. The small hot-water canner is the least expensive of the commercial outfits. It is most easily handled by the inexperienced. It is preferable for processing fruits and tomatoes. The water-seal canner is one which uses only a small amount of water and

little fuel. The steam-pressure canner is made of strong material with a steam-gauge and thermometer. It needs a high degree of heat, but is well worth considering for large quantities of vegetables such as peas, beans and corn.

The One Indispensable

Whatever the amateur food preserver has or has not she should write to Washington for Agricultural Bulletins, giving careful advice. For home canning by cold-pack method, get Farmer's Bulletins No. 839 and 853. For canning fruits, preserves and jellies, Farmer's Bulletin No. 203. For drying fruits and vegetables in the home, Farmer's Bulletin 841. They will cost nothing but a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture.



JUST AS MUCH INTERESTED IN FOOD CONSERVATION AS THEIR MOTHERS
Camp Fire Girls Discussing Relative Food Values of Fruits.

Keeping Green Beans Green

Clara E. Bothell, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "I am sending two recipes for keeping green beans known as 'snap,' 'string' or 'stringless.' They are both good and simple in my experience. I think I read them in *The Farm Journal* several years ago. I rather prefer the first. It keeps the beans so firm and naturally fresh.

"First Method (uncooked): Break off the ends of the bean pods and pack them, while wet from washing, in an earthen crock, alternating a layer of beans with a layer of salt and using about one cup of salt to one quart of beans. Keep them weighted down in the brine which forms. If enough brine does not form to cover add a little water.

"Take out a 'cooking' the day before using, wash well and soak in cold water till you wish to put on fire, put on in boiling water and change the water on them two or three times. A pinch of soda added to the water in cooking saves fire and, if you do not use too much, does not make them mushy.

"Note: When put up so, they will settle so

much in the vessel that more can be put in after a few days.

"Second Method: Prepare the beans as for the table, and cook in slightly salted water. Fill into glass jars (both beans and water) as you would fruit, and just before you screw on each lid pour on top of the beans a teaspoonful of good vinegar."

Manuals and Bulletins

Among the best manuals on food conservation is a series issued by the *Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland*, 1706 Euclid Avenue.

National Emergency Food Garden Commission, 210-220 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., has a set of manuals on home drying, home canning and food gardens.

Mayor Mitchel's *Food Supply Committee*, 71 Broadway, New York City, is furnishing a com-

prehensive booklet, "*Hints to Housewives*." It contains directions for buying, preparing and caring for food. It provides delicious recipes and much practical advice. It is furnished free to those who cannot pay. Others are asked for small contributions to help pass the book on.

The *Agricultural Department's* bulletins tell how to can and dehydrate fruit and vegetables; how to select, conserve or go without meat.

The *Agricultural Department's Food Thrift Series* gives recipes and directions for buying, storing and cooking food, for iceless refrigeration, fireless cooking and winter storing.

Old Glory Bread

War time economy is responsible for the introduction of Old Glory Bread, made from a recipe used in the old war time days. It was at a gathering of the Housewives' League and later at a suffrage luncheon that Mrs. V. W. Long, of Birmingham, Ala., introduced this bread, which calls for: 4 oz. rye flour, 12 oz. whole wheat flour, 3 lbs. white flour, 1 qt. water, ½ oz. yeast, 1 oz. salt.

The Stove and the Sun and the Electric Fan

Making the Cook Stove Do the Work

There are three ways in which food may be dried. It may be done by artificial heat, by sun's rays or by air blast (such as an electric fan).

When the kitchen range is the only outfit the housewife has, she may still do her bit for winter food. She may spread the food on plates or trays and set it on the back of the stove or in the oven, taking care that a thermometer is at hand so that she can test the temperature. If the heat is strong at first, it may scorch the food, or it may seal it with a hard crust, holding in the moisture like a capsule. It should begin at something like 110 deg. F. and never rise above 140 deg. or 150 deg., generally well under that.

If Someone Is Handy with Tools

A home-made dehydrator—a cut of which may be seen in Farmer Bulletin No. 841—is so easy that any woman who can saw a light strip of wood and drive a nail can make it herself. It consists of a series of trays swung over the kitchen stove. The sides of the trays are made of strips of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in., the bottoms of small mesh galvanized wire netting. If someone is clever enough to rig up a wooden crane to swing out over the stove from which to suspend the trays, the affair will be made more convenient. This can be used over coal, oil, or kerosene range.

There are other simple cook-stove driers which can be made by following the directions in the agricultural bulletins and in the *Home Drying Manual* of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

At least two small cook-stove driers are on the market. One costs \$6 and the other from \$16 to \$60. Those which have their own furnaces cost from \$24 to \$120.

Let the Sun Do It

"Carry in, carry out," is the program for sun drying. The simplest way is to spread slices, or bits of food on sheets of paper or lengths of muslin and expose them to the sun. Choose muslin if there is probability of sticking. Days must be bright and hot with little moisture, and the food must be protected from rain and dust. This means carry in the food at sun-down, carry it out at sun-up. Coverings of cheesecloth to protect from insects are necessary. Once or twice a day the food must be turned over, and the thinner dried pieces removed. Successful sun-drying requires a climate with plenty of warm and sunny days.

Sun-drying has the double advantage of requiring no expense for fuel and of being free from danger of over-heating. The flavor of sun-dried food is accounted better, possibly because it is never scorched.

The Electric Fan Can Do Its Bit

As an air blast dehydrator, an electric fan does very well. Stand trays 1 ft. wide and 3 ft. long endwise close before the fan. The number of trays must be regulated by the size of the fan. It will take about 24 hours to dry by air-blast most food, except sliced string beans and shredded sweet potatoes, which will dry in a few hours.

Moths Also Like Dried Fruit

If the products are insufficiently dried they will mold. If they are not dried in a clean way, they may become infected with insect eggs. In both cases they will not keep. Food to be dried, as well as to be canned, must be kept sterile, and for this it must be kept from the Indian meal moth—its greatest enemy. The fig moth and a small beetle get at dried food when they can. If the insects have already attacked it, the food must be heated to 140 deg. F., and maintained at that point until every particle is penetrated. This will sterilize it.

Mold the Ubiquitous Foe

If the food is not dry enough, mold will soon finish it. To tell whether it is dried enough, see whether it is possible to press water out of the freshly cut ends. If it is possible the dehydration is incomplete. It should not show any grain of the fruit on being broken. It should be leathery and pliable, but it must not be so dry that it will snap or crackle.

Whatever method is employed, accuracy, cleanliness, and watchfulness, are essential to a good dehydration produce.

Dehydrating

By Sally Keene, Provincetown, Mass.

At the beginning of the war Germany is reported to have had two dehydrators, now she has over two thousand.

In America, where food has been so abundant, the problem of preserving food by evaporation has been given very little thought. We are slow, too, to change our very set ideas about what we do, and think we don't, like to eat, and as there has never before been the possibility of a shortage of food, we have naturally eaten the things that habit and ease in procuring have suggested. Those of us who have been trying desperately to help our poorer people solve the problem of income and sufficient food values, realize that nothing short of hunger, and in some cases near-starvation, finally succeed in breaking down prejudices against certain worthy food of comparatively low price and high caloric value.

Desperate need has at last put us as a nation into a receptive mood in regard to untried

foods. One of these is undoubtedly to be dehydrated (evaporated, dried) fruits and vegetables.

It is never possible, when fruits and vegetables are raised in large quantities, to get all of the perishable varieties to the consumer. Millions of dollars' worth are wasted every year because they cannot be shipped quickly enough to distributing centers. That wastage can be entirely stopped by establishing dehydrating plants in agricultural districts. All kinds of fruits and vegetables can be dried at less than half the price of canning, and can be shipped at an almost unbelievable reduction in freight costs, with no danger of being spoiled either by excessive heat or cold.

A few examples showing the shrinkage in weight will explain the saving in freight.

Original Weight.	After Drying.
100 lbs. corn on the ear	11 lbs.
100 " tomatoes	6 "
100 " onions	13 "
100 " potatoes	20 "
100 " squash	11 "
100 " berries	25 to 35 "
1 bushel tree fruits	8 to 10 "

For dehydrating in large quantities, when the supply is not continuous, there is a portable plant constructed which goes on a motor truck from place to place as needed.

So much for the elimination of waste by the large producer.

Of even greater importance is the home dehydrator, a small apparatus which fits any kitchen stove and requires no watching. It has a central chamber which is kept half full of water, making it absolutely impossible for the food to be burned during the drying process. It dries any kind of fruits or vegetables, the capacity per day varying according to the time needed for the various products.

Fruits and vegetables dried in this way have many advantages over the canned article. The cost is less than half, the labor infinitely less, cost of transportation greatly reduced, and the space required for storing about 30 per cent., an advantage not to be overlooked.

After talking to many enthusiastic owners of the home dehydrator one is filled with an overwhelming desire to get before every grower of fruits and vegetables the fact that here is an opportunity for economic and patriotic service that he can not afford to miss.

From a purely business point of view, no grower who has a surplus should be without one. The original cost is small, the upkeep practically nothing.

Dehydrated food retains all of its original food value and more of its original flavor than any canned article. The cost of paraffined containers is far below that of glass or tin.

Here, Mr. or Mrs. Grower, is your opportunity!

Grasp it!

Advice, the New Vice, and Its Relation to the Food Problem

By Amelia Macdonald Cutler

It is difficult to measure the response of farm women to the efforts to conserve the nation's food supply. There has been a general and hearty approval of the garden and canning program urged by so many organizations. I do not know of an intelligent farm woman who has not done all she could to further this work. It is safe to say that all farm women are doing all that they are able to do. Also many women have realized that the canning of garden vegetables is to be of great hygienic value to their families. They are grateful for the knowledge of new and assured methods. The results in an improved dietary will more than repay us for the summer's extra labor. Heretofore the general method of keeping vegetables has been to store them in the cellar of the house or a root cellar. During the spring months, the supply invariably deteriorated or was exhausted. It is during these spring months, when fresh vegetables are beyond price in rural communities, that the farm woman looks forward to new shelves of canned beans, beets and spinach. It was not then wholly an emergency measure to urge the conservation of fresh vegetables. It was also a hygienic measure and one that has been needed for years.

I believe that farm women have been quick to respond to the request that more corn meal and less wheat flour be used in making home-made breads. Pie crust involves a great waste of the food materials needed by the Allies. Both the wheat flour and the lard are needed in Europe and can be transported more easily than pie fillers. I know that farm women are much more willing to forego pie than the men of the country. If the lunch counters of our great cities and the hotels would set an example by crossing off pie crusts from their menus, it might be easier to persuade the countryman that he too could exist without pie.

So far, so good! But whoever started the campaign for patriotic renunciation of veal, broilers and lamb, knew nothing of the practical problems of raising the same. So ridiculous has this propaganda appeared to the experienced farmers' wives that the good suggestions emanating from the same source have been hurt by contamination. In the first place, it has long been found economical to bring to maturity only the "females of the species." The males, according to farm parlance, "eat their heads off," long before they are full grown. Only the more perfect types are kept for reproduction. The rest have been fattened for market when it was most profitable to do so. To urge that these "favored sons" be kept longer, to consume more of the world's grain supply than they would return in meat food, is bad business. Apparently the earnest

advocates of these ideas thought that cockerels could be batted on air and grasshoppers. Instead, they eat all of the grain away from pullets by the time they are six weeks old. In order to preserve the pullets the cocks have to be placed in oblong and expensive pens. Here they are forced to grow as rapidly as possible and marketed before they eat more than they return in food value.

The result of ill-informed propaganda has been to discourage the farmers from keeping the customary number of cocks, veals and lamb. So expensive have farm labor and grain become that the farmers cannot afford to raise meat for an uncertain and whimsical market. Unfortunately fads tend to decrease the food supply instead of increasing it. Much of the discussion of the long-pending food bill has actually discouraged the production of food.

The advice of a few well-informed farmers would not have been amiss in the nation's councils. A censorship of non-workable ideas is particularly necessary in times like these. Scepticism and distrust dull the fine edge of our patriotism. No citizens are more genuinely patriotic than the American farmers. They have been asked to work harder as individuals and to consume more advice than ever before. But, as a group, their endeavors and their advice have not been solicited. As a group, both men and women should be voting solidly against the entrenched political interests of the middlemen. As individuals, they should be giving advice on the conservation of the nation's food supply.

Our Fashion Feature

Age cannot wither nor custom stale the Russian blouse costume.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, whose husband is a professor in the University of Missouri, the idea of saving time and worry in the making and wearing of clothes, without sacrificing beauty of line or color, was set on foot. Mrs. Miller believes in woman's inalienable right to look her best. She is the chairman of Suffrage Thrift for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the slogan she has been advocating everywhere is "Conspicuous Thrift."

But the real call to national service for women includes also economy in clothes and their adaptation to women's work. Men employing women in factories are already saying that overalls for women have not only increased the efficiency of the women, but have also increased the number of occupations which they can carry on. "We have girls working



THE RIGHT SORT OF WORK DRESS

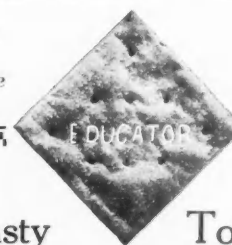
now where women were never dreamed of a few years ago," says one firm.

"A vital part of woman's call to national service," says Mrs. Miller, "is the matter of setting standards of economy and simplicity. This includes suitability and economy in dress and in housing, as well as in food."

The Russian blouse dress in the picture is made of any material, khaki or gingham, for housework—and there is nothing like it for the housewife, nothing to get awry, nothing to pull out at the waistline—to Georgette or crepe de Chine. It is worn with knickers or skirt, and sometimes with knickers and slip-on skirt for hiking or camping out.

Satisfies
the
Appetite

Pleases
the
Palate



Tasty Toasty
Toasterettes

You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the better you like them.
Your Grocer Sells Them.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston



SAVE ON TAILOR BILL.

Press your trousers in neighborhood lots. Hire a steam roller. Co-operation will save thousands for the refugees without trousers.



SAVE ON SMOKES.

You smoked corn silk out behind the barn when you were a kid. Do it now. Send your smokes to the trenches.



SAVE ON SWEAR-BOMBS.

When friend wife serves you with a war breakfast chew your bit and save on swears.

Mr. Root, It's You We Quote

"I saw the Command of Death march away from Petrograd. It was one of the most inspiring sights that I have ever seen, to see those women, some of them slender young girls with their cropped hair and ugly uniforms, go away to do the work of men. They marched as befitted their name, for they knew no fear."

"I should not be surprised if the American women could do the same thing as time goes on. American women are just as capable and noble as the Russian, when the call comes. And I would not be surprised if it should, and we would have the same thing as in Russia—women giving their blood on the battle field."—*Elihu Root, New York Herald, August 8, 1917.*

But, Mr. Root,—it's you we quote,—
Those who fight should have a vote.

Some Testy Recipes from Housewives to Househusbands

The *Woman Citizen* enjoys a good deal of criticism from time to time, thank you, but there is one point on which it remains shrinkingly sensitive. It feels that one can justly say of its pages that they show a certain leaning toward women readers to the exclusion of possible men readers. It is with an intention to even up things and insure that while economy advice is going the rounds men get theirs that the few well-considered lines on this page are penned and these thrillingly helpful illustrations are submitted. We know, from our extended reading, that the heart of man is all right. We know that many of his little extravagances and much of his little inconsiderateness arise from a profound determination to have what he wants when he wants it, rather than from any real ambition to ruin the country and prolong the war. And we are as certain as one need be for legitimate literary purposes that the moment the lessons on this page are assimilated there will be a pronounced improvement in the price of food, clothes, and rent, not to speak of the retail delivery system, abuse of the return privilege, puts and calls, and the mortality rate among infants.



SAVE ON THE LITTLE THINGS.

Don't buy a fifty-cent collar button. Get a five-cent one, even if it does stick into your windpipe. When you lose it, find it yourself without audible comment.

A Suffragist's Idea of the Flag

"This is the American flag. It is a bit of bunting, and why is it that, when it is surrounded by the flags of all other nations, your eyes and mine turn first toward it and there is a warmth at our hearts such as we do not feel when we gaze on any other flag. It is not because of the beauty of its colors, for the flags of France and England, which hang on either side of it, have the same colors. It is not because of its artistic beauty, for other flags are as artistic. It is because you and I see in that



SAVE ON COLLARS.

Turn your shirt collars into bandages. Wear low-necked shirts. Save thousands of yards of cotton for naked Europe.



SAVE ON HAIR-CUTS.

Cut your own hair. Save it for a hair mattress. Use different sizes of basins. Any man can cut a pasteboard hair-catcher. Be sure to slash the hole in points for free head action. Save a fortune in hair-cuts. Make a mattress for Democracy!

piece of bunting what we see in no other. It is not visible to the human eye but it is to the aspiring soul. We see in every stripe of red the blood which has been shed through the centuries by men and women who have sacrificed their lives for the idea of democracy; we see in every stripe of white the purity of the democratic ideal toward which all the world is tending; and in every star in its field of blue we see the hope of mankind that some day the democracy which that bit of bunting symbolizes shall permeate the lives of men and nations; and we love it because it enfolds our ideals of human freedom and justice."—*Anna Howard Shaw.*

Anti-Suffragist's Idea of the Truth

"Dr. Shaw struck a blow at patriotism when she said, 'What is the American flag but a piece of bunting.'"—*Circulated through Press Bureau of Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage.*

By Way of Good Measure

And, speaking of war economy practices, "Don't fuhgit, brerrren," as the colored preacher said, "what a man sews dat shall he also rip."

* * *

Woman's place will not always be in the garbage pail.

Grits

Grits is a most popular Southern dish, served for breakfast, luncheon, or supper, very much as you would rice. It is corn, ground finer than hominy, and coarser than corn meal. It may be bought in bulk, or in sealed package.

Grits Bread

2 cups cold grits; 2 cups milk; 2 eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons butter; 3 teaspoons yeast powder. Mash grits with portion of milk until it is a smooth pulp, add well beaten eggs, and melted butter; add remainder of milk, salt and lastly yeast powders, pour in greased baking pan and bake a pretty brown. It requires nearly half an hour in quick oven.—Mrs. S. B. Vance, New Orleans.

Hominy or Grits Bread

Mix together 1 egg, 1 cup cold hominy, 1 tablespoon butter and a little salt, to which add 1 pint fine raw hominy, washed and drained, and 2 tablespoons milk. Bake for half hour in shallow pie plate.—Mrs. A. C. Hammond, Columbia, S. C.

"Hoover" Croquettes

Three cups hominy, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. tomato, $\frac{1}{4}$ t. curry powder, 1t. minced parsley. Mix all together thoroughly, form corn croquettes, rolling in corn flakes which have been crushed fine. Place on well greased baking pans, not allowing them to touch, heat in oven. Serve with

Savory Sauce

Three-fourths cup milk, 3t. grated cheese, $\frac{1}{4}$ t. pimento pepper, 1t. Mazola, $\frac{1}{4}$ t. salt, 2t. flour. Mix oil and flour, add milk, stirring till thick. Add cheese and minced pimento, cook several minutes and serve.—Iowa Equal Suffrage Assn.

Fried Corn Mush

Into a pint measure pour at least a cup of milk; more if you choose. Fill up the measure with fresh boiling water. Turn the mixture into a four-quart granite kettle. Fill the measure twice again with the boiling water and put into the kettle. Add one tablespoon of salt. Stir. Dry out the pint measure and fill with yellow corn meal, shaken down and running over. Pour the meal at once into the liquid in the kettle, stir again, and set it over the fire to cook. Stir constantly until it boils, using a long-handled spoon. Let it boil for ten minutes by the clock, stirring all the time. Turn the golden mush into a bread-pan with high sides, and set away to cool. Next morning turn it out on a board, and cut into slices half an inch thick. Cut each slice in two parts. Fry in plenty of fat, either crisco or lard. Do not dip into flour or bread crumbs or anything else; brown well but do not allow it to scorch in the least. Drain on brown paper, and if you have a sweet tooth eat with syrup; but it is better without, served with stewed kidneys or creamed minced dried beef.

The several stages of this simple bit of cookery must be carried through without pauses, if

you desire that perfectly even texture which fried corn mush must have to be delicious.—Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Brooklyn.

Marion Harland's Pineapple Bavarian Cream

Dissolve 1 package of Lemon Jell-O in 1 pint of boiling water. When a cold liquid, set the dish in a pan of cracked ice, and whip to the consistency of whipped cream. Then add 1 cup of grated (canned) pineapple from which you have drained the juice. Turn into mould and set in a cold place to become firm. Turn from the mould and garnish with sliced pineapple and either cherries or grapes. Stewed prunes (chopped), peaches (cut small and with sugar added for fresh peaches), and other fruit can be used in place of pineapple.

Fruit Puddings

Perhaps you think "A. S. B." is authoritative on suffrage only. Try this recipe from her. To use up stale bread: Fill a pudding dish with buttered slices. Pour over them hot stewed or hot canned fruit, diluted with enough hot water to soak the bread all through. Stir it around a little, to make sure that all is soft. Sweeten to taste. Lay on top slices of bread with the butter side up, and bake just long enough to brown the top slices.

This can be made with almost any kind of fruit—apples, peaches, blueberries, blackberries, etc. It is especially good made with rhubarb.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE for the
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS of the

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime
PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois



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208 Years

FOR 208 YEARS our old-fashioned, Buhr-stone, water-ground products have contained 100 per cent. of the grain. Today, when war makes food conservation necessary, it is well to know that

Whole Wheat Flour

and other products—cereals, breakfast foods, etc.—are more wholesome, more economical, better for you and your family. Retain all the minerals and vitamins that nature placed in the grain.

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Send for recipe booklet

GREAT VALLEY MILLS PAOLI, PA.

Help Mr. Hoover by giving your household
PIN MONEY PICKLES.

The most economic, enjoyable and
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WOMEN ATTENTION!

If you wish to earn very good money write
for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey
Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Steamed Brown Bread

1 cup each of corn meal, rye flour and graham flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of New Orleans molasses, 2 cups of sour milk, 1 dessertspoonful (2 teaspoonfuls) of soda, 1 teaspoon salt. Beat soda into the sour milk. Raisins may be added if desired. Beat well and steam $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in well greased cans. Tomato and corn cans may be used.

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

There is a lot of glib talk about "dehydrating"—which, we hasten to add for the enlightenment of a certain New York state senator, is merely highbrow for drying. There are as many brands of dehydrating machines as there are pickles. In price they range from one that comes within the household budget at \$6 to those doing business on a big scale that cost hundreds of dollars. But the principle is the same: evaporation. Squeeze out the water and keep the calories. When the fruits or vegetables are to be used, soak them over night and they expand to capacity and take on the freshness of yore.

* * *

Another type of machine looks rather like a bread-box which has been equipped with half a dozen trays. It has a thermometer which is a guide to the novice and the domestic science expert who insists upon "knowing" and refuses to countenance guesswork. This has, in the household size, a drying surface of 10 square feet in the 6 trays. This size sells for \$8.50, larger sizes for \$13, \$15, \$22.50 and \$36. The last named being suitable for farm or community work.

* * *

By the use of trays which come for the purpose, and inexpensive oven thermometers, the gas oven may be transformed into a dehydrator, but care and judgment must be employed, as this operation is not "fool proof."

* * *

For the canning brigade there are a number of labor-saving devices, and agencies that insure against burnt fingers and ignited tempers. One of these is a canner that reverses the old order of things. Instead of cooking from the bottom up and reducing ripe fruit to pulp, it steams from the top down. A metal cylinder placed over the jar forces the steam into it, sterilizing and expelling the air, without cooking the contents to pieces. Fully ripe fruit by this process preserves its shape and color. In a four-cylinder canner it takes twelve minutes to can four jars of ripe tomatoes and five minutes for peaches or berries. Any make of jars that can be hermetically sealed may be used. Price of one-cylinder fine tin, with cold roller top, tinned on inside, \$4. Same type, two-cylinder, \$7, and three-cylinder, \$8.50. For type B, heavy tin plate with cold rolled copper bottoms and tops and thoroughly tinned on inside, price \$5, \$6.50 and \$10. For "A" model made of cold rolled copper throughout, tinned on inside and indestructible, \$8.50, \$13.50 and \$22.50.

* * *

A preserver built on the lines of a wash boiler with perforated basket in which jars are placed, sells for \$4. A stout wire jar rack which holds 6 jars costs \$1 and can be used in an ordinary wash boiler; holding 8 jars, \$2.50. There are all the jars to be had that a self-respecting family would have occasion to need in the ordinary course of events, but in these times new wars are liable to start at a moment's notice. One type of glass jar with a clamp-on glass lid is proving popular, especially with people who live in glass houses. These sell at 95 cents a dozen for pints, \$1.05 for quarts and \$1.35 for two quart jars. Rubber rings, 15 cents a dozen.

* * *

For the preparation of fruits and vegetables there are a number of interesting devices that lighten the labor of the canning operation. To one who has spent tedious hours pitting cherries, the quick, efficient method of separating the stones from the meat by either of several patent stoners may be looked upon as a gift from the gods. One type may be had in two sizes, 85 cents and \$1.25. Another style is priced 95 cents.

* * *

In slicing vegetables for drying care must be used to secure the proper thickness without sacrificing the right degree of thinness. A vegetable slicer at \$2, slices in three grades.

* * *

To pare, core, and slice an apple by the same operation by merely turning a handle is achieved by means of a little machine which is screwed to the kitchen table. Household size, \$1. Community size, \$5. Similar to it is a potato parer and slicer sold at the same price.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Sweaters for Women at McCutcheon's

New Sweater models in the latest and most attractive colors are offered at the same moderate prices which characterize the other departments of this store.



Shetland Sweaters, with sailor collar and sash, \$7.50.

Silk Sweaters, heavy Silk in plain colors, full back (as illustrated), \$25.00.

Silk Sweaters, plain and fancy weaves, in colors, also Black and White, \$30.00, 35.00 and 37.50.

Wool Sweater-Coats in Heather mixture, also all colors, \$11.50.

Heavy Silk Scarfs, \$8.95, 10.50, 12.00.

All-Silk Sweater, full back, \$25.00

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James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., New York



Reg. Trade Mark

A clever, inexpensive device for hulling strawberries, pitting cherries, preparing pineapple or seeding grape fruit is a kitchen tool designed on lines akin to a two-tined fork. Price 25 cents.

For stirring jellies and jams there is nothing better than a wooden spoon which may be picked up where it was left in the kettle without leaving a burn behind. They may be had in varying sizes from 10 to 25 cents.

A porcelain funnel makes a good filler for fruit jars. Price 40 cents. There is also a porcelain filler for 10 cents.

Adjustable jar holders to lift hot jars of fruit save wear and tear on the disposition. One variety is leather-lined, bound by tin, and has wooden handles. Price 35 cents. A wire device of the same character sells for 10 cents.

A jelly bag that fits on the edge of a vessel is a valuable asset when hot fruit juices are to be strained. Small size 35 cents, large, 50 cents.

* * *

A galvanized steam pressure canner holding 10 quarts or 15 pints sells for \$25. It can stand more pressure than any canner on the market.

A deep can equipped with a tinned rack for holding preserving jars stands 14 inches high and measures 12½ in diameter and holds six jars. Price \$6.

Paper containers for dehydrated products come in three sizes, ½ pint, 30 cents a dozen, pint, 35 cents, and a quart at 40 cents. Waxed fiber jelly glasses are priced at 30 cents a dozen.

Copper measures are decorative and last forever. One-half pint sells for 45 cents, pint for 60 cents and quart for \$1.10.

B. G.

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

Corn Meal Muffins

Corn Meal Muffins

"I note that you caution us not to send untested recipes, therefore, though the one enclosed has been thoroughly tested, I would like to add that the meal we purchase in the South and that usually sold in the North seem to vary both in texture and color, and in the South it is generally understood that the water-ground meal should always be used if obtainable.

"Sift together 1 pint of corn meal and ½ teaspoon of salt, add 1 tablespoon of lard (or any shortening preferred). Scald this by pouring over it ¾ cup of boiling water and then add ½ cup of sweet milk and the yolks of 2 eggs. Beat out any lumps caused by the scalding and then fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in well greased muffin tins in a very hot oven. This quantity will make one dozen muffins."—*Kathryn P. Couper, Norfolk, Va.*

Corn Meal Muffins

1½ cups meal; 2 cups of milk; 2 eggs; 2 teaspoons yeast powder; 1½ tablespoons butter, or other shortening; ½ teaspoon salt.

Meal can be moistened with a little milk and set in double boiler to steam for a few minutes—it makes grain swell and makes muffins tender and light. The remainder of milk can be added with butter, or shortening and salt, and well beaten eggs, then add yeast powders and pour in well greased and hot muffin rings, and bake in hot oven until brown. Batter should not be thick.—*Mrs. S. B. Vance, New Orleans, La.*

Extra Good Corn Muffins

½ pint of flour, 1 cup of corn meal, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt. Cream ¼ cup of butter, add ½ cup of sugar, then add 3 eggs well beaten and 1 cup of milk. Combine the two mixtures, and bake in greased hot gem pans in quick oven. Of course one must know that the flour, meal, baking powder and salt make one mixture, and the butter, sugar, eggs and milk the other; the eggs and milk being added to the creamed butter and sugar.—*Mrs. Grace M. Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.*

Muffins

Mix 2 well beaten eggs, 7 tablespoons Pamunkey Mills meal, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, and salt to taste. Heat one quart of milk to a boil, pour the boiling milk over the meal, etc., and put in muffin rings. Bake quickly.

Muffins should never be cut, but broken when hot.—*Marion Harland, New York.*

Corn Muffins with Dates

Mix and sift 1 cup of corn meal, 1 cup of white flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, 4 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 tablespoon of brown

sugar. Add 1 well beaten egg, 1 cup of milk and 2 tablespoons of melted butter. Mix and add ½ cup of chopped dates. Bake in a hot oven.

Breakfast Corn Gems

1 mixing-spoon corn meal, 1 mixing-spoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt (smlal), ¾ cup white flour, ¾ cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon melted shortening.—*Mrs. C. D. Spencer, Shelburne Falls, Mass.*

Corn Meal Muffins or Gems

1 cup of flour, 2 cups of meal, a little salt, ½ cup sugar, 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder. milk to make butter soft enough to pour into pans, but not too soft; table spoonful melted butter, 1 egg or 2.—*Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth, Providence, R. I.*

Corn Meal Muffins

1 pint sifted corn meal, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons of lard after it is melted, 2 eggs well beaten, salt and as much sour milk as will make it like cake batter. Bake in muffin tins.—*Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.*

Corn Meal Muffins

1 cup corn meal; 1 cup wheat flour; 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk; 1 egg, well beaten; 1 tablespoon sugar; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon soda; 2 tablespoons melted butter.—*Elenita T. Kirkpatrick.*

Mush for Breakfast

Cup of white corn meal scalded, all lumps beaten out, placed in a double boiler and boiled one hour or longer, is excellent for breakfast eaten as Cream of Wheat. A pinch of salt is necessary. A fireless cooker is better than double boiler.—*Mrs. B. B. Bradley, Columbia, Miss.*

An Original Mush

Mrs. Belle B. Park, of Oneida, N. Y., in response to the call for economical and wheat-flour-saving recipes for the Food Number, sends an original one which she makes for her family more than any other:

3 cups cool water, 1 cup corn meal, cups bran. Put meal into water, let come to boiling point slowly and boil until creamy, add bran and boil two or three moments. Salt to taste. Serve hot with top milk.

I use oat meal and corn meal in place of white flour in making bran bread.—*Mrs. Belle B. Park, Oneida, N. Y.*

Indian Corn Meal

Corn meal mush or hasty pudding. Its praises have been sung by Joel Barlow in a poem. It can by no means be cooked hastily. The old-fashioned way was to have a kettle of boiling water with some salt in it. Then sprinkle the meal in gradually with one hand while stirring with the other, till the desired consistency is

obtained, then cook a while where it will not burn on the kettle.

A better way is to have the quart of boiling water in a double boiler—with some salt in it. A cupful of meal, stirred into some cold water in a bowl till smooth, will prevent all lumps forming. Then stir this into the double boiler and stir thoroughly till the whole mass has thickened and swollen, when it can be left to cook—stirring quite frequently. Renew the water in the outside kettle, cook two hours—two hours and a half is better. If any is left over cool and slice and fry.—*Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth, Providence, R. I.*

Corn Meal Mush

Mix a pint of cold milk with a pint of corn meal and a teaspoon of salt. Pour this mixture into a quart of boiling water and continue to boil half an hour.—*Elenita T. Kirkpatrick.*

Mush Waffles

1 teacup corn meal mush, ½ pint flour, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoon melted lard, add water or milk to make a thin batter, 1 teaspoon baking powder, salt.—*Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.*

Corn Dodgers or Corn Pone

Marion Harland

1 tablespoon of lard melted, 1 pint of Pamunkey Mills corn meal, 1 teaspoon of salt, cold water to make a soft dough. Mould with the hands into thin, oblong cakes, lay in a well greased pan and bake very quickly.

The common way is to mould into oval mounds, higher in the middle than at the ends, shaping these rapidly and lightly with the hands by tossing the dough over and over. This is done with great dexterity by the Virginia cooks, as this corn pone forms a part of every dinner. It is broken, not cut, and eaten warm.

Texas Equal Suffrage Association

Place 1 pint of corn meal in a bowl. Add 1 large teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon of soda (may be omitted). Scald with boiling water (stirring all the while), adding sufficient to make a very stiff, thick batter. Drop from large kitchen spoon into cakes in a skillet (or spider) in which 2 heaping tablespoons of lard has become boiling hot. Fill the skillet with these, brown on one side, then turn and brown other side. Serve hot on platter. Eaten with or without butter; syrup, if preferred; or both. This is a most inexpensive dish but most palatable. Originated in the cabins of our old Southern "mammies," but always a welcome dish on the tables of the most affluent.

Mrs. G. M. Henderson, Indianapolis

1 cup corn meal, 1 tablespoon lard or fryings, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Enough boiling water to make a batter which will drop freely from a tablespoon on well greased griddle. One tablespoonful makes the dodgers a nice size. Turn like pancakes.

Perfection of Products and of Service is found in

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of FRUITS and VEGETABLES

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THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

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Founded 1870

By **LUCY STONE** and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the **WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY**
and the

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Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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New York the Crowning Achievement

Never in the history of woman suffrage has there been such a record of victory for woman suffrage, both at home and abroad, as that which has distinguished the year 1917. Since January Canada has added the fifth of her chief provinces to the list that has granted full suffrage to women in the Dominion. Women have voted in Mexico City. England has included 6,000,000 women in her Representation of the People Bill. Russia has enfranchised all her women. France has pushed the issue of woman suffrage far along toward a favorable conclusion. Seven great commonwealths of the United States have given women presidential suffrage. Five have given them municipal suffrage. The capital of Ohio, Columbus, has included women in its electorate. Never has there been so propitious a moment for New York state to take the great forward step in democracy that can be taken only through the enfranchisement of its women, that one-half of its people who remain thrust into the outer political darkness. The times demand it. The circumstances justify it. New York women have rallied to the call of their state for every conceivable war service. New York state officials say that without the aid of the women who are demanding the vote it is difficult to see how the state's war program of the last few weeks could have been successfully completed. New York women have proved their worthiness of full citizenship in every conceivable way. I believe that the demonstration has been so emphatic that New York men will line up for woman suffrage on November 6 in overwhelming numbers to add a crowning achievement to the record of suffrage victories for 1917.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What IS the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

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(*Jus Suffragii*)

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New York Office, 171 Madison Avenue

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 25, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Campaign Problems in War Time

THE women of the New York State Suffrage Party, during the few weeks of campaign just ahead of them have to work as women never worked before; work ceaselessly, counting no sacrifice too great. For every difficulty attendant upon a suffrage campaign in times of peace is increased ten-fold in a war-time campaign.

The immediate problem confronting our party when war was declared was the choice between continuing our time-honored policy of one plank only—and that plank, "votes for women"—or of using the organization as a means whereby its members could express their patriotism and offer their service to the government. The demand for patriotic service was so nearly unanimous that if the New York State Woman Suffrage Party had not adopted the course of expressing its patriotism by war service the organization would have lost its coherence if it had not virtually ceased to exist.

During the years of war in Europe the eyes of the world have been opened to the fact that women possess qualities hitherto supposed to be exclusively masculine. Their ability, their endurance, their courage, their patriotism are praised by statesmen of all the allied nations. They have suddenly become the acknowledged equals of men in ways that count in a nation's very existence. But in this country the habit of disregarding women in a crisis was in full force as we went into war and made it easy for men in responsible positions to overlook their potential helpfulness. The New York State Woman Suffrage Party offered its services to the government at the time of the breaking of relations with Germany. The offer was formally accepted, but no request for service was made. After a little interval the suffragists presented to the government definite suggestions of what they could do. Then they cast about for things to do on their own responsibility.

They found numerous and conflicting groups which had sprung up overnight to give expression to this same eager patriotism among women; there was confusion and conflict for a time and danger of duplication of effort, but out of the confusion there gradually emerged certain programs to which the suffragists could give their energies. No service was too great and none too small.

The difficulties of the work were increased because the gov-

ernment had shown by the amazing impartiality with which all women's organizations were treated that it had as yet ignored the manner in which the energy and intelligence of women have recently been developing. Large or small, powerful or irresponsible, all women's organizations were alike in the eyes of government officials; and in one thing they were all alike—the overwhelming desire to serve their country.

Our place in war service defined and creditably filled, the problem now confronts us: how far, in this double program that we have adopted, are we to give ourselves up to government work, hampered by the old tradition of the inferiority of women, and how far are we to work for the suffrage campaign sustained by the hope of winning a place in the electorate that will insure to us the right to serve to our full capacity.

Suffragists have come face to face with the campaign overburdened by the government work they are doing. They are taking their time not only from suffrage but from business and professions, and giving it generously to unpaid government service in this war for democracy. But not only in their war work but in their suffrage campaign as well they are working for this same democracy. And yet, though woman suffrage is coming, country by country, as a measure of democracy, though it has come as such a measure in Russia, though it is steadily advancing as such in Great Britain, though France and Italy so name it, there are people in New York ready to reproach us if we work at all for suffrage, reproach us for not letting suffrage wait while as a nation we go abroad to fight for democracy. As if we were not fighting for democracy when we fight for woman suffrage!

It is the responsibility of those who believe that woman suffrage is important for the government itself, is in fact, "for the common good of all," to stand by for the next few weeks with redoubled determination. They must do not only their own work but must take up the burden of those who, under the excuse of patriotism, have failed. They must have the courage to sacrifice even government work, with all the public approval it means, to the grind of a suffrage campaign. They must give to this cause until it hurts; they must work for it until it triumphs. They must do it for the sake of economy of effort and for the sake of efficiency and soundness in government. If suffragists themselves are good enough patriots and wise enough citizens, woman suffrage will triumph in New York State on November 6th.

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

Saratoga Suffrage Conference

WHEN suffragists from all over the State of New York gather in Saratoga on August 29th and 30th, there will be less than ten weeks left of the great campaign for bringing democracy to New York State. This last-lap conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will gather from the ranks of the suffragists, prominent men and women in every walk of life, who will come together to give and receive inspiration for these last weeks of work, which on November 6th will tell the story of suffrage in New York State. The meetings will be in historic Convention Hall, the scene of practically all the important political conventions of New York State.

Every elected officer of all divisions of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will be a voting delegate of the conference, and the 5,000 additional invitations which have been sent out include prominent labor, Grange, and educational leaders. Special arrangements for the accommodation of delegates and guests have been made with boat lines, railroads, and hotels. Present indications point to a gathering of brilliant men and women, all eager in their enthusiasm, all ready to cooperate and work to their fullest capacity, during the last two months of what is conceded to be the most interesting state suffrage campaign ever waged.

The conference will be welcomed to Saratoga by Hon. Walter P. Butler, Mayor of that City, and among the speakers will be: Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State; Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York; Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Hon. Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of the Republican National Committee; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University; and Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, Ph.D., President of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Prominent suffragists are planning to make the trip to Saratoga in their machines, taking this opportunity to bring suffrage before the voters throughout the entire state. Gayly decorated automobiles, bright with suffrage banners and slogans, will fill the roads from one boundary of the state to the other for several days before the conference, and all roads for that week will, for suffragists, lead to Saratoga. Most of the motors will be decorated with the smart suffrage auto cap which has been designed by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Western New York suffragists who own automobiles are planning to leave Buffalo and Rochester on August 27th. Mrs. Frank J. Tone, chairman of the Eighth Campaign District of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will be pilot of a mammoth parade whose route will be over 300 miles long. This parade, with banners flying, will remind the



MRS. NORMAN de R. WHITEHOUSE

Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party Since 1915

voters of every town through which it passes that woman suffrage is the first amendment to be voted on, November 6th. In every city of any size, there will be street celebrations, and short speeches by the workers in the parade. Members of the other campaign districts are planning like demonstrations.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, congressional chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will tour to Saratoga in her car with Mr. Laidlaw, their daughter Louise, Mrs. Carr van Anda, and Paul van Anda.

"Over 10,000 suffrage leaflets will be distributed by this one suffrage automobile," Mrs. Laidlaw says. "The leaflets, blue, yellow and white, are folded into neat packets which are heaped in baskets, and the suffrage slinger at each side of the car hurls a package to the feet of every passer-by, man, woman, or child. And with every package sling 'comes a smile.'"

Throughout the Laidlaw tour, meetings will be held on every possible occasion.

The Chairmen of the Conference Committees appointed are as follows: Credentials, Mrs. Louis Slade; Registration, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany; Publicity, Mrs. Otto R. Eichel; Decorations, Mrs. Helen Smith Dayton; Local Arrangements, Miss Kathryn Starbuck.

The complete conference program to date is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH

9:00 A. M.

State Committee Meeting.

11:00 A. M.

frage Conference

Conference called to order by the Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Invocation.

Welcome, Hon. Walter P. Butler, Mayor of Saratoga.

Preliminary Report of Credentials Committee, Mrs. Louis Slade.

Report on County Conventions, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Report on County Organization, Mrs. Raymond Brown.

Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Report of Circularization, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge.

Report on Enrollment, Miss Alice Morgan Wright.

Address of Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

2:00 P. M.

Reports of Campaign District Chairmen.

Reports of Chairmen of Sections.

Watchers' School.

8:00 P. M.

Mass Meeting. Speakers: Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York; Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Hon. Charles B. Smith, Congressman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH

10:00 A. M.

Reading of Minutes.

Final Report of Credentials Committee.

Discussion of an action upon final plans for campaign as suggested by State Committee.

Reports on financial pledges made at the 48th annual convention.

Press Conference.

Conference of Treasurers.

Conference led by Miss Adella Potter.

2:00 P. M.

Address: Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union.

New Business.

8:00 P. M.

Mass Meeting. Speakers: Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York; Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Hon. Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of Republican National Committee; Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Registration and Credentials Committees will be on duty at Convention Hall, Wednesday, August 29th, 8:30-11:00 a. m., 1:00-2:00 p. m.; Thursday, August 30th, 9:00-10:00 a. m., 1:30-2:00 p. m.

This Campaign

SUFFRAGE is going to win in New York State on November 6th! The fight to extend democracy to women, which began in this state 70 years ago, has been carried to victory in many parts of the world, and now it is coming to a triumphant close here where it began.

With New York State won, the Federal Amendment is certain of passage by Congress. Then woman suffrage will be won for the women of the entire nation. Who can measure what this will mean to the women of the warring world?

Why are we so confident of victory?

Because we know where we stand. In 1915 we had nothing by which to measure the campaign, nothing but our hopes and our fears. This year we have experience to guide us and a comparison based on that experience.

We are not trusting to the change in public sentiment, although that is a factor in favor of winning the campaign so large that it is difficult to measure it.

We are not trusting to the great effect on public opinion of the example set by England, Canada and Russia.

We are not trusting to the fact that seven new states have given votes to women this year and that now in 19 states women can vote for the next president.

We are not trusting to the tremendous growth of belief in democracy the world over. No one can measure this growth, and no power of corruption is in a position to cope with it.

The woman suffrage movement has played no small part in giving the word democracy a vital meaning. In every one of the 10,000 speeches made for woman suffrage in the last six months of the campaign of 1915, democracy was urged and its meaning reiterated. Now the armies of half the world are fighting for it and however prolonged the struggle may be, no one doubts that democracy must live.

President Wilson proclaims that the United States has gone into the war to "make the world safe for democracy." The men in the trenches may not define the cause for which they are fighting in quite that way. They don't talk much about democracy. Their thought and their impelling motive is to "make the world safe," that such barbarism as the world is seeing today shall never be seen again.

Although they may not have so defined it, that is what democracy does. The nearer government comes to allowing the people to rule, the nearer it comes to making the world a safe place for human beings to live in. A democracy which includes women will help make war forever impossible.

We are not trusting our victory to any of these forces of evolution. We do not believe that we can sit still and wait for suffrage to come. We put our faith in the strength of



By Mrs. Raymond Brown

Former Chairman, Now Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Organization, New York State Woman Suffrage Party

our own battalions. We are confident of winning the campaign because of the splendid solid growth of the suffrage organization.

The growth of the organization shows first in its officers. While a number of the officers of the old suffrage association gave great service to the campaign during the summer of 1915, only two women gave their entire time that year at central headquarters in New York City. This year five officers can be found at headquarters every day and all day, while the heads of ten sections are giving most of their time to the work, either on the road, or at home, or in headquarters.

Because of the extraordinary growth of the work, it has been necessary to divide it into sections, and these sections represent Church Work, Speakers, Sales and Supplies, Publicity, Education, Press, College Work, Endorsement, Grange, Men's, and, most important of all, the Industrial Section.

For the first time, many women of leisure are accepting the responsibility for these important departments, and are giving up their summer in the country to stay "on their jobs."

Besides these sections, the twelve Campaign District Chairmen, representing the different parts of the state, are doing valiant service and giving all their time to the campaign.

There are 150 Assembly District leaders, as there were in 1915, but the growth of intensive organization shows in the voting precincts. While the number of clubs remains almost as it was in 1915 (there are something over 600 of them), the election district organization has grown until more than two-thirds of the 5,798 election districts in the entire state have captains and committees at work. The actual enrolled membership is now over 800,000, more than either the Republican or Democratic party of the state have on their enrollment books.

And the Last!

It is expected that by election day at least 90 per cent. of all the election districts in the state will be covered by a responsible committee of women headed by an election district captain who will get out the vote and see that it is properly counted.

Such a complete state-wide organization has never been attempted before in any state which has gone into a suffrage campaign. Consistently carried out, it makes fraud in the election almost impossible and victory almost certain. When to all the favorable conditions already mentioned is added this tremendous army of suffrage soldiers, well-officered, well-trained and equipped, it can be seen that suffrage victory in New York on November 6th is not an empty boast.

There is also the vast amount of work which has been done in government service which has accustomed men to working with women politically and shown them the help women can give. The taking of the Military Census, Red Cross Work, Food Conservation, and all the other things women have been doing, have shown both men and women the necessity for woman's work outside the home, the importance of the service she can render and the advantage it would be to the world if she could speak with authority.

Instead of being jealous of his prerogative as a voter, and afraid of allowing woman to share it, the average man now welcomes woman's aid.

The backbone of the honest opposition to woman suffrage has always been the feeling of many men that women should be protected and sheltered and taken care of. In spite of the growing millions of women who have not been sheltered and have had to face the world for themselves and earn their livings or starve, this sentimental idea of being woman's protector has persisted. Men have refused to face the stern fact that many women have to fight the battle of life for themselves just as men do, and that the fight is even harder for them than it is for men, just because they are women.

The great lesson that the war has brought home to every country is that women cannot be set aside like children to be cared for; that men do not and cannot protect women, and that women must be allowed to protect themselves. Men and women together make up a nation, and only when both sexes are allowed fullest development, and both work together to their highest capacity, is a nation great.

Women must share the burden equally with men.

Women must suffer equally with men.

Together they must make their government.

Because the world now believes this, but especially because of our great suffrage army manning the trenches, the battle for woman suffrage will be won November 6th!

Active in State Campaign Work



MRS. JOHN BLAIR
Chairman of Publicity Section of the Party

The success of any political campaign lies largely in the keeping of the issue before the public. It is to Mrs. John Blair that this arduous and important work has been assigned by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. It is the duty of the publicity section, of which Mrs. Blair is chairman, to keep suffrage ever and always before the public. The man who walks, the man who rides, the man who reads, the man who seeks in the moving picture houses his chief diversion—all of these must be made to realize that the suffrage amendment is to be voted on November 6th.

The personnel of Mrs. Blair's publicity section comprises some of the most prominent writers and artists of New York City. It is through the activities of the artists that the campaign posters are made, and that numerous suffrage cartoons find their way into the daily papers. Miss Neysa McMein, the well-known painter of magazine covers, and a member of the publicity section, has made the splendid new suffrage poster. The suffrage serial novel, which was written by a group of prominent novelists and writers, with Elizabeth Jordan as chairman, will have its opening in an early number of Collier's Weekly.

That "he who runs may read," Mrs. Blair makes it her look-out to see that every billboard in the city and state is plastered with suffrage posters. Also, there are car-cards for the surface, subway and elevated cars, and posters and slogans of all sizes from the great mammoth 24-sheet poster to the tiny suffrage "sticker" not many times larger than a postage stamp.

Mrs. Blair says that she has always been a suffragist. "My mother, Mrs. A. B. Reid, was an enthusiastic believer in the enfranchisement of women," says the publicity chairman, "and one of the memories of my youth is the coming of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi to our home to

get my mother to sign a petition to the constitutional convention to have woman suffrage incorporated in the state constitution."

Mrs. Blair was a member of the board of directors of the Equal Franchise Society, and in the summer of 1915 acted as chairman of that organization during the absence from the city of Mrs. Howard Mansfield. She was a member of the Press and Publicity Council of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, when Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was its chairman, and when Mrs. Whitehouse became chairman of the party she appointed Mrs. Blair to succeed her as publicity chairman. Mrs. Blair spends almost all of her time at suffrage headquarters. "I realized very soon in my suffrage activity," she says, "that there is no half way. To win, we must put all of our time and energy into the campaign. Win we will and victory in New York will settle the suffrage question for this country."



MRS. OGDEN MILLS REID AND CHILDREN
Mrs. Reid has been Treasurer of the Party since 1915

The never-ending responsibility of collecting money for the conducting of a great political campaign rests in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, upon the shoulders of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, treasurer of the State Suffrage Party.

The mother of a four-year-old son and a two-year-old daughter, Mrs. Reid, slender and girlish and unassuming in manner, still finds time to raise, by personal appeal, or by letter, the great sums of money necessary for adequate operation of the intricate machine which day by day does its difficult and detailed work of preparing New York State voters for the question to be put to them on November 6th.

"It is very hard work," admits Mrs. Reid, "because asking people for money to be used in the suffrage campaign is not, you know, like asking them for money to care for sick babies, or to help the Red Cross. It is easy to see, in these latter instances, the need for immediate and generous giving; the end is something tangible, something which may be seen with the eye. But the men and women who give to suffrage—they must be endowed with vision—a vision to see something more than immediate results—vision which will see that in giving to what looks like merely a political issue, they are giving to something infinitely greater than that.

"Of course, at this time, it is particularly difficult, because there are so many war-time demands on people and so many of them feel that suffrage should, for the present, be pushed into the background, but we, who are working in the cause, know that we are in the foremost ranks of those who are fighting for democracy, and that money given to suffrage is not diverted from the cause of humanity, but is pouring into that cause by the most direct and simple channels.

"The suffrage fight is a fight for democracy as well as the struggle that is going on over the seas, and it is for that reason that we feel we are justified at this time in asking people to give—to give more generously than they have ever given before to the cause of suffrage, and through suffrage, to democracy all over the world."

New York College Women Preaching Suffrage in the Churches

Mrs. Gertrude Shorb Martin, executive secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and former adviser of women at Sage College, Cornell University, and also formerly president of the Cornell Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. F. E. Bates, wife of the Mayor of Ithaca, and, as every one knows, district leader, have been doing some unusual work in the New York State campaign. Mrs. Bates is an ordained minister and can therefore get an opportunity to speak in a good many of the country churches. Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Martin are working together in the country churches filling the pulpits of the various ministers every Sunday. Sometimes they have three services a day. They are booked for practically every Sunday until the end of the campaign and will probably have the opportunity to speak in every country church in Tompkins County. Mrs. Martin writes: "So far the meetings have been very successful and from now on I suspect we shall have full

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Active in State Campaign Work

Mrs. Victor Morawetz

When Mrs. Victor Morawetz, who was then Violet Westcott, was eighteen years old, she went to her first suffrage meeting. She was given a seat on the platform, and one of the speakers was Susan B. Anthony. Violet Westcott heard the pioneer suffragist through, and when the meeting was over, bubbling with enthusiasm, she made her way to the great suffragist's side to shake hands with her and said: "Oh, Miss Anthony, when do you think I will be able to vote?" She was asked in her turn how old she was, and when she replied eighteen, Susan B. Anthony informed her: "When you are of age, my dear, in three years."

That prediction did not come true, but ever since that day Mrs. Morawetz has been an enthusiastic suffragist. It was not, however, until last December that she became an active worker of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

"I went on a suffrage trip with Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse," relates the present head of the Speakers' Bureau, "and I was so enthusiastic about the work that I just felt I couldn't keep out of it any longer. Soon afterwards, I arranged the Suffrage Experience Meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, and on the first of April I became head of the Speakers' Bureau."

Mrs. Morawetz was born in Syracuse, and is the daughter of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum." It is to the creator of that deliciously quaint and humorous character that Mrs. Morawetz owes her knowledge of history and politics. "Father was a real democrat," says Mrs. Morawetz. "He used to say about people whom he thought were little and small and bigoted: 'They are so narrow, seven of them could sit on the seat of a buggy.' He taught me to despise narrowness."

Mrs. Henry Bull

Mrs. Henry Bull is one of the recent active recruits to suffrage. It is only a few weeks that Mrs. Bull, always active, always smiling, always obliging, has been in charge of the Sales and Supplies Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Mrs. Bull, before her marriage, was Maude Livingston, of the old New York family of that name. She comes naturally by her enthusiasm for democracy, for two of her ancestors, Philip Livingston and Robert R. were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"I think I have always been a suffragist," says Mrs. Bull, "but the thing that made me active in it at the present time was really the war. I feel that this war is the most terrible thing that has ever happened in the world. It gives one the feeling that one must get down to causes. So much of the work that is given women to do is dealing with effects and not

causes. I want to do some active work in the suffrage campaign because I feel suffrage is really getting down to fundamentals in fighting for Democracy."

The department of which Mrs. Bull is in charge is one which always fascinates the visitor to the headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth avenue. Caps, banners, brassards, flags, bunting, gay in suffrage colors, vocal with suffrage slogans are displayed there. There are suffrage tape measures, and suffrage thimbles for the Red Cross working suffragist; there are postal-cards with Rose O'Neill's kewpies informing all the world



MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP AND SON

that they want "votes for their mothers."

One of the most attractive and popular articles for sale just now is a smart blue-and-yellow, "Votes for Woman" radiator cap which should be on the motor car of every suffragist all over the state. It costs only one dollar. Then, to continue in the list of tempting suffrage commodities in the shop, there are note books, pocketbooks, playing cards, bridge scores; there are whistles and horns for the youthful and carnival-inclined suffragist; there are table decorations for luncheons and teas.

There is also a tiny plaster cottage in suffrage colors designed by Miss Alice Morgan Wright as a suffrage mite-box. The slot for the depositing of coins is in the chimney of this attractive and novel bank.

It is this interesting little shop of which Mrs. Bull is in charge.



Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell

Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell, former President of the Hudson Falls Political Equality Club, is chairman of the Committee of Endorsements of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and also occupies the position of Chairman of the Washington County Suffrage Organization.

In her suffrage work, Mrs. Mitchell has also taken a special interest in the Grange Movement for suffrage.

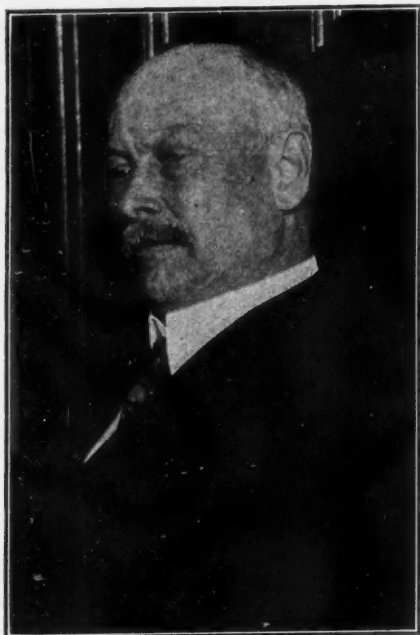
"There has always been a close association between the Grange and the suffrage movement," said Mrs. Mitchell recently. "The Grange was the first organization of its kind to admit women on the same footing as men. We feel, therefore, that we are staunch allies, working for the same principles of equity, equality, and fairness. The national, state and many subordinate granges have passed resolutions endorsing suffrage. We hold the Grange up as having a truly democratic form of government, which seeks the 'greatest good for the greatest number.' We say further that if you want the best argument we can show for woman suffrage, look at the successful work of the Grange."

Watchers' Schools

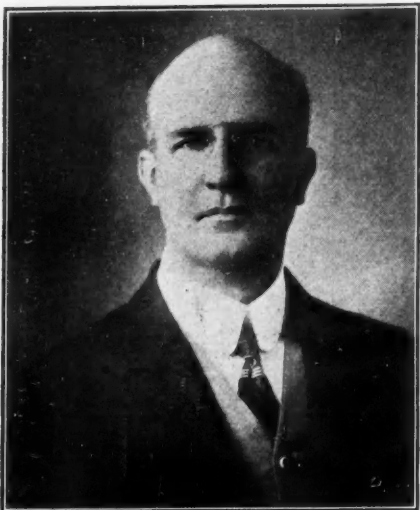
A suffragist is never too old to go to school. That is proved by the enthusiasm with which the schools for suffrage watchers at the polls are greeted throughout the state. These Watchers' Schools are under the direction of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, chairman, and hundreds of them are in progress at the present time.

Two schools will be conducted in Convention Hall by Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, during the Saratoga conference. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Mina B. Lente, and Mrs. Frances Brewer are the teachers for the suffrage school, who travel about the state holding their watchers' classes in every town and township.

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JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY



JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

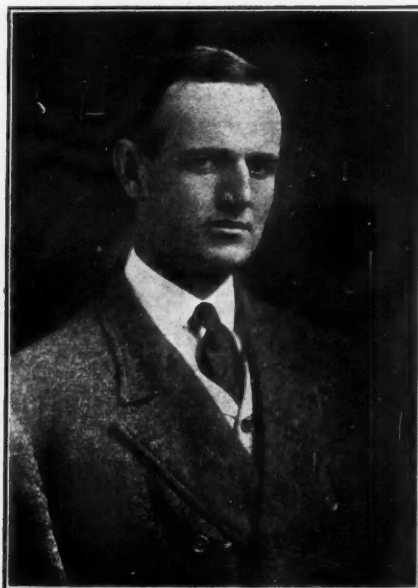


PRES. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN OF CORNELL

"RECENT events have made it clear to us that the time is ripe for the granting of suffrage to the women of this State," is the announcement made by the Men's Advisory Board of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, a new active organization headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. Mr. Vanderlip is not only actively connected with a long list of corporations, but serves also as trustee of the Carnegie Foundation, the New York University, is a member of the New York University Merchants' Association, and is chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Vanderlip has found time to write a number of volumes, including "Chicago Street Railways," "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe," "Business and Education," "Political



CHARLES B. SMITH, CONGRESSMAN



WILLARD STRAIGHT

Public-Spirited Men Organize for

Problems of Europe," and also important financial and economic papers.

Recently on his trip through New York State in the interest of the Liberty Loan, Mr. Vanderlip took occasion to emphasize the importance of woman suffrage. Said Mr. Vanderlip: "This war has greatly advanced the cause of woman suffrage. England will certainly grant it as a recognition of the phenomenal part women have played in national defense. The heroism women have displayed in every phase of life makes it impossible not to recognize the fact that they are entitled to an equal voice in the government. The same is true in Canada, where six provinces have granted suffrage. War brings a great opportunity for service, and with that comes the recognition of their right to participate in the government."

Mr. Vanderlip strongly favors woman suffrage not on account of war services alone. His opinions are given in the following words:

"I believe that on the ground of justice alone the vote should be given to women. I can see no room for two opinions in regard to a woman having as clear a natural right to a voice in government as has a man. I believe, moreover, that there will be distinct benefits from the enfranchisement of women. The specialized experience and interests of women give them a point of view differing from the male point of view, which makes their vote a valuable contribution to government. There is now a background of experience in other States that sets at rest many of the honest doubts that may have been held. The experiment has been successfully tried. The ultimate exten-



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

and the New York State for Woman Suffrage

sion of equal franchise to every State seems to me natural, desirable and inevitable. I shall vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment on November 6th."

Among the men who are prominent in the Advisory Board are men of letters, statesmen, financiers, labor leaders, professional men, all sorts and conditions of men, all brought together by the one ambition to see New York State made safe for democracy by insuring self-government to all its people.

And women are people.

The Executive Committee of the Men's Advisory Board authorize the following statement:

"Those of us who believe in democracy believe that when, in a time which brings into play the most serious and honest impulse and thought of an entire people, there arises a greatly preponderating opinion in favor of a particular measure, it is almost always safe to accept the conclusion thus reached as fundamentally sound and as one that will stand the test of experience. So we feel justified in saying that the conclusion reached in Great Britain in favor of granting Woman Suffrage is almost conclusive evidence both of what will be done and of what ought to be done in this matter. As the war prepared the way for the settlement of this issue in Great Britain, almost certainly the war will prepare the way with us, and, we believe, with the same result.

"From now on practically every woman must be directly affected by a vast majority of the activities of government; government in concerning itself with the activity of the individual in whatever direction must directly take account of, provide for, and satisfy women. If we are

convinced that democracy is sound in principle, if we are determined to protect and extend and perpetuate the system, must we not concede to women the right, and must we not ask them to assume the obligation, of assisting to direct the course of the State and Nation?

"The exercise of the suffrage by women, in our opinion, will introduce into the electorate a higher degree of conscience. The special guardian of the future, woman will not willingly or knowingly barter its interests for casual present advantage. The moral sense of the community must be strengthened by her entrance into its counsels, for it is the future with which in the analysis the moral sense is principally concerned.

"Can any one seriously doubt that the hold of the vicious, the immoral, the degenerating upon our nation, state and city will be shaken and that the power of the social conscience will be developed when women are given a voice with

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FRANK A. VANDERLIP



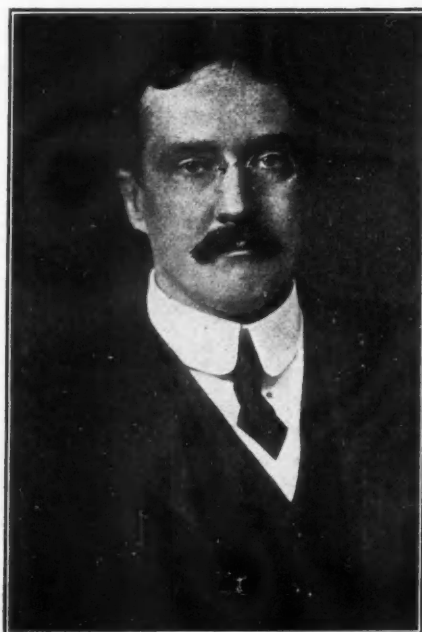
ADOLPH LEWISOHN



JOHN MITCHELL, LABOR LEADER



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN



AMBASSADOR JAMES GERARD



HERBERT PARSONS



Mrs. Chas. Noel Edge

From a fashionable New York girls' school to the jungles of Malay and Siam is a far cry, but it is just that travel phase in her life experience that has made Mrs. Charles Noel Edge the woman that she is, full of sympathy and with a fellow-feeling for every woman, all over the earth.

Mrs. Edge is one of the young matrons who have recently become active in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The former treasurer of the Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Edge is now Corresponding Secretary of the State Party, and is one of the most enthusiastic and effective workers in the suffrage cause.

In the tremendous circularization work which she is managing for the party, she is getting a survey of all sorts and conditions of men and women.

Mrs. Edge is a devout church-woman. She has done much effective work among the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as a young girl, she managed, with her sister, the Grace Church Choir House.

Mrs. Edge was a typical New York girl, educated in a smart school for girls. As a young bride, she accompanied her husband on the first of an extensive series of world trips which were to give her that human interest and breadth of view that characterize her. Mr. Edge was in charge of laying a great trans-continental railroad. This trip took them through Japan, China and Korea. She was in Manchuria during the reconstruction. She has penetrated through the jungles of Malay and Siam, where no other white woman has ever been. She circled the globe twice in two years, and in three years made forty-two ocean voyages, gallantly enduring many hardships. She was in Pekin during the rebellion, and in Siberia.

During all these travels Mrs. Edge, intensely interested in the civic and governmental positions of women, was always keenly alive to

the social and economic conditions of the women in the countries where she traveled.

After having been round and round the world, she has come back with her heart beating high with the desire to serve women; with a strong sense of the solidarity of womanhood the world over; with a realization of the common needs and common aims of the mothers of the race in every land and every clime.

"Thus," says Mrs. Edge, "it is only natural that I should be a devoted suffragist. I have always had a vision of what it will mean for New York State women to have the vote; what it will mean to little brown women and little yellow women all over the world who are sitting in darkness—a darkness which will be penetrated by the light of our freedom."

Mrs. Edge is a devoted mother of two children, aged two and four.

Miss Mary E. Dreier

Under the direction of Miss Mary E. Dreier, much effective work for the Woman Suffrage campaign is being conducted by the Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. In a recent communication to working men Miss Dreier said:

"More than any other people, the working men and women of New York State have a direct interest in the granting of suffrage to women. The State Federation of Labor and the Trade Unions of the State and throughout the country have, as you know, endorsed woman suffrage, but we must get out the rank and file of the workers to VOTE for our enfranchisement."

Following the statement made by Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, that working women were not in favor of the ballot, the Industrial Section held a protest meeting at Albany. At this time it was pointed out that working women themselves expressed in no uncertain terms their desire to protect themselves and working conditions by the use of the ballot. Miss Leonora O'Reilly at that time said:

"We working women want the ballot, not as a privilege but as a right in order that we may do our duty. Some say the ballot has only been given as a matter of expediency, it has never been given as a right; then we demand it as a matter of expediency for the 800,000 working women of New York State. All women should have the ballot, but we working women must have it!"

For the past few months the Industrial Section of the State Suffrage Party has been distributing a series of letters to various members of the Unions throughout New York State.

Late in June, a conference of working women was held under the auspices of the Industrial Section, attended by seventy-two delegates who represented nineteen women's unions, and the senior clubs of thirteen settlements. It was voted to make this a permanent conference, to meet again some time in September. The reso-



MARY E. DREIER

lution passed by the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League was unanimously endorsed.

During the months of September and October most of the unions in the city will be visited by prominent labor speakers advocating woman suffrage.

Mrs. Frederick Edey

Once upon a time, there were grandmothers who sat in the chimney corner with caps on and dozed. They were of no use, they felt, and life, for them, was over.

Witness now, Mrs. Frederick Edey, chairman of the Second Campaign District of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, a grandmother, but a grandmother vital, splendid, radiating energy, health and humor.

The author of a book of short stories for children, and eight children's plays as well, Mrs. Edey has never let her literary, domestic and suffrage activity conflict. She has enough

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MRS. FREDERICK EDEY

War Service Activities of the New York Suffrage Party

THE double task of waging their suffrage campaign, as well as rendering their truest and most devoted service to the country in its hour of need, has been shouldered in a fine spirit of loyalty by the members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The war service work of the Party is manifold in its activities. Its many ramifications extend from the central office, 303 Fifth avenue, New York City, throughout the state, uniting the members of the party in even closer bonds of common labor, common understanding, and patriotic fervor than those which have united them before.

One piece of war service work occupying much of the attention of state suffragists is co-operation with the Food Administration, at Washington. When Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and I were in Washington a short time ago, we offered to Mr. Herbert C. Hoover the support and co-operation of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Correspondence from the Washington office shows that this co-operation has been enthusiastically and gratefully accepted.

Before the food cards could be obtained from Washington, the Party, at its own expense, had 100,000 of the Food Administration pledge cards printed and distributed to the Assembly District Leaders and Campaign District Chairmen throughout the state, to be re-distributed by them to the suffrage captains in their own districts. These cards pledge their signers to be saving in the use of wheat, meat, milk, fats, sugars, and other food products, as well as fuel. The pledge cards will be signed by every member of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Likewise, women not yet enrolled in the party will be presented with these pledges by the suffrage captains, so that we shall roll up an enormous number of signatures. We are now getting cards by the one hundred thousand from Washington. The entire direction of food conservation work and the efficient distribution of the food cards has been given into the hands of the Woman Suffrage Party by the Home Defense League of certain counties.

The signing of the cards which will enroll the members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as members of the United States Food Administration is only a small part of the food service work of the party. We have promised Mr. Hoover that at thousands of suffrage meetings, which will be held during our New York State campaign, suffrage speakers will co-operate with the Food Administration, giving a food conservation address at every meeting. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle of the Lecture Bureau on Food Conservation, in Washington, answered my letter, offering our service, thus: "There could be no better agency in conservation co-operation than the women who represent the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and who are advancing a very

**By Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw
Chairman of Food Conservation**

practical and complete program as set forth in your letter."

Food conservation takes many forms. Suffrage farms, suffrage gardens, suffrage canning clubs are in active operation throughout the state. The suffragists of Dutchess County have engaged Mrs. Sarah M. Kirby, expert on food preservation, to lecture throughout the county and give actual demonstrations on food preservation according to the latest methods of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Kirby travels with her canning parapher-



MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
Vice-Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party

alia in the suffrage automobile and sets up her canning school wherever place for it may be found. Through the activities of the suffrage party, Mother and Daughter Canning Clubs have been organized in almost every village of the county. This work is being done in co-operation with the Home Defense Committee of Dutchess County.

Miss Walker, the garden and canning expert, is a well-known and welcomed figure in our Ninth Campaign District, where Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip leads the way in strenuous food conservation activities.

The suffragists of Columbia and Green Counties have engaged for three months Miss C. Hoyt, graduate of Teachers' College of Columbia University, to give lectures and demonstrations on domestic science, and the canning and drying of foods. The suffragists are forming clubs in every village in these counties, thereby creating channels through which advice and directions from their Home Defense Committee, the State Food Special Committee, and their government agencies, can be rapidly and

systematically distributed. Part of the organizer's time and the suffrage motor car are being given to this work.

The twenty-two suffrage clubs in Sullivan County have each contributed \$5.00 toward the fund necessary to engage a thrift director. This director is engaged by the Sullivan County Farm Bureau and has as her work the direction of dietetics and conservation, including dehydrating and canning of other war time food efficiency measures.

The suffragists of Sullivan County have also organized to go into the peach orchards of that district and can and dry the fruit which would otherwise go to waste for lack of distributing facilities.

A farm school for women is in operation on the farm of Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of Manhattan Borough for the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. This farm is situated eight miles from Mt. Kisco.

In the floating of the recent Liberty Loan the New York State Woman Suffrage Party was particularly active. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip reported that our suffragists had been responsible for the sale of over \$4,000,000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds, which sum comprises more than half of the total amount of subscribers for Liberty Bonds through the Woman's Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District. In plans for the Second Liberty Loan, Mrs. Louis Slade of the City Party, is to succeed Miss Virginia Furman as chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District.

The war service sacrifice sale of the party brought in to the war service funds more than \$5,000. A generous part of this was given to the work of the field Y. M. C. A. In the Red Cross work, the Party is active throughout the state, and in many towns the suffrage offices are being used as Red Cross headquarters. Numerous cities, including those of Rochester and Syracuse, are co-operating with the Red Cross by holding once a week a suffrage Red Cross day.

The Red Cross team of the New York City Suffrage Party raised during the month of June, \$170,000 in a campaign for Red Cross funds, as well as collecting \$22,000, and presenting a Y. M. C. A. Unit for a mobilization camp at Plattsburg and Niagara Falls. Almost every suffrage organization throughout the state has its days when the members assemble to knit and sew for the Red Cross.

In addition to the Red Cross work, there is the White Cross work which has been organized by Miss Adella Potter, and is assuming tremendous scope throughout the state. In this work the suffragists are extending the hospitality of their homes in real mother fashion to the lonely soldiers who are guarding the trestles, bridges and aqueducts in out-of-the-

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High Lights of the City Campaign

TO impress the truth and justice of equal suffrage on the consciousness of a majority of the five million inhabitants of a big city, appealing alike to the dweller in the crowded tenement, the resident of the silk-stocking district, the suburbanite and even the tenant on the quiet farm, reaching them not only through the maze of their different problems and viewpoints, but through the intricacies of more than eighteen languages, is no small task under the most favorable circumstances; but to do this at a time when the minds and hearts of the multitude are filled with the conflicting and absorbing thoughts and feelings aroused by war, requires generalship of a high order. Yet this is the task that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, has set for herself in the 1917 campaign.

Under Miss Hay's supervision, the Party, working through its various committees, has made a record that speaks for itself. Certain big undertakings that are plain suffrage drudgery have been carried forward with unflagging fervor. These are the enrollment of hundreds of thousands of women; the circularization of voters in their homes, not once, but five or six times, a huge undertaking when they are over seven thousand strong; the checking of the voters by means of personal interviews; the distribution to workmen every week, in factories and through union meetings, of special labor leaflets, 1,875,000 of which will be given out within a few weeks; the holding, up to date, of over fifteen hundred meetings; the serving of over three thousand lunches monthly in the suffrage restaurant, and the distribution to the general public of over two million circulars containing suffrage arguments. Besides these general activities, congressmen and other public officials have been periodically interviewed, ministers and other leaders of public thought have been reached and the foreign population catered to by means of speeches, literature printed in their own tongues and stereopticon and moving pictures through which suffrage arguments have been presented in graphic fashion. A new church organization, the Protestant Episcopal Suffrage Association of New York, has been born to the party during the campaign and is doing valuable work.

In all the general activities of the party the five boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx have participated.

In addition to this, hundreds of subsidiary plans have been worked out by the boroughs in order to meet the conditions that prevail in their sections of the city.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, has put into operation a chain of suffrage sub-headquarters, so that her borough now boasts sixteen offices where suffrage flags are unfurled, fifteen of which are centers for white people and the sixteenth for colored people. The plan has been to make two or three assembly district organizations combine and run a common headquarters, where meetings for each district are held and to which all the workers have access. A strong, well knit organization has been Mrs. Watkins's ideal. In order to captain all her election dis-

of the women of her borough for suffrage and in the strengthening of her organization throughout her assembly districts. Long distances have to be travelled in this borough to reach the public and double efforts are required to make gain as easy as in other boroughs.

No resumé of the New York City campaign would be complete without mention of the work of a special committee made necessary by the times. Suffragists have had to make a new slogan, which is "Suffrage and Service," the latter of a patriotic nature. The War Service Committee of the party, of which Mrs. F. Louis Slade is chairman, can report the following achievements: The committee enrolled hundreds of women for national service through a bureau established for this purpose;

obtained thousands of signatures for the Mayor's Loyalty Pledge; placed 32,000 recruiting placards around the city; furnished 600 women to walk in the "Wake Up America" parade; raised \$10,000 for Y. M. C. A. units for New York troops; helped to sell \$120,000 worth of Liberty Bonds; collected \$171,451.04 for the Red Cross Fund; provided 11,700 women registrars who took the State Military Census in 400 election districts; is running two model war gardens in the Bronx and in Brooklyn; and has pledged itself to distribute 100,000 of the Hoover food pledge cards

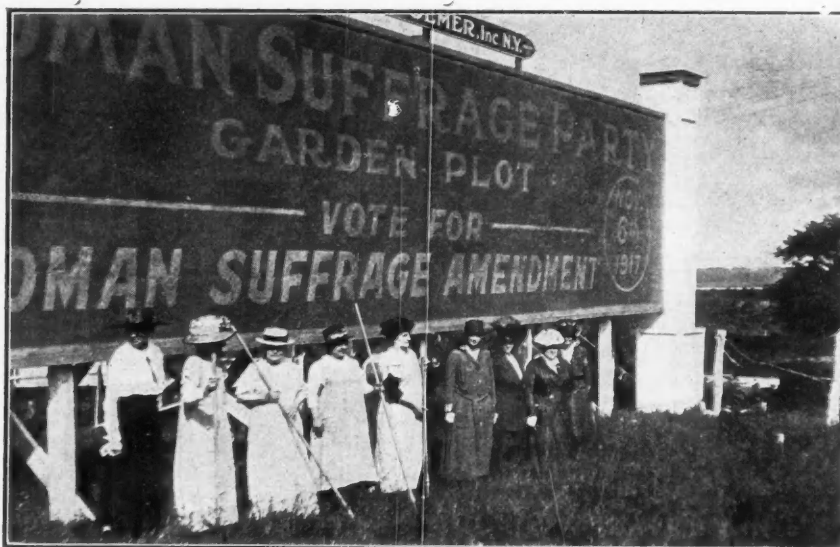
throughout the city. Truly, the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the New York City Party and their devotion to steady work well merits the suffrage victory to which they all look forward on Nov. 6.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party will set up a convention headquarters in one of the cottages connected with the U. S. Hotel, in Saratoga, during the suffrage conference. Mrs. Mabel Russell will be in charge. The cottage will be decorated with party regalia and will serve as a center for members who wish to keep in touch with party officers.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Education Association at its recent convention:

WHEREAS, England and Russia have given the ballot to their women, because nations fighting for democracy must give freedom to their own people; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge Congress to pass immediately an amendment to the constitution of the United States, enfranchising the women of America.



MODEL WAR GARDEN OF BRONX SUFFRAGISTS

Left to right: Miss Rene Glogau, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the N. Y. City W. S. P.; Miss Helena Ries; Mrs. J. N. Dawson; Mrs. M. Barnes; Miss Rose De Bella; Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Chairman of the Bronx W. S. P.; Mrs. Thomas B. Wells; Miss Mary Garrett Hay;

Miss Flora Hay.

tricts, she has held important series of captains' meetings, with the result that never has Manhattan been so well captained as at present.

Mrs. H. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn holds the record for the efficient house-to-house canvass by the suffrage worker. When one learns that Brooklyn has distributed over one million and a half leaflets, most of them at people's front doors, an idea of what has been accomplished can be obtained. At no time has Brooklyn attempted things on such a large scale financially and otherwise than during the present year.

Mrs. William G. Willcox of Richmond and Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer of the Bronx are proud of the fact that in each borough theirs was the only woman's organization deemed strong enough to carry the brunt of the work in connection with the taking of the State Military Census. Both borough chairmen were appointed sub-directors of the census and accomplished results that evoked warm praise from high authorities.

Mrs. David R. Rodgers of Queens has surpassed all her former records in the enrollment

Suffrage Briefs State by State

Smashing Victory in Ohio

On August 15 Columbus, the capital of Ohio, unlocked its doors to Woman Suffrage after a campaign which Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, characterizes as "wonderful." The press was with the suffragists, if the party machine wasn't. Mrs. Upton considers "the carrying of suffrage in Columbus of more importance than anything we have had since the two national parties endorsed woman suffrage," an opinion very generally shared.

"Move to Columbus! We are voters!! Rah!!!!" Thus the Columbus women to the Ohio State Suffrage Association officials on August 14th.

Who did it? Suffrage sentiment, good leadership, suffrage literature, the stanch help of the Columbus press, and the efforts of the Democratic boss of Franklin County to defeat the measure.

East Cleveland has had woman suffrage for some time, and the women there were reaffirmed in their rights of municipal suffrage by a recent court decision. No sooner was the decision rendered than the city Council of Columbus picked up the opportunity and voted to submit the question at the primaries on August 14th, with the joyous victory above cited.

Maryland's Ready Letter-writer

Letter writing of the old-fashioned hand-made type is often deplored as a lost art. That it still exists will perhaps be a surprise to those who are familiar with the endless amount of detailed correspondence necessary for the conduct of a state suffrage league such as Mrs. J. Ross Thomson presides over in the case of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland.

Yet Mrs. Thomson does all of her correspondence by hand. Under the heavy pressure of extra copying, she obtains the services of a typist, but members of the executive board and the very many others with whom she communicates enthusiastically and regularly have come to know her flowing inscriptions. Sometimes it means she must rise early in the morning before the rest of the household at her home in Garrett Park, Montgomery County, are awake. Sometimes she must trail her pen across innumerable white pages in the midnight hours.

The Mayors of Maine

Mayors of the following cities in Maine have given their unqualified support to the cause of Woman Suffrage: Ellsworth, Lewiston, Belfast, Oldtown, Bath, Augusta, Rockland, Auburn and Waterville.

Maine clubwomen are taking an active part in the campaign to give the ballot to women. Not only has the State Federation of Women's

Clubs endorsed woman suffrage, but also the local clubs, and clubwomen are giving their unqualified support.

Suffragists quote the general secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church as saying, "I love woman suffrage for the enemies it has made."

Suffragists Lend a Hand to Officialdom in Alabama

Governor Henderson, named Wednesday, August 15, "woman's registration day," the day when women were to be registered for voluntary war service. The work was assigned to the suffragists, who were enthusiastically directed by Mrs. Julian B. Parke, chairman of the Alabama Suffrage Association. The day was observed throughout the state. Polling places were arranged and mass meetings held. There was whole-hearted co-operation everywhere.

The work so well begun will be continued by means of a house-to-house canvass until a complete report from the Alabama women is recorded.

A movement in which suffragists are interested is on foot to institute the initiative, referendum and recall.

On Thursday, July 26, the Farmers' Union passed a resolution endorsing equal suffrage.

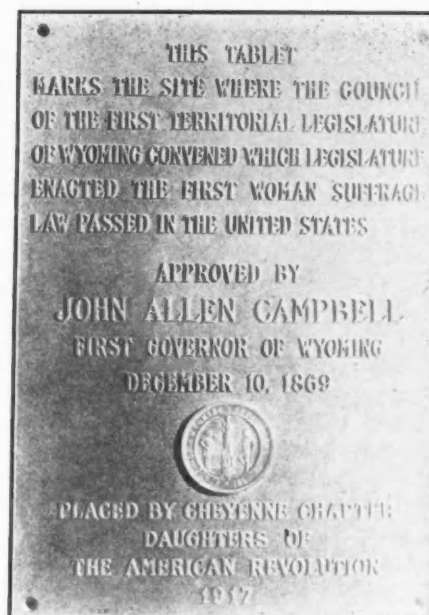
Suffragists in Ashland raised \$600 in one afternoon for Red Cross Work.

Arkansas Farmers for Suffrage

The Arkansas Farmers' Union has endorsed Woman Suffrage. At the recent convention of the union Miss Lulu Scruggs, prominently identified with labor unions in the state and the daughter of a farmer, secured the endorsement of a plan to raise five thousand dollars with which to buy an ambulance for the Red Cross. The Supreme Court of Arkansas has upheld the Arkansas Minimum Wage Law.

The Indiana Case

A suit has been instituted in the Superior Court to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the recent Legislature of Indiana granting part suffrage to the women of that state. A restraining order, and later a permanent injunction preventing women from participating in the registration and election are sought. The excuse for bringing the suit is that "great and unlawful expense" will be incurred, and also that their voting will cause confusion, lawsuits among candidates, and "great and irreparable damage" generally. The complaint is based on the theory that section 2, article 2, of the Indiana Constitution, defining a voter and the qualifications of a voter, excludes women. It is anticipated that the suit will ultimately reach the Supreme Court, whatever the decision of the Superior Court may be.



IN LESS THAN HALF A CENTURY

Since the date inscribed on the above tablet women have won full suffrage in ten more States of the Union, and in Alaska: Presidential suffrage in 19 States; municipal suffrage in 5; primary suffrage in 1; school suffrage in 17; bond suffrage in 4.

The immediate effect has been to inspire the suffrage workers with fresh zeal, and every effort will be put forth to speed registrations in all parts of the state. The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana did not unite with sundry other organizations in petitioning the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of submitting to the people the question of holding a Constitutional Convention, the reason being that the present is not an opportune time for such action.

Branch leagues of the Indiana Franchise League have been revived at Fort Wayne and La Grange, and new ones formed at New Haven, Columbia City, Albion, Cromwell, Avilla, Wolcottville, Angola, Garrett, Waterloo, Auburn, Kendallville, and Ligonier.



RECIPES FOR SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNERS

To Prepare Sour Voters—Hot House Variety. Wash thoroughly in cold logic. Pour on all the sugar in your disposition. Cover over with polished common sense until election day. Serve with rich slices of high-class literature.

Suffrage Briefs State by State

The Teutonic Touch in Nebraska

"With true German greeting" the Committee of the Local German Alliance, out in Nebraska, directed the attention of German voters to their last chance to delay woman suffrage in Nebraska by signing the petitions for a referendum. "Our German women," said the true German greeting, the men taking it upon themselves to speaking for the women in true German style, "do not want the right to vote, and since our opponents desire the right of suffrage mainly for the purpose of saddling the yoke of prohibition upon our necks we should oppose it with all our might."

Of the 32,471 names on the petition Omaha, city of breweries, foreign population and Tom Dennison, supplied nearly three-fifths. "The desire of the badly bested Dahlman-Dennison machine to keep the women from voting at the coming Omaha election evidently had a good deal to do with this referendum movement," according to the *Lincoln Journal*.

"The deal," says the *Franklin News*, "was engineered by the saloon-keepers and other rough-necks of Omaha who do not want the women to vote, as they expect to try and knock out prohibition in the next election."

With a few exceptions, says the *Farmer*, of Lincoln, "the clan of antis is not one with which the average self-respecting individual would care to associate."

Kentucky Suffragists Save Shirt Factory

A branch of the government factory for furnishing soldiers' shirts was established in Frankfort, Kentucky. In order to hold this factory it was necessary to secure a large number of women to make the shirts. The number having fallen short, the suffragists of the town formed two units and are now making many dozen shirts a week, thus saving the factory for their town and at the same time earning money which they are using to furnish Comfort Kits to Kentucky soldiers.

A unique entertainment was given by the suffragists of Frankfort, Kentucky, to secure additional funds for carrying out their plan of furnishing Comfort Kits to the Kentucky soldiers.

A large barge was secured, the upper deck of which was transformed into a Japanese garden, hung with yellow lanterns and banked with yellow flowers. Here card and refreshment tables were placed. The lower deck was draped with flags and reserved for the dancers.

As the Kentucky river is one of the most picturesque streams in the country many took advantage of this opportunity and the barge was crowded to its capacity.

A handsome sum was realized.

Political Work in Virginia

Activities of the Virginia League for the past few weeks have centered upon the vari-

ous candidates for the state Legislature, convening January, 1918, and upon the three gubernatorial candidates.

The Democratic Primary for the nomination of these officials took place on August 7. Previous to this time letters were mailed to the candidates asking their position on the woman suffrage plank in their Party Platform. The majority of those written to have replied, and among the replies there is to be found a growing sentiment in favor of the plank.

A committee from the Richmond League attended all political meetings held previous to the August primary, and one of their number was granted a hearing at each meeting. The committee was most courteously received by the chairman of each meeting, and each speech for suffrage was applauded.

South Carolina Labor Men for Federal Amendment

At a meeting of the South Carolina Federation of Labor in Columbia on August 13, the Federation went on record as endorsing the movement for the earliest possible consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the United States Congress and urged the South Carolina Congressmen to support, in Congress, all efforts to that end. South Carolina's suffrage leagues are adopting South Carolina congressmen for the purpose of educating them through the pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

Suffrage War Work Committee of Connecticut

Connecticut suffragists are still devoting a large share of their time to war work. Forty acres of land in Tolland county has been donated by Mrs. Fannie Dixon Ward, county chairman of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and a large part of it has been put under cultivation by the Farm Bureau. In two of the eight counties of Connecticut offers were made by county chairmen of \$1,000 to the Farm Bureau to help pay the salaries and expenses of home economics demonstrators. In five other counties offers of \$800 to each of the county farm demonstrators were made, the money to be used in the same manner.

Minnesota Women as Notaries

Many women have qualified as notaries public to help circulate petitions calling a county option election in St. Louis county. These petitions are now in circulation and it is expected that approximately 15,000 voters will sign the petition before it is filed.

Pennsylvania Adopts Congressmen

The Philadelphia suffragists have organized a Woman Suffrage Party Auxiliary of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross. Dr. E. M. H. Moore, a vice-president of the Woman

Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, was elected chairman. Through the courtesy of Dr. W. W. Keen the auxiliary will establish work-rooms at 1727 Chestnut street.

Through the medium of the *Woman Citizen*, suffrage missionary work in Congress goes merrily on. The idea of "adopting" a Representative, which originated with Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, and putting him on the subscription list of the *Woman Citizen*, so he may be rescued from the outer darkness of ignorance on the suffrage question, has proved a popular one. Pennsylvania women are particularly responsive to the call.

Hon. John R. K. Scott is adopted by Mrs. George A. Piersol of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph McLaughlin, by Miss Emma Klahr of Philadelphia; Hon. William S. Vare, by Mrs. William Bradley of Philadelphia; Hon. George S. Graham, by Mrs. Walter D. Dalsimar of Philadelphia; Hon. J. Hampton Moore, by Mrs. Charles Weisgerber of Philadelphia; Hon. George W. Edmonds, by Mrs. Florence B. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia; Hon. Peter E. Costello, by Mrs. Franklin T. Cheney of Philadelphia; Hon. George P. Darrow, by Mrs. James Andrews of Philadelphia; Hon. Henry A. Clark, by Miss Lavinia Clark of Erie, Pa.; Hon. Henry W. Temple, by Mrs. Edwin Linton of Washington; Hon. Louis T. McFadden, by Mrs. Francis H. Hagerman of Towanda; Congressman Charles H. Rowland, of the 21st district, Pennsylvania, by Mrs. Robert Mills Beach of Bellefonte; Congressman Edgar Kiess, of the 15th district, by Miss Henrietta Baldy Lyon of Williamsport; Hon. Henry W. Watson, by Mrs. Edward Sherwood Mead of Holicon; Hon. Nathan C. Strong, by Mrs. Oliver W. Kilpin of Kittaning; Hon. Bruce F. Sterling, by Mrs. Robert E. Umbel of Uniontown.

Date Fixed for Wisconsin Convention

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association action was taken providing that the annual convention of the association be held early in November. The location of the convention was not definitely decided. Mrs. Stephen Radford, Jr., Oshkosh, was named as chairman of the program committee.

Local suffrage societies throughout the state are preparing for suffrage propaganda through means of the county fairs. Especial effort will be made this year for the distribution of literature, for suffrage speeches, suffrage rest rooms, etc.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. B. M. Caples, Waukesha, was named as chairman of a committee to learn the scope and quality of work of the various social and moral agencies about soldiers' camps in this State, with the understanding that the suffrage association stands ready to fill in any lack that may be found.

Illinois's Campaign Drive

Every congressional district in the state will be represented by divisions in the Woman's Emergency League before the time comes for the big September drive, which is to raise the fund for the campaign of information preliminary to the vote upon the constitutional convention resolution. Already, although the league is only seven weeks old, almost that many thousand of the best known women of Illinois are enlisted under its banners, and the recent progress of the organization has been remarkably rapid.

Big conferences have been held at Galesburg, Danville, Bloomington and other down-state centers, at which large numbers of suffrage leaders have been present, and similar meetings are scheduled next week at Elgin, Springfield and Champaign, these conferences coming on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively.

Among the leaders in the down-state work are Mrs. E. B. Cooley of Danville, Mrs. Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Mrs. George T. Palmer of Springfield, Mrs. Blanche B. West of Bushnell, Mrs. A. C. Roberts of Galesburg, Mrs. George Wilkinson of Alton and Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown of Peoria. Miss Katharine M. Porter, organization chairman of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, is rendering able assistance in the preparatory work throughout the state.

The Emergency League's non-partisan basis is apparent in that among its leaders are women who have taken a prominent part in the work of all political parties in the state. The one object of the League is to make certain the passage of the resolution, which will permit the incorporation in the fundamental law of the state of a provision granting full ballot rights to women, and which will bring about a modernization of

the outgrown constitution which now obstructs the progress of the state.

The League has also the co-operation of the ablest men of all political parties throughout the state. The enthusiastic endorsement of its plans by H. E. Young, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute means the undivided backing of the agricultural interests of the state. Taken with the endorsement of the State Bar Association, and many individual offers of support from leadings judges, attorneys, bankers and business men in towns and cities all over the state, there can be no question that the most public-spirited men of Illinois are just as much interested as the women in the proposed revision of the constitution. A factor of large significance is the approval of the convention plan by such representative men as Governor Lowden, Senator Sherman, Congressman McCormick, Bishop Fallows, and dozens of other highly respected leaders of public opinion.

The organization work of the League goes forward with unabated vigor. The flattering response of the women of Chicago has been more than matched by that of the women in all of the smaller cities of the state. Highly successful conferences of Emergency League officers held recently at Champaign, Bloomington, and other central Illinois points, have resulted in a decided stimulus to the work in that section. The three down-state corps are anxious to outstrip in the speed and thoroughness of their organization their rivals in Cook County, and every day brings news of numerous and important acquisitions to the League forces in and out of the city.

Swift, Armour (Chicago Stockyards), and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R'way ask for women workers.



THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE—NOT IN SO GENERAL USE AS FORMERLY.

Correspondence

In the issue of the *Woman Citizen* of July 28 is an excellent editorial signed A. S. B. on "Punishing a Language" which is in the main so true that it seems only fair to explain those points which were obviously not quite understood by the writer.

It is a fact that the German American Alliance is very strong in Nebraska, numbering between 50,000 and 60,000 in the state, and its political influence is so strongly pro-German as to constitute a real menace. Not the least dangerous of its items of propaganda is its avowed intention to force the German language on the people by having it taught in the Public Schools to the eventual exclusion of English. The law provides that any foreign language may be taught in the grade schools on presentation of a petition signed by fifty residents of the school district. This law was put through by the Germans in this form to throw people off the track of the nigger in the woodpile. As a result, last year 27 schools taught foreign languages—5 Bohemian, 1 French, 21 German, and an effort was made to have Yiddish taught in one school, but unsuccessfully. English is not obligatory in the grade schools or the High Schools so far as the laws of the state are concerned. As a matter of fact it is taught, but I know from my own experience as the mother of a child who had two years of grade school training that there is not enough time for the proper teaching of English, and the other studies that are necessary to prepare students properly for the high school. The grade schools are not the place for foreign languages. They must make Americans out of the children of our immigrants, and they have no time to teach anything that will retard that Americanism. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that this foreign language law is a German political move—German propaganda of the most vicious kind, so far as Nebraska is concerned, and is not designed to aid the education or culture of the American child, but it is intended to put German sentiment into him. The Legislature that gave women partial suffrage was largely German—avowedly pro-German in many cases, and it would have given more than suffrage to keep such a weapon as German in the grade schools. Understand that the permit to teach other languages is a mere blind. One can hardly claim that Yiddish and Bohemian are "cultural" or "practical" languages. They were included as a pretext.

Nebraska is suffering from "too much German" of all sorts—German disloyalty of the rankest kind in high place as well as low, but, thanks to the suffragists, we have an honest, fearless highly educated American school board for the first time in many years, who are going to run the schools for the benefit of America and not to help traitorous propaganda.

MARION WOOLWORTH FAIRFIELD.

OMAHA, Aug. 4, 1917.

Cost of Elections

Logic is conspicuous by its absence from the argument that to allow women the ballot would merely double the cost of holding elections without any benefit in proportion to the added expense. In the first place it could not double the cost of holding elections. One set of election officials would still suffice for each voting place and there would be but one set of registration officials. The same machinery necessary to conduct an election with just men voting would suffice if women be added to the electorate in New York on November 6, when the question of the franchise for New York will come before the voters.

The following telegrams have been received, signed by the Governors or Secretaries of States, in answer to the question: "Does woman suffrage greatly increase election expenses and make additional taxation necessary?"

Wyoming—"Woman suffrage has not increased taxes in this State nor cost of elections."

Colorado—"Only increase in cost of elections what naturally accrues from added number to electorate."

Idaho—"Added election expense infinitesimal."

Washington—"Election expenses only increased by slight cost caused by effort to keep voting precincts under 250 voters."

California—"Increased cost of elections because of women voters very little."

Oregon—"Woman suffrage has increased election expenses only so far as naturally they would increase proportionately to increase the number of voters."

Arizona—"Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering."

Kansas—"Increased cost of elections insignificant."

Montana—"The argument of increased taxation because of woman suffrage is absurd."

Nevada—"Slightly increased cost for printing additional ballots and compensation for election clerks."

Illinois—The city clerk from Springfield writes: "The increase of election expenses thus far has been nominal and due only to expense incident to printing additional ballots and furnishing extra booths."

It must be borne in mind also that in the cities where women vote there is no disorder at the polls, very little need for the police, and therefore no additional police court expenses as a result of the election. The experience of every city bears out this assertion. As a rule, in the equal suffrage States, there is scarcely a call for policemen on Election Day to quell any disorder at the polls. The papers of Chicago all say that Election Day is the most peaceful of the year.

ON TO SUFFRAGE



LOST IN THE SHUFFLE

Suppose, however, that woman suffrage should increase the cost of elections very considerably. Women pay their full quota of the taxes out of which election expenses are paid, and they have been doing this for generations without being permitted to receive any personal benefit from the taxes so applied. Other groups are added to the electorate without any question of expense. When the United States Government enfranchised the Indians by the thousands no question was raised as to the expense this would call for. When the votes of the soldiers on the Border were taken, the cost ran up into hundreds of thousands of dollars, but there was not the slightest objection to this expense from any source. It cost the State of New York about \$100,000 to take the vote of its Guardsmen on the Border. It cost the City of New York about \$35,000 to canvass these votes when they were returned. The proportion was probably the same in other States, but nobody complained of the expense of having these men exercise their rights as American citizens, though in at least one instance the cost of one guardsman's vote was \$25.

No complaint whatever about the expense comes from the States where women vote. The only people who are harassed by the thought that the State may spend some money in behalf of its woman taxpayers are the Eastern opponents of woman suffrage, who are in hard straits these days to find any objections against the enfranchisement of women that will stand up long enough to be bowled over by the facts.

Preaching Suffrage in the Churches

(Continued from page 222)

houses. You see two weeks ago, returning from one of these meetings we had an auto accident that advertised us all over the county. It really was a very serious matter. Our escape was little short of miraculous, but we did escape with only a few cuts and bruises and with only a ducking in a very deep and very muddy mill pond, leaving the automobile bottom side up in twenty feet of water. Since neither of us could swim, and since there was a sheer drop of some ten or twelve feet from the edge of

the bank where we went over to the water, and since the water itself was about twenty feet deep, no one understands quite how we got out alive. Tomorrow night I am to speak in the little village which was the scene of the adventure. I hardly think we shall need to drum up an audience."

Public Spirited Men

(Continued from page 224)

men in determining our policies?

During the last twenty years the direction and complexion of human affairs, and particularly the character and extent of woman's participation in and responsibility for them, have completely changed. Greater changes still impend, and with every one of them, as with the decision of the war and the reconstruction of the world, woman is inextricably concerned and gravely to be counted with.

[Signed] JAMES BYRNE,

FRANKLIN W. M. CUTCHEON,

HERBERT S. PARSONS,

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,

JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY,

ADOLPH LEWISOHN,

Executive Committee Men's Advisory Board
New York State N. S. P.

Watchers' Schools

(Continued from page 223)

The Watchers' School lasts only two hours, and is amusing and instructive. It is like a play with the scene arranged as in a real voting booth, and every woman who attends feels that the two hours she has spent going to school once more are hours filled with interest and educational value.

New York State is fortunate in having a law that allows women to watch at the polls when a woman suffrage amendment is to be voted upon. No fraud is expected by the suffragists in the November election, but all precautions, even though it seems unnecessary, are being taken. Therefore, there will not be a single voting place, it is expected, without women watchers.

War Service Activities

Continued from page 227

way places. The older women of the order of the White Cross are doing what they can to further the cause of moral prophylaxis among the soldiers.

In the recent state military census, ordered by Governor Whitman, the suffragists in every county in New York state volunteered their services. In two counties, Nassau and Westchester, they were assigned the entire task of the census-taking. In every other county they did a great or small share of the work.

Nassau County, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick Stuart Greene, was the first to report completed census. Saturday evening, June 16th, only five days after the opening of the census, Mrs. Greene was able to report to Albany that her county was complete.

In Westchester County, under the direction of Mrs. William Belknap, the suffragists made a house-to-house canvass. Two hundred and twenty-three census captains were on constant duty with 6,000 census agents. Three hundred automobiles were loaned by suffragists for the work.

Mark D. Stiles, census-chairman for Westchester County, telegraphed to Adjutant-General Henry, of Albany, during the course of the census-taking: "Census proceeding splendidly in Westchester County, under the management of Mrs. William Belknap, census-chairman. Woman Suffrage Party best working organization I ever saw."

Saratoga was called one of the banner counties in census-taking efficiency. Suffragists furnished enrollment clerks in every Election District in the county. Census responsibility was theirs in all districts. They copied militia lists for the county, and took general charge of returns.

The census work in the five Boroughs of New York City was done largely by the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman. Four hundred registration places were operated by the Woman Suffrage Party, and 11,700 women of the city Suffrage Party worked in the census-taking. All of the Woman Suffrage Party registration booths worked smoothly, and all were kept open until the completion of the work on the evening of June 25th. In some counties like Steuben, the distribution of the Governor's certificates of appreciation for census work is in the hands of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Thus, it may readily be seen that the workers of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are carrying their double burden efficiently and well. It is not, however, as a reward for war service work that the women of New York State are asking that woman suffrage be given them on November 6th.

They are asking for enfranchisement because

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE for the
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS of the

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime
PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA
139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

it is a logical step toward Democracy, and at this time of the world war, when men all over the civilized globe are shedding their blood for that great principle, it seems that the men of New York State, to whom is given the privilege of taking this next step in the accomplishment of a World Democracy, cannot be insensible of that privilege.

They are working for enfranchisement in the face of stern duties that are confronting American women in the near future; duties before which women do not flinch, but for the performance of which they should be equipped as responsible citizens of a republic should be equipped—with the ballot.

Special War Service for Women

Women are to be employed at the Dupont powder plant

The Civil Service Commission has opened competitive examination as munition inspectors (N. Y. C.) to women.

Dora Wheeler is a U. S. lifeguard at Fire Island.

One hundred women have applied to New York office of Naval Reserve as yeomen—decoders of cables for censor, clerks, etc., following instructions from Washington that women may be employed.

Numbers of women working at British Headquarters in France increase daily—carpenters, chauffeurs, electrical workers. Housed in huts under women chaperones, they work under women lieutenants.



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WOMEN ATTENTION!

If you wish to earn very good money write for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR STATE MILITARY CENSUS AND YOUR WIFE

1.—Did your wife "neglect your home or babies" when she went to register in the recent Military Census?

* * *

2.—Did she meet with any but courteous and respectful treatment from the men she saw there?

* * *

3.—Did your family allow "dissension and discord" to take the place of quiet discussion when she was deciding what answers to make to the questions?

* * *

4.—Did the government allow you to register for your wife and thus "represent her" in this important duty?

* * *

5.—Did your wife feel less feminine, less womanly, or less motherly for having registered?

DO YOU KNOW THAT WHEN SHE REGISTERED IN THE MILITARY CENSUS SHE EXPERIENCED PRACTICALLY THE SAME PROCEDURE SHE WOULD GO THROUGH IF SHE WERE A FULL-FLEDGED VOTER—EXCEPT THAT VOTING IS LESS COMPLICATED, LESS PERSONAL AND IS NOT COMPULSORY.

YOUR STATE ELECTIONS AND YOUR WIFE

1.—"It will take less time for her to vote than it required for her to be registered in the census.

* * *

2.—"She will vote in a private booth, she will not meet as many people when she votes as when she registered, and she will not have to answer personal questions in the presence of strangers.

* * *

3.—"Her husband, father, brother, or son may accompany her to the polls as you accompanied her to the registration place.

* * *

4.—"When your wife registered she came in contact with none but her friends and neighbors in her own vicinity.

* * *

5.—"When she votes these are the only ones she will meet at the polls."

What They Do With The Vote When They Get It

Laws passed in Montana in which women are interested:

Eight-hour law for women.

Mother's Pension Law, which was drafted by Mrs. Hathaway in 1915, was amended and allowances increased making it the best in the United States—\$20 if but one child; if two or more, \$15 for the first and \$10 for the second, and \$5 for each additional, with a maximum not to exceed \$50.

The Lazy Husband Act, making it a misdemeanor to neglect a wife or child.

The Abandonment Law, which makes it a felony to abandon a child.

The Abatement Law, modeled after the California Law.

The Pool Room Law, prohibiting gambling on games played on pool and billiard tables and prohibiting boys under 18 from frequenting such places without the written consent of the parents.

The Anti-Gambling Law, said to be one of the most drastic in any state.

The Enforcing Law, to go into effect when prohibition comes.

To authorize cities and towns to construct swimming pools, skating rinks, and playgrounds.

To create a Child Welfare Department.

To permit establishment of public markets at county seats.

To provide for an expert to make a general survey to determine the condition of the feeble-minded, deaf and dumb.

Relating to the pollution of the water supply.

Requiring the publication in official county papers of the list of adulterated and misbranded foods, beverages, candies and drugs.

To regulate and govern the sanitary condition under which wall paper or substitute wall covering shall be placed on the walls of tenement houses.

Giving the State Board of Health power to require the analysis of waters furnished and sold the public.

Providing normal training in our high schools.

To provide free text books in the common and high schools.

Providing for an increase of school levy.

To provide for additional levy for high schools.

Adding the study of agriculture to the course of study of elementary schools.

To accept the terms of the Federal act giving aid for vocational training.

Providing for assistants for county superintendents in certain counties.

Granting the State Superintendent the right to appoint an additional rural school supervisor.

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2107 S Street, N. W., Day School for Girls
Washington, D. C.
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Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten
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Course, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President,
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Active Workers in New York State

(Continued from page 226)

vitality and energy to manage them all. All plays of which she is the author have been acted in her own theatre on the grounds of her home in Bellport, L. I., which theatre is also used for all the Bellport suffrage meetings.

Mrs. Edey became an active suffragist at the Riverhead County Convention, June, 1916. She has done a great deal of canvassing this summer on Long Island. "The houses," she says, "are very far apart, and the women have little or no intercourse with each other. Their lives are a drab round of routine work. Then into these women's lives, creeping quietly, a word here and there, has come suffrage—something these women can do for some one in the outside world. One woman said to me: 'Suffrage gives me something to think about when I am washing dishes—and there are so many dishes to wash.' These women who follow their round of dull tasks find that suffrage has brought into their lives new joy, that of being of some importance to their country, feeling that somewhere there is someone whom they can help. The work of their tired bodies and arms is asked for every day, but the work of their brains, their opinions, have never been asked before. Suffrage is waking up these minds which are so willing to be awakened."

Women Voters of the World

United States	8,557,308
Canada	
Alberta	75,084
British Columbia	81,727
Manitoba	103,160
Ontario	718,543
Saskatchewan	96,751
Norway	1,234,630
Finland	750,997
Denmark	803,986
Iceland	24,874
Australia	2,141,970
New Zealand	527,833
Isle of Man	18,373
	15,135,236

If you want to add Mexico on account of its Constitution, it has 3,673,909 women of age to vote; and if you want to add Great Britain, because bill has passed House of Commons, that means 6,000,000 more, making a total of approximately 25,000,000.

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping for Soldiers

There isn't much that a man can take when he goes out to battle with the powers of darkness except a stout heart, but just now a smattering of French stands him in need as he departs for the battlefields of Europe. "Dehydrated" French is a term that might well apply to several small manuals that have suddenly made their appearance in response to this need, so compact and full of food for thought are they. A courteous clerk with a decided French accent advised me that for the use of officers and interpreters nothing so nearly filled the aching void of silence imposed by alien tongues as a pocket edition of military information that covered every contingency from the first order on reaching French soil to the final order to disarm. It was compiled for the use of the British troops and has been readapted to the latest needs. All the linguistic requirements for bringing the war to a successful conclusion were therein set forth for the moderate price of 75 cents. A tiny booklet which meets all the early demands of the enlisted man is a French-English conversation book that contains the gist of things, set forth with a brevity that amounts to wit. It would never afford a fluent command of the language, but it would keep hunger from gnawing at one's vitals if food was to be had for the asking. Price 30 cents. One that holds to annexations and indemnities may be had for 50 cents. A small French-English pocket dictionary in cloth costs \$2.00.

* * *

An army locker trunk, which is really a stout wooden box with a fibre cover and metal corners and finishings, is light and compact. Price \$10.

* * *

A "comfykit" for soldiers and sailors is a model of convenience, with a place for everything and everything in its place. It reminds one of a studio apartment, so carefully is every inch of space made to count and so many uses is it designated to meet. Made of khaki, it contains soap-box, shaving brush, stick and razor, toothbrush, toothpaste and talcum powder, metal mirror, one military brush, comb, footcase, safety pins, buttons, darning cotton, spool of thread and thimble. Complete \$5.00.

* * *

There is a leather checkerboard which envelops a box of ivory checkers and chess men, the whole taking up little space and affording a great deal of pleasure to a thoughtful soul with quiet tastes. Price \$3.50.

* * *

Dominoes have come into their own in the last few years and for a voyage or dull day in camp nothing could be of greater cheer than a tiny deck of cards marked like dominoes. They take up no space, but kill a lot of time. Price 25 cents.

* * *

For the chap with a studious bent nothing is harder than to be deprived of his beloved books. And though one may not carry life-size books in a soldier's kit, there are tiny editions of favorite authors that take up no more room than a war menu, yet bring that feeling of satisfaction induced only by contact with thoughtful minds. Priced as low as 25 cents.

* * *

Than a wrist watch there is nothing more useful. One which has all the virtues of an alarm clock and none of its blatant lack of consideration is a watch with the numerals treated chemically to show in the dark.

One style sells for \$15.50, has Swiss works, radium dial and leather strap. Another style at \$21 is of American sterling silver, has radium dial and khaki strap and a higher grade at \$28. Another shop shows soldiers' wrist watches of sterling silver with unbreakable crystal and radium dial in two styles, Waltham works and khaki strap at \$23 and \$28.

B. G.

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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If you are Doing Your Bit Wear the Official Food Service Uniform

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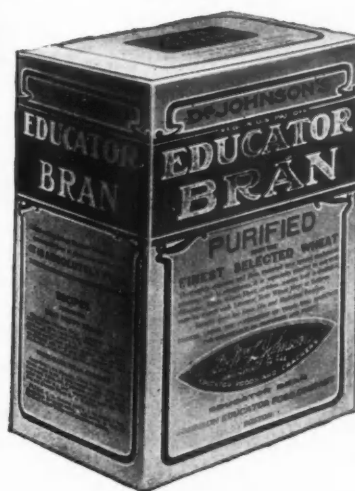
When the front gets soiled, it may be reversed and worn on the other side. It is wonderfully serviceable to wear while working around at home. It is patriotic economy to buy more than one.

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Special Suffrage Number of *The Public*.

THE PUBLIC has devoted its issue of August 24 to a special consideration of woman suffrage. Among the noteworthy contributors are Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Frank Roessing and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers.



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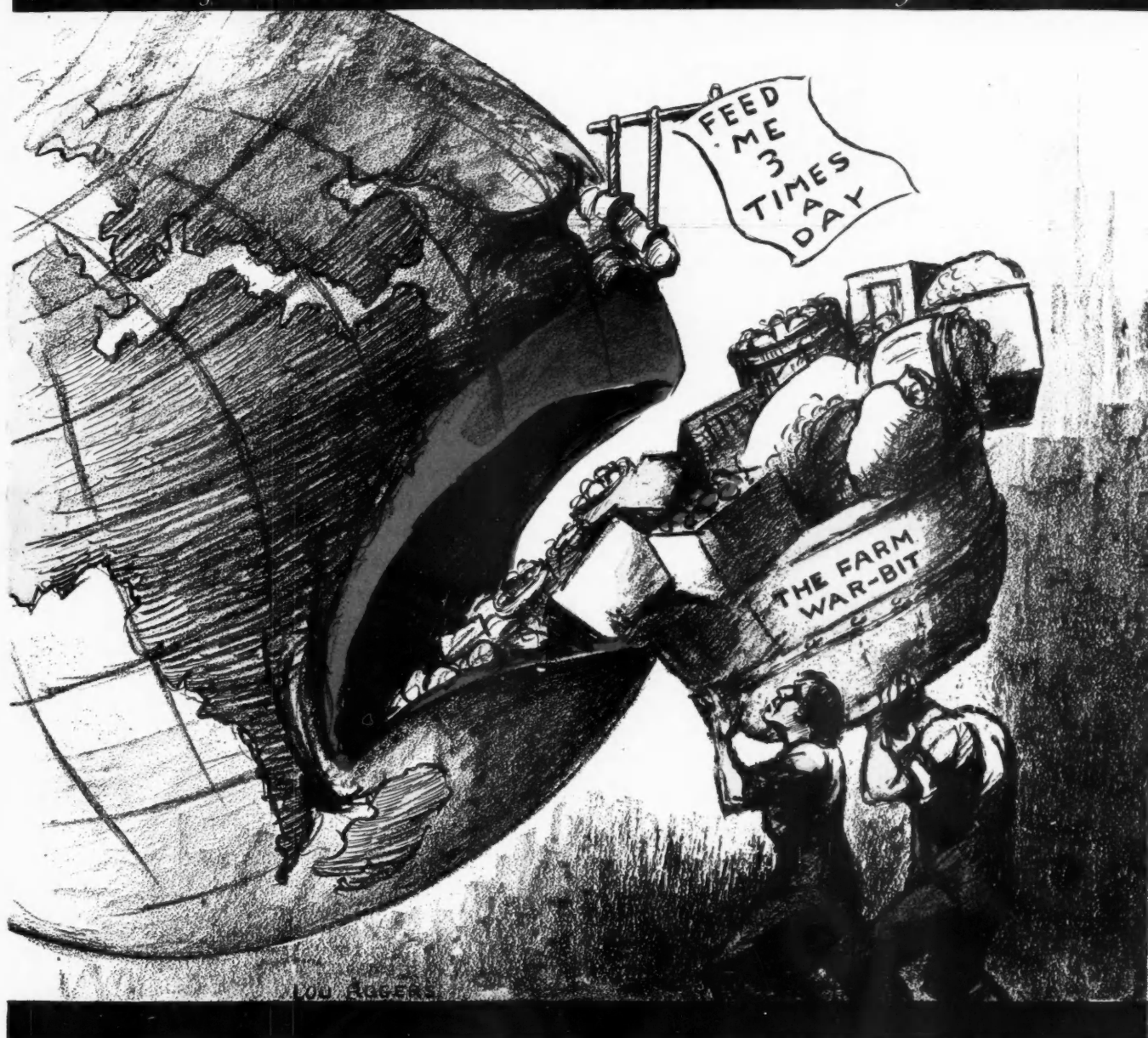


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Sept. 1, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



She Must Share This Burden with Men, Yet Men Deny Her Voice in Laws That Impose the Burden



8

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A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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interest and enthusiasm they evoked. There were many
learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a
new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

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Founded 1870

By **LUCY STONE** and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suf-
frage for Women, and published
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Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the **WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY**

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

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Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin
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Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner
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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Mainly to Maine

This number of *The Woman Citizen* is
given over mainly to the Maine Suffrage
Campaign. From the assembled evidence it
would seem that a suffrage victory on Sep-
tember 10 is assured if the expressed con-
viction of the superior intelligence and char-
acter of the community is to carry. Maine's
best men and truest women are trying to
make Maine safe for democracy on Septem-
ber 10. *The Woman Citizen* believes that
they will succeed.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poinexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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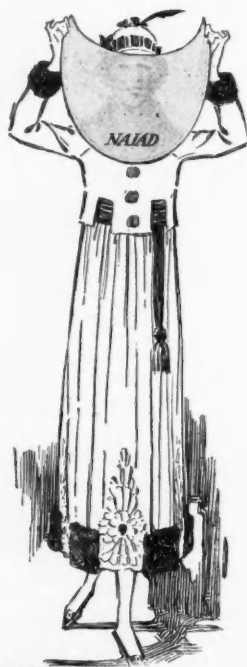
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Maine Campaign Number

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 1, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

FOR many years Maine has enjoyed the distinction of being the nation's political barometer. Politicians in every section of the country have awaited the result of the Maine elections in September, and then made their plans accordingly. Last year was one of the few times when the Maine vote failed to forecast the result of a Presidential contest between the two great parties. A Republican victory has never failed to create a spirit of confidence in the Republican leaders of the nation and a Democratic victory brought about a corresponding state of mind in the ranks of the Democratic party. The psychological effect that the Maine vote has always had upon other states places an extra responsibility upon the Maine voter and makes it imperative that he do his duty conscientiously.

SEPTEMBER 10 will be a significant day for Maine—when the voters will come forward at a special election to write into the constitution of what was originally a part of the first great commonwealth on this side of the Atlantic, new interpretations of human rights. Approximately 400,000 ballots—about 20 per cent more than the actual votes cast in the last gubernatorial election—will be sent out to the voters of the state. On these ballots five amendments to the state constitution will be printed. The first relates to woman suffrage; two others to redistribution of voting districts and a reapportionment of representation in the state Legislature; one refers to the tenure of office of sheriffs, and one minutely provides for the appointment by the Governor of Adjutant General and militia officers; for the designation by the Legislature of the qualifications of men holding militia commissions, for the organization, discipline and armament of the militia, and for all possible exemptions from military service.

In case the first amendment—that of woman suffrage—is passed, the amendment for representation in the state Legislature will insure a really representative government for the most easterly state in the Union. That is, it will insure one representative to every 1,500 of the population, with allowance for proportional increase. In case the suffrage amendment is lost, only the 750 males out of this 1,500 will be actually represented. The 750 women will be counted as people for the purpose of increasing

the number of state legislators, but they will be refused the rights of people for the purpose of selecting those legislators. To state the case is to show the absurd injustice of keeping women disfranchised. The scales in the hand of Justice must tremble with eagerness to strike the balance so that Maine may stand with her face to the right.

IT sometimes seems as if woman suffrage must win by the force of its own momentum, and in spite of rather than because of the advertised attitude of some of its advocates. After being dragged to jail in the wake of the pickets, the Cause was haled into the United States Senate and made to sit in solemn durance while United States Senators halted the attention of the country with the naïvely male insistence that it was more important, in their eyes, to administer rebuke to a group of women of whose conduct they do not approve than it is to further the most fundamentally democratic project ever put before the country, the enfranchisement of its women.

In view of the country's frenzied appeal to women for war work, it is bad enough to hold back woman suffrage on the ground of its being a woman question and so not a war question, to hold it back on the ground that this Senator or that does not approve of the conduct of some woman or group of women, coming as it does on top of the summer heat, intensifies life to about 200 degrees F. for some 2,000,000 suffragists who are vehemently opposed to picketing but consider that suffrage is quite too large a matter to be held at the mercy either of anybody's conduct or anybody else's temperamental reaction to that conduct.

MORE recently still the New York *World*, which has sometimes ranked as a pro-suffrage paper, places in question not only the expediency of woman suffrage but the patriotism and loyalty of the "suffragist organization" because of the actions of what it is pleased to name as that organization's "most notorious representatives." Declaring that it has no means of ascertaining whether the suffragist organization is pro-German or not, the *World* makes opportunity to insist that New York suffragists must find some effective means of re-affirming their

loyalty to the President in war time or they might as well shut up shop. To be sure there is the record made by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in the offer of its services to the Government; there is the acceptance of that offer by the Government; there is the program of war work conducted by the Suffrage Party; there is the state's reliance on the party for the census-taking, for the Liberty Loan work, for Red Cross help. All these things are matters of news history. But lightly the *World* brushes the record aside, in order to belittle the cause of democracy by weighing it in the balance with the conduct of women of whom it disapproves. Speed the fairer day when the friends of suffrage, in the Senate or in the press, will view suffrage not as an isolated property of "the suffragists," but as a democratic principle of universal application; and themselves not as the critics of "the suffragists" but as co-workers in a common cause.

TO the average housekeeper a billion is infinity. When one has been accustomed to figuring on the basis of a dollar or so, billions of dollars mean no more than would billions of stars. Such huge sums are beyond the imagination of the everyday consumer. Yet the American people are to be taxed on the basis of billions.

More than \$9,000,000,000 has already been appropriated for 1918 by Congress for the support of the Government and for the prosecution of the war. Besides this \$9,000,000,000, there are now before the House Committee on Appropriations estimates amounting to \$6,000,000,000 more and the possibility of still another \$3,000,000,000 to be asked for. It is feared by the appropriation committee leaders of House and Senate that the total appropriations for the current year may reach close to \$20,000,000,000.

Now the question uppermost in the minds of the American people is where all this money is to come from? The housekeeper looks at her meagre allowance askance, realizing that she must pay a little more for sugar and a little more for coffee and a little more for tea and a little more for cocoa, for there is to be a tax of one-half cent per pound for sugar, 2 cents per pound for coffee, 5 cents per pound for tea, 3 cents per pound for crude cocoa, and 5 cents per pound for all prepared or manufactured cocoa or chocolate imported and sold here.

The consumption taxes which the consumer will pay are, however, a small part of the tax budget. Most of the revenue will come from income taxes and war profits. Women having an income of \$1,000 and not in excess of \$3,000 will have to pay a tax of 2 per cent under the war revenue bill, according to the system of taxation of the Senate Finance Committee; women having an income of \$3,000 and not in excess of \$5,000 will pay 4 per cent; women having an income of \$5,000 and not in excess of \$7,500 will pay 5 per cent; women having an income of \$7,500 and not in excess of \$10,000 will pay 6 per cent; women having an income of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$12,500 will pay 7 per cent; women having an income of \$12,500 and not in excess of \$15,000 will pay 8 per cent; women having an income of \$15,000 and not in excess of \$20,000 will pay 10 per cent. From 10 per cent there is a graduated tax up to 50 per cent on incomes of \$1,000,000 and over. This income tax will affect the business woman, the professional woman, the wealthy woman, practically

every woman except the laboring woman. Many of the large incomes are possessed by women and they will be heavy contributors to the support of the Government. Yet they have had no voice in defining the system of taxation which is to impose such heavy burdens upon them. With the 535 men of the Sixty-fifth Congress rests the primary responsibility of lifting this load of injustice by insuring to the country a chance to vote on the Federal suffrage amendment. Taxation without representation, as has been said elsewhere, is tyranny.

THE food question naturally appeals to women, because for ages it has been an important part of almost every woman's work to prepare the food for her family. And this has been a weighty factor in arousing the present widespread desire among thoughtful women for the ballot.

It is part of a mother's duty to see that the food of her household is wholesome. In the pioneer days, this was a comparatively simple matter. The father killed the meat, and the mother cooked it. Each family raised its own vegetables, milked its own cows, and drew water from its own well or spring. The mother had the whole preparation of the food under her own eyes. With the advance of civilization and the growth of cities, all this has changed.

It is no longer possible for the housewife to know by her own personal observation whether the meat is healthy or diseased, whether the flour is or is not adulterated, whether the milk is clean and the water supply pure. So far as these matters are supervised by all, they have to be supervised by the government; and if the supervision is careless or inadequate, the public suffers. One sensational exposure after another shows how inadequate it is apt to be.

In order to protect the food-supply of their families, women want a vote not only for the men who make the law, but for those who enforce it. In the words of a distinguished Kentucky woman, who took a blue ribbon for cooking in her youth, and now writes college text-books on domestic science, "Today the ballot has become a domestic necessity."

The suffrage attitude and the anti-suffrage attitude were well exemplified by an incident that happened in New York City four or five years ago. A deputation of housewives went before the Board of Aldermen to urge an ordinance limiting the length of time that food might be kept in cold storage. Some of the Aldermen thought that in this meddling with politics the women were out of their sphere, and one of them told Mrs. Sophia Loebinger rudely to "go home and cook her husband's dinner." However carefully she cooked it, if the meat were bad it might have made him ill. It is the perpetual anti-suffrage assumption that if a woman tries to promote the public welfare she must be neglecting the welfare of her own household. As a matter of fact, the two are generally bound up together. If you want to make things hot for the food-poisoners and the food-speculators—and the public is longing to make things hot for them—give the housewives of the nations a vote!

A. S. B.

"I KNOW of no greater instance of competence for self-government than has been given in Russia in the last few months," declares Elihu Root. This is commended to the

opponents of equal rights for women, who have been pointing to Russia as an example on a colossal scale of the chaos to be expected when women vote.

On November 25 the final elections for the new Constituent Assembly are to be held; and then for the first time all the women of a really great nation will be able to take part in a national election.

An article on "the Constituent Assembly," by Professor Hessen, a member of the second Duma, which appeared in the "*Rech*" of May 10, 1917, says:

"In the majority of electoral systems based on the principle of universal suffrage we meet with the sex qualification; that is, with the exclusion of women from participation in the elections. To demonstrate either theoretically or practically the inadmissibility of this qualification would be to storm an open door. As regards the elections to the Constituent Assembly, at any rate, this question is settled, and the women are going to participate in the elections on the same basis as the men."

Meanwhile, in all the preliminary elections the women have been welcomed as voters.

The Russian Empire has a population of 180,000,000. The opponents of equal rights have been fond of saying, "Population votes, not area," because many of the suffrage states were sparsely peopled. Population is going to vote this time, and no mistake!

Until the abolition of serfdom, in 1861, the wealth of a Russian noble was reckoned by the number of "souls" on his estate—i. e., by the number of his male serfs. The peasant women worked and created wealth, but, as Prince Kropotkin tells us in his delightful "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," they were not counted in reckoning the number of "souls." Now, in little more than half a century what a change has come to pass! Those who read Kropotkin's book will get some idea of the part that women took in preparing the way, and will not wonder that, when freedom finally came, to ask votes for women was "to storm an open door."

A. S. B.

THE opponents of equal rights resort to some odd reasoning. An elaborate argument has been put forth, claiming that under equal suffrage a law might represent "the will of a minority," because many women would neglect to vote; and that this would be "a great injustice."

Except at presidential elections, a majority of the men who could register and vote often fail to do so. Hence it is very common for the outcome of an election to represent "the will of a minority." But it represents the majority of the men who cared enough about the question to vote on it; and no one feels that this is "a great injustice" to the men who stayed at home. Under equal suffrage the outcome of an election represents the majority of the men and women who care enough about the question to vote on it; and there is no injustice to anybody.

The opponents of equal rights claim that if women vote less generally than men, the expression of public opinion will be less full than if women had been debarred altogether. But, obviously, it will be fuller—fuller by just the number of votes that the women cast. In the Chicago election of April, 1915, 250,404

women voted and 434,277 men. Does anyone doubt that there was a fuller expression of public opinion with the votes of those 250,404 women than there would have been without them? In the presidential election of 1916 the men of Maine and Massachusetts voted less generally than those of Missouri and Indiana. Missouri and Indiana voted 87 per cent of their men, while Maine and Massachusetts voted only 57 and 52 per cent, respectively. Does it follow that there would have been a fuller expression of public opinion if Maine and Massachusetts had been shut out from voting altogether?

A. S. B.

"THERE seems to be no limit to wastefulness and inefficiency with which the Americans conduct their public operations. The worst offenders are the American cities, and among them Boston occupies a strangely evil pre-eminence."

So says the Boston *Herald*, commenting upon a recent act of the city council.

If a newspaper published in any of the suffrage states had claimed for its capital city an "evil pre-eminence" in any line, how quickly the opponents of equal rights would have sent the paragraph all over the country with the heading, "Where Women Vote."

A. S. B.

AMERICAN women who are asked to help feed the armies have an illustrious example. Queen Isabella of Spain, who gave Columbus the means to make his first voyage to America, was in many ways a tower of strength to her husband, King Ferdinand. On one occasion the King had besieged a certain stubborn city for many months, and he was on the point of giving up the attempt to take it, because he could no longer get food for his army. Then Isabella came to the rescue. She said, according to the historian:

"I am a woman, and unskilled in war; but if I understand your difficulty, you are about to raise the siege because you cannot feed your soldiers. If this is all, do not give over the siege. I will undertake to provision the army."

After that, every day at the same hour the soldiers looked up and saw a long train of mules, laden with kegs and packages, winding its way down the mountains; and every day they got their dinner, as regularly as if they had been at home. The obstinate city at last surrendered; and there is no record that King Ferdinand rebuked his wife for having meddled in public affairs.

When the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was pending in New Hampshire, Captain Albert Thompson, a tall civil war veteran, aided the women with all his might. In answer to the argument that women could not fight, he said that in Tennessee his regiment would have starved but for the food that the Tennessee mountain women brought them under cover of night.

It has often been noticed that the G. A. R. men are generally in favor of woman suffrage—a result of their warm and grateful remembrance of what the women did for them during the war. Hence in large part the recent granting of woman suffrage in five provinces of Canada, and the tremendous majority vote for woman suffrage in the British House of Commons.

A. S. B.

Messages to Maine

To the Members of the Subordinate Granges of Maine

I wish most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that at the last session of the Legislature of Maine it was voted, by two-thirds of all the members present, to submit to the legal voters of the State a proposition to amend the constitution of Maine to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the state, with the same qualifications and restrictions now enjoyed by men.

This proposed amendment is to come before the voters now qualified to pass upon it at a special election called by the Governor, to be held on the 10th day of September, 1917, when it is to be decided by a majority of the voters whether or not the amendment is to be adopted or rejected. Much will depend upon the action of the members of the order of patrons of husbandry as to what the result will be.

It would seem to be unnecessary to call the attention of the members of this order to the fact that their great organization was the pioneer, the first to admit men and women to full and equal rights and privileges of membership, with restrictions exactly alike upon both men and women—no limitations for women that did not apply with equal force for men. This fact has, from the first, in the growth and development of this great organization, been its foundation, its corner stone, its chief source of strength and permanency, without which this order would never have attained the prominence nor achieved the many successes of its history up to the present time.

More than this, it is universally admitted by all students of the history of the Grange that if the membership should now be restricted to men only, the order would not survive ten years. This is not sentimentalism, but hard facts; therefore, it is hard to understand how any member of the Grange can claim to be true to his obligation as a patron that goes to the polls and votes against granting the right of citizenship to the women of Maine. Certainly it cannot be because they are not qualified to exercise the responsibilities of citizens intelligently.

The most frequent argument heard is that a majority of the women do not want to vote; if this is true, the answer is: right and justice cannot be estimated in numbers; and also that

a majority of the men seldom vote, that in a democracy all people qualified by intelligence and character should not only be permitted but encouraged to vote.

If it is claimed that good women would not vote, I answer that good women do vote, wherever permitted, and by their vote improve the conditions of public service; this has been invariably the case. If it is claimed that equal

Why Maine Needs the Suffrages of Women

"I believe the state of Maine needs the influence of the women. In the midst of the tremendous task that we are entering upon we must not forget that along with this great enterprise across the ocean there must go on the enterprises at home, and one of the great enterprises is the government. The question is not whether or not we will have suffrage, but when. I hope that we will lead as far as New England is concerned in the movement which will sweep across the continent in a few years."

CARL E. MILLIKEN, Governor of Maine.

Why Maine Women Need the Suffrage

The women of Maine in the present great struggle for political equality fully recognize the burdens which citizenship will lay upon them, but they equally recognize the necessity for assuming these burdens. They realize that great problems will confront us at the close of the war and that these problems can only be solved by government, and as many women will be vitally concerned in these problems, they should be given a voice in their solution.

Some of these problems will be the adjustments in the industrial world, the settling of social problems, the care of dependents. This class will be greatly increased by the ravages of war. All the issues with which women are concerned today in the conservation of public health, the problems of food production, food preparation, and food consumption will be increased at the close of the war.

There are today between ten and twelve million women in industry. This number will greatly increase in the next year as men leave the field of industry for the field of war. What shall be done with these women when men return to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry once more? Great social questions will arise, which will be peculiarly the problems of women. The widows and orphans, and others who shall become dependents, these will all be the care of the government and women will want to share in that care.

No war in the history of the world will bring such great problems or lay such grievous burdens upon woman as the war in which we are now engaged and it will demand of every woman in the state of Maine and every other state in the country to be at her best to meet the situation when the war ends. No woman can be at her best who is deprived of a voice in the affairs of the government.

As a matter of efficiency, economy, and preparedness, words much used in these days, the women of Maine should be granted full suffrage on September 10 by the men of Maine. To accomplish this thousands of women in the state have been giving their very best in time, strength, and money, and we believe that victory must crown their sacrificial efforts.

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON.

Chairman of Maine State Suffrage Campaign Committee.

suffrage would double the number of the ignorant, the criminal and foreign voters, I answer that more girls than boys attend the higher schools, that but one criminal in every twenty is a woman, and that the number of native born women is ten times as large as that of foreign born.

If it is claimed that women are now represented by men and can make laws by indirect influence, I answer that law enforcement is even more important than law enactment, and both can be had much better by direct than by indirect influence. Men would not be willing

(Continued on page 247)

John Kendrick Bangs on Suffrage

BY HIMSELF.

"I am heart and soul in favor of woman suffrage in spite of those Washington suffragists let loose upon a suffering world by a too lenient President. I am for woman suffrage as a matter of simple justice to women.

"All the arguments of the antis and all the foolishness of the notoriety-seeking militants do not change the fundamental fact that

woman is exactly as capable of voting intelligently as man, and in this day and generation when women are taking so large a part in the civic, the industrial, the educational, as well as the social life of the nation—using the word social in its larger sense—there is not the slightest valid reason in the world for looking upon her as an inferior, but rather every reason in the world for making her the political equal of men. Despite the assertions of interested parties as to the failure of the women to do effective work in public matters in states where the suffrage has already been granted women's work in those states has been beneficial.

"I know what I am talking about for I have visited many of those states in the course of my last winter's work. I have taken the trouble to investigate in California, Oregon and other western states and conditions there are bettered by the influence of women, and in certain parts of California men who fought the cause tooth and nail, now that it has been tried, have told me that nothing could ever induce them to go back to former conditions. Garulous orators from the west have come east to picture demoralizing conditions which do not exist outside their own imaginations. The unwomanliness of the voting woman is a favorite topic of these precious antagonists of the cause, their observations having no foundation in fact that would not be laughed out of court by any judge and jury outside of a lunatic asylum.

"In Colorado and California woman has not been lowered by contact with the voting-booth, but the voting-booth has been disinfected by contact with woman. The thug and the saloon no longer beautify or dignify the American voting place where woman's influence is felt, and the chief glory of the American citizens, the right to govern himself, is not dimmed by contact with debasing and corrupting things as it used to be on election day.

"They tell me the women of Maine don't want to vote. Well, I don't know whether they

(Continued on page 250)



SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS AT BANGOR, ME. MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON AT DESK, CENTRE.

Poll Tax Not Applicable to Maine Women

THE women of Maine will not be required to pay a poll tax should they be fully enfranchised by Maine voters on September 10. The present statutes of Maine do not make provision for a poll tax being assessed on women and only by act of the Legislature could this be possible. In support of this W. R. Pattangall, former attorney-general, has given the following opinion:

"Poll taxes are levied in Maine under the authority of Section I, Chapter 9, Revised Statute of 1903, which section reads as follows:

"A poll tax shall be assessed upon every male inhabitant of the State above the age of twenty-one years, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien, in the manner provided by law unless he is exempted therefrom by this chapter; which said poll tax shall not exceed three dollars and shall not be less than one dollar."

"The exemption suggested in this chapter is found in Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Section 6 of the same chapter and reads as follows:

"The following property and polls are exempt from taxation: The polls and estates of Indians, and the polls of persons under guardianship, also the polls and estates of persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or poverty, are in the judgment of the assessors unable to contribute toward the public charge; and polls of all soldiers and sailors who receive state pensions."

"You will notice that the poll tax is not in Maine assessed upon voters; nor has its assessment anything to do with the voting privilege. If women were given the ballot in Maine, before a poll tax could be assessed upon them it would be necessary to amend our statute, as now the poll tax is assessed upon 'male inhabitants,' and making a woman a voter could not in any sense be construed as making her a male inhabitant."

"Under the proposed amendment the word 'male' in the Constitution is to be construed

as including both male and female. But the sections of law above quoted are not a part of the Constitution. They are statutory provisions and there is nothing in the proposed amendment which alters or changes in any way the scope of the word 'male' in statutes."

"I have no hesitation in saying that without action by the Legislature directed to that end a poll tax could not be assessed upon women voters provided that the suffrage resolve was accepted at the coming election. And I do not see how any different view of the matter could be taken by any lawyer who examines the resolve in the light of existing laws."

(Signed) W. R. PATTANGALL.
"Former Attorney Gen'l."

Maine Educators Active for Suffrage

All the way from Kittery to Fort Kent the Educators of Maine are aiding in the campaign for the ballot for women.

Dr. Augusta O. Thomas of Augusta, formerly of Nebraska, who has recently been elected superintendent of schools in this State, says: "It would hardly seem necessary for one to declare his allegiance to equal rights when he comes from a State which has recently granted all the rights of suffrage to women possible under the constitution of the State."

"Modern conditions are forcing equal representation upon us very rapidly. We do not need to deal with the moral side of this question any longer, for economic reasons are forcing the issue."

"The women of our country should have the right of suffrage. They are entering practically all of the professions and occupations, earning, accumulating and handling property, and require such representation as suffrage can give as a special and economic necessity."

President Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine, who has just completed his service as head of the National Education Association, is a member of the executive board of the Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine. Prof. Caroline Colvin of the U. of M. faculty, is secretary of the state suffrage campaign committee, and Mrs. Huddilston, wife of Prof. J. H. Huddilston of the faculty, is chairman of the campaign committee in Orono. Mrs. Jones, wife of the late Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University, is actively interested in the campaign and is doing effective work in many of the smaller towns.

Mrs. Ashcraft, wife of Prof. Ashcraft of Colby College, is chairman of the campaign committee in Waterville and Mrs. Mary E. Cooper, dean of the young women's division of Colby, is giving her entire time to the cause of suffrage until the election on Sept. 10.

President George C. Chase of Bates College has long been an ardent supporter of equal suffrage and is a member of the state suffrage campaign committee. His son, Prof. George C. Chase, is also strongly in favor of the ballot for women, and his wife is officially connected with the Lewiston and Auburn Equal Suffrage League. Dr. F. D. Tubbs of Bates is a firm believer in suffrage, and has often spoken upon the subject, and Mrs. Tubbs is vice-president of the local league. Dr. A. W. Anthony, a former member of the Bates faculty and one of the best known educators in the state, is deeply interested in the ballot box for women and frequently gives addresses upon the subject.

Dr. F. E. Woodruff of Bowdoin College is a strong supporter of the cause and is always ready in any way possible to help the campaign committee. Mrs. Woodruff is chairman of the Brunswick committee and is doing much for the movement in that section of the state.

Miss Florence M. Hale of Augusta, agent for the rural school section of the state department, is in favor of suffrage. Miss Nellie E. Brown of Bangor, the leading kindergartner in the state, believes in the ballot for women. Miss Anna E. Coughlin, principal of the Rockland high school, who is prominently known in school circles, is devoting her summer to suffrage and is having remarkably fine success in open-air and indoor meetings.

To Maine Granges

(Continued from page 246)

for women to represent them at the polls, and that government without the consent of the governed is undemocratic and tyrannical.

Patrons of Maine let us be true to the principles of the Order, and see to it that the rights of women in Maine are not denied through fault or neglect of ours, but rally to the polls on the 10th day of September as one, in support of this just and humane amendment to the constitution of Maine.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) O. GARDNER,
Past Master of Maine State Grange.

EVEN OVER-ALLS AND
WHEEL-BARROWS ARE
BECOMING.

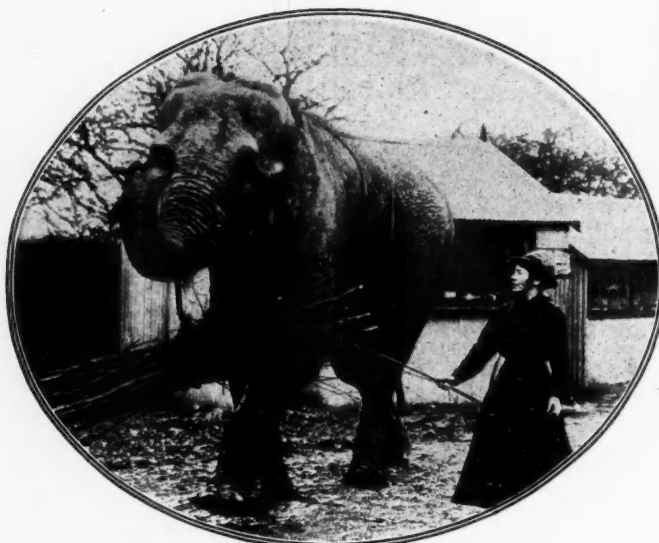


These splendidly set up English lassies make nothing at all of the back-bending task of wheeling away earth for the installation of hydraulic pumps. Luckily for England, women have gotten out of their sphere.



CARRYING THE MAIL SMILINGLY.

The new postwomen of France in their official blouse costume, with arm-band, leaving the post office to deliver mail.



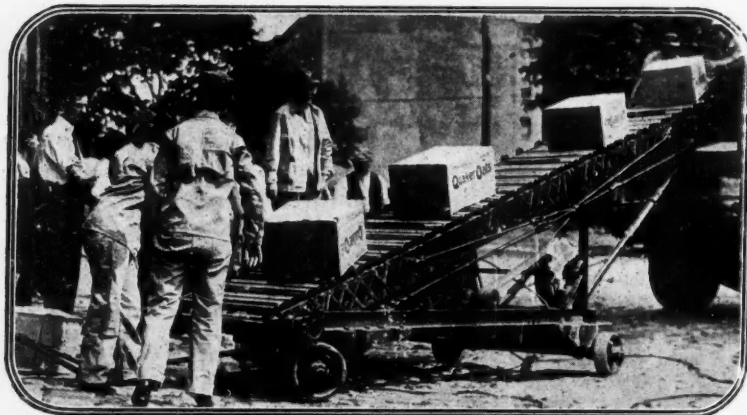
AN ELEPHANT ON HER HANDS

But what is a little thing like an elephant to this dauntless Surrey woman farmer above?

Lord George Sanger's elephants do valuable work rolling the pasture and ploughing. They are pets of the women farm hands and are easily rationed, being content with a few pea-sticks for dinner.

ALL OUT OF THEIR SPHERE.

It must be apparent that any and all of the women in these pictures are transgressing what our friend, the Charlotte, N. C., *News*, is pleased to call the sanctity of the laws and customs which have enthroned woman in the high places. Question is, what would become of the world and the woe and heartache in it today if women stuck to the "high places" and didn't come down and help do the work in the low places and the hard places.



LONGSHORE GIRLS IN NEW YORK

They haven't learned to wear the right kind of heels yet, but they are learning to lift and haul and push, and they have at least learned to wear over-alls.

En Avant, V



A Girl Soldier of the "Legion of Honor" on Parade in Petrograd. Does She Seem Cast Down as she shoulders a musket and goes marching away to war?

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News



ORDERLIES
OF THE
"BATTALION OF DEATH"
GOING TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY FOR FOOD FOR THE

(Pictures on this page furnished by the Underw
national Fil

NEVER AGAIN.

"And my special point is that in this great civilian army, which in the present world war may be the deciding factor, women are playing a part not less important or decisive than men. And I say that never again can the argument be used against woman suffrage that the suffrage is a correlate of military service and that military service is confined to men."—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell.

nt, Vite, Vite!

Cheerfulness the Note of Women War Workers

Whether women fight on the Russian front or dig potatoes on Long Island; whether they are post-women in France, child tenders in England, canners in New York City, or knitters in the sun on sandy beaches, they are cheerful and cheerful. There is not one faltering look on any woman's face. En Avant, Vite, is their cry.

The Place to Smile

"The News does not need to say anything more as to its position on the much discussed question of woman suffrage. Its attitude has in times past been made perfectly clear and unmistakable. It believes as ardently now as ever, if not much more so, that the woman who seeks to work out her destiny apart from the quiet circles of the home is chasing an empty rainbow and is transgressing the sanctity of the laws and customs which have enthroned her in the high places of the household." Charlotte (N. C.) News



Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in Her Kitchen. All of the Hoover Regulations Are Rigidly Observed in Her Household.

AMERICAN GIRLS TAKE KINDLY TO RAILROAD JOBS



One railroad alone in the United States has between 2,000 and 3,000 women employees. One girl says blithely that "braking is not hard but dirty." Girls are also trying to do flag-station work.



OTHER MOTHERS' CHILDREN.

While Woolwich mothers are working in munition plants their children are not allowed to suffer. An open-air creche is provided where the babies live and sleep in the open air. Their general welfare is studied by nurses and doctors.

DUE TO WOMEN.

"It is a matter of history and experience that, under stress of war, they (women) soon learn to take the initiative themselves. The winning of our war will be due quite largely to them."—*Life*, July 19, 1917. Pretty good for an anti!

BALLOT UNSEXING WOMEN!

"But to give women the ballot will make them masculine!"
"Have you heard that argument against women taking men's places in factories, shops, railways, offices, and all the industrial organizations of the modern world? Not a bit of it. Yet they have made that heroic contribution to the war. And I say it has not unsexed them, it has ennobled them."
"All hail, ye blessed defenders of the commonwealth! You have planted and harvested; you have run street cars and trains; you have toiled day after day for months and years by the fiery furnace and made guns and shells; and through it all ye have remained women."—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell.



THE PLOUGH-GIRL.

Putting the finishing touch to her plough before entering the demonstration of woman's farm work in Surrey, England. Lord Middleton is watching the operation.



GOOD FOR THEIR COMRADES. The Underwood and Underwood Company and the International Film Service.)



THE SAME STARS LOOK DOWN ON VERDUN.

Girls working by night on the tractor in the Farmingdale School of Agriculture, Long Island, New York. Daylight is not long enough for their ardent spirits.

However You May View It

"WOMAN suffrage must apply to all women, and this fact gives rise to the question if there is a valid reason why it should not be adopted because a proportion of the sex are not in favor of it. Perhaps it will help some to remember that the ballot is a privilege of slow growth which has taken centuries to be accorded to, and accepted by, all men. But gradually it has been extended until universal male suffrage under a free constitution has been established in every democratic government. The principle is recognized as right, and all male citizens have been given the vote, regardless of whether they view it as a right, a duty or a nuisance.

"Having been extended to include all men it is now proposed to extend the right of voting to all women. But however individual women regard the ballot the real point is whether it is right in principle that woman should have a hand and voice in the government as well as man.

"After almost a century of discussion and argument equal suffrage is the law in a great many States because the male citizens of those States were convinced it is woman's right to exercise the privilege of voting. It is now for the men of Maine to decide at the September referendum whether they, too, are so minded. From *The Argus's* vantage point, according to the weight of expressed opinion, it appears very much that the answer will be in the affirmative."—*Portland Argus*.

In Spite of Opposition

"Woman's suffrage, in spite of the opposition of the politicians and the 'Anti' and the indifference and lukewarmedness of some women, is forging ahead and making undeniable progress toward its goal. Those men who profess not to see merit in the woman suffrage question, I am afraid, have not kept in touch with the progress women have made, especially in the past two or three generations."—*The Independent*, South Berwick.

In commenting on an article circulated by opponents of votes for women and purporting to show that women do not vote when they

have the opportunity and that this omission is "A Danger to the Republic," the *Lewiston Journal* says:

"The anti-suffragist objects to women's vote because it doubles the vote without doing any good (as though they knew what the great mysterious future holds for universal suffrage); that it costs more money; that voting is arbitrary; and that it is right to restrict

the intelligence of women is discounted, or the standard of American citizenship is assailed.

"Voting is not a matter of expediency, of privilege, nor solely of duty. It is a right of citizenship which comes today from having reached one's majority, of having acquired an established residence and consists in seeing to it that the right is secured by proper registration."—*Brunswick Record*.

Maine Will Do Its Bit

"Now that we are face to face with a world war and the inevitable depletion of our male voting population, it must occur to all that, especially in the rural towns, we are needing a re-enforcement of an intelligent, high-minded voting strength. We vote upon that issue in September. Let us all 'register' a vow in Heaven that, this year, in the interest of justice and equity, and the needs of the hour in this crisis of the world's history, Maine will manfully do her bit and enfranchise women."—*Bridgton News*.

John Kendrick Bangs

(Continued from page 246)

want to vote or not. I know a lot of them who do want the vote, and I see no reason why those who do want it should be deprived of it because there happen to be another lot of women who don't. Most men don't want to go to the trenches, but millions of

them have gone just the same. Most of us don't want to serve on jury, but we've got to do it when we are called. There are heaps and heaps of things that I don't want to do, but if I am a good citizen I must do. The fact that we don't want a thing means absolutely nothing. The Kaiser probably would say that he doesn't want to be thrashed, but that doesn't mean that a good licking would not be good for his soul. When a woman says to me that she doesn't want the vote my answer always is, 'Well, Madame, you ought to want it, and sooner or later you are going to get it, so why not now?'

"The thing is coming as surely as is tomorrow's sun, and in my judgment the sooner we get it the better, not only because we shall have settled a question that is breeding a deal of unnecessary acrimony in the world, but that we shall thereby have taken another step forward in the full democratization of the race."



A GROUP OF SUFFRAGE ORGANIZERS IN MAINE

Left to right: Miss Eudora H. Ramsay, Miss Lola C. Trax, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Mrs. Jeannette S. Greve, Mrs. Albert McMahon.

it. And yet in this peculiar instance the reduction of the size of the vote is a danger to the republic. How odd!"

What a Maine Man Prefers

"Nearly every Maine man would prefer to have his mother, wife or sister go to the polls to express her interest in the government which makes the laws which control the acts of herself and her children, rather than have her participate in public affairs by the exercising of what is styled 'non-partisan power.' Over eight and a half millions of American women can go to the polls at the next presidential election. Shall the women of Maine who want to vote be denied this right?

"When a man or woman decries equal suffrage it is frequently the case that a blow is actually aimed at the principles of democracy,

Their Real Allies

IT will be remembered that last winter the Legislature of Nebraska, as the result of a brave campaign on the part of the Suffrage Association of that state, granted the women presidential and municipal Suffrage. The Anti-Suffrage Association, Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, President, at once announced that a canvass would be made to submit the question to the voters of the state by an Initiative Petition. That petition has been filed with the Secretary of State. The suffragists are attempting to check up the signatures to learn whether they are bona fide. A big budget of editorials telling the way the wind blows has been received from Nebraska. The *Pilot* of Blair says in reference to the man who visited his town in the interest of the petition: "If the people really knew the type of man he was, as was revealed to us in a short conversation, we doubt if many would sign his petition for any cause. In the first place he had no scruples about violating a law now on the statute books of the state by trying to get signers to his petition 'just to put the question on the ballot,' no matter whether the signers were in favor of the repeal of the law or not. He was opposed to prohibition, though he said he didn't drink himself. He wouldn't say the Red Cross was a graft now, but he did say it was nothing but a graft before the war started. He did say that the Y. M. C. A. in Omaha was a huge graft for those having it in charge. He said they had a large income from their rooms and restaurant and yet they appealed to the people of Omaha for thousands of dollars every year. He thought it could be nothing but a graft. He said the next thing the good people would be legislating against tobacco. We told him there might be worse things than that, for it certainly was a useless and expensive habit that was hard to justify when we were being urged to save food at every turn of the road. Before he finished he told about sitting in a poker game in Omaha just a few nights before, with plenty of booze on the table, for the other fellow, of course, since he didn't drink. That's the type of man who is opposed to letting women vote and is circulating a petition for the women of Omaha who are opposed to other women voting."

The editorials in the main point to the fact that the circulators of the petition were chiefly men and that the support was largely drawn from the liquor interests in the State.

Several papers like the *Sentinel* of Friend, Nebraska, call to mind such comment as this: "The anti-suffrage party has forgotten that there is a grave doubt among the people that the suffrage amendment did not carry. We, like hundreds of others, believe it was counted out."

Many papers call attention to the anomaly of

a land going to war to fight for democracy, while an autocracy at home is attempting to take democracy away from those who now have it. Arthur L. Weatherly, one splendid suffrage friend, said: "At this critical time in the history of the world men are finding the time to ask other men to sign petitions to disfranchise one-half of the voters of this state. And this at a time when we are committed as never before in our history to fight for the principles of democracy."

The *News*, of Nebraska City, declared it was "the Kaiser's turn to giggle."

Altogether a merry war of words, with plenty of indication of good American democratic feeling behind it, is going on in Nebraska. The suffragists of the entire country will watch developments with great interest and especially will they hope that the developments will reveal to honest anti-suffragists the character of their real allies. These facts have been known to suffragists for many years.

C. C. C.

The proposed amendment to the Maine constitution granting equal suffrage to women on the same terms as men will lead the ballot when the matter comes before the voters on September 10.

The suffrage amendment will read:

"The right to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex; provided, however, that citizens by marriage only shall not be allowed to vote or hold office until after a period of residence in the United States equal to that required by law for the naturalization of men in this state. In the construction of the constitution the masculine pronoun shall be construed as meaning both men and women."

Official Recognition of Women in Gary

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray of Gary has been appointed by Mayor R. O. Johnson of that city as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. This is the first official recognition of women in Gary since the winning of suffrage in Indiana and one of the first significant appointments in the state. Mrs. Ray received an appointment four years ago from former Mayor Knotts as president of the Safety Board, in which position she would have had control of the police and fire departments in the city, but it was found that under the statutes only a legal voter could hold the position.

Every suffragist in northern Indiana and many throughout the state, as well as the women in Illinois, know Mrs. Ray for her indefatigable efforts in behalf of woman suffrage. For two and a half years she has been press chairman of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association and was a member of the suffrage lobby at Indianapolis. Another recent honor that has come to Mrs. Ray was her election to the position of third vice-president of the Municipal League of Indiana, a State-wide organization of city officials. It is the first time in the history of the twenty-year-old organization that a woman has been elected to office.

Styles in Turkey

A writer in *Current History* for July gives a thrilling account of the woman movement in Turkey. Verily, the great world war is promising to prove the emancipator of women the world around.

In this land of "veiled ladies" and harems, as in all the others, women have been forced into the places made vacant by the transition of men workers into soldiers. Says the writer:

"All the young women wear veils of the flimsiest description, and in the tram cars they always draw them up from their faces. An incident which illustrates the strength of the 'new woman' movement in Turkey occurred quite recently. The following notice was issued by the police department:

"The adoption of new forms of apparel has become a public scandal in Constantinople. All Mohammedan women are given two days in which to lengthen their skirts, discard corsets, and substitute thick for flimsy veils."

"Two days passed, and the following notice appeared:

"We regret that through the interference of certain old women a subordinate of the police department has attempted to regulate the costumes which Mohammedan women wear. The police department regrets this blunder and cancels the previous order."

"The 'police subordinate' who blundered was an invention of the department, anxious to find an excuse to capitulate to the storm which the original order provoked. The wives of Turkish aristocrats, ministers, and high government officials threatened to hold up the Red Crescent nursing work in Turkey, the telephone girls threatened to strike, the post office girls to leave the post office unless the offending order was cancelled; and before two days had passed Turkish women, determined to be Westernized, had won. The incident provoked an outburst of indignation on the part of the women against the German authorities in Turkey, who were accused, probably wrongly, with wanting to keep Turkish women in a background condition."

War Service for Women

Women will be employed as primers in Navy torpedo plant.

War is bringing freedom to Turkish women. Announcement that "Ministry of War requires women for office and warehouse duties at a commencing salary of 400 piastres a month."

Northern Pacific R. R. is employing women to build cars at St. Paul yards.

The Medical Women's National Association has planned the establishment of a series of war services to be conducted by women physicians of this country. They, too, are modelling after the Scottish women hospitals.

The Woman Who Proved It

Ninety Per Cent of the Antis Go Up in Smoke

IT may have been noticed that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been saying all over the country, "women want to vote;" all the state suffrage associations have been saying it; the very smallest suffrage clubs have said it. And from here, there and yonder has come the mocking question of the doubters, "How do you know? Can you prove it?"

We can now, say the suffragists.

The proof is ready.

At headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York city, there is surely the most comprehensive proof that ever choked up space in the headquarters of any political organization. It is taking precedence with New York suffragists at the moment over all other interests of the great suffrage campaign. It is something you can't get around. It isn't a thing to be argued. It's just there—"Exhibit A"—the visual evidence that when opponents of woman suffrage say women don't want to vote, they don't know women. "Ninety per cent of the women of the country don't want to vote"—take it from opponents of woman suffrage. Strung out on tables and shelves, "Exhibit A" licks up that dehydrated contention like a prairie fire. Leave it to the antis to say women don't want to vote. Leave it to the suffragists to say they do. "Exhibit A" calmly and dispassionately spreads itself out and says count 'em. There are the names and addresses of the women themselves to prove it. There are over half a million of 'em. No class of unenfranchised men trying to force a way into a reluctant electorate ever made such a proving. No class of men ever had to. It was left to New York women.

When the Empire State Campaign Committee told New York men in 1915 that a million New York women wanted to vote it was asked for its proof. It was an appalling order. It takes years to collect such proof. In the collecting, thousands of weary-footed women have tramped upstairs and down, through heat and cold, mud and mire and snow, asking "Are you for suffrage? Then won't you say so here on this slip?" Five hundred thousand times the question, five hundred thousand times the answer. Ah, that story of toilsome journeying—East Side, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond—told in those everlasting slips! It is one of the many stories of unrelenting drudgery and self-sacrifice required of suffragists that will never be written. It was a crime for public incredulity to impose such a task on women but to meet and answer the incredulous women have buckled to the task. Now it is done, done not only for New York city but for New York state and every state, for what has been demonstrated in New York city is demonstrable the land over.

As a contribution to suffrage the demonstration takes first rank in the year's work for the

cause. Its effect can't be overestimated. Thanks to the City Party the contention that women want to vote is no longer up in the air. It is down in black and white.

From Brooklyn Borough alone come 221,513 names of women who want to vote. It is illuminating to note here that only 121,679 Brooklyn men voted against Woman Suffrage in 1915. Consider the change in the suffrage map if the 221,513 Brooklyn women who want to vote had voted in 1915! If the half million who want to vote in Greater New York had voted in 1915 the pro-suffrage vote would have touched three-quarters of a million.



MISS MARY GARRETT HAY.

It is estimated that there are 1,720,000 males of voting age in Greater New York. Only 735,349 of them went to the polls in 1916, a presidential year. It is estimated that there are 1,713,000 females over voting age in Greater New York. The total number of women who would go to the polls, if enfranchised, estimated in the same proportion as the men's vote, would be about 700,000. The actual number of women who have already voted for suffrage in the City Party's enrollments is 500,000. From all which it is fairly plain what would become of the suffrage amendment in New York on November 6 if it could be left to the New York women to decide the issue.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Suffrage Party, who has been tensely watching the enrollments pile up week by week, in borough by borough, says, "Never again must the voters of New York say that they won't vote for woman suffrage because women

don't want to vote. Never again must they listen to it. We have known all along that we were right in saying women do want to vote. Now we can prove it. Come and see Exhibit A at City Headquarters, 3 East 38th Street. Either doubters must be convinced by this showing or they are not and never were doubters, merely prevaricators.

"We have here enrolled almost as many women's votes for suffrage as were cast for and against the suffrage amendment by men in the whole State of New York in 1916. That total was 558,951. We have 180,000 more women's votes for suffrage than were cast by men against suffrage in 1915. Yet we still sometimes hear it said that men represent women. In the face of this record of ours it ought to be plain to every voter that he can't represent New York women except by voting Yes on the suffrage amendment on November 6th."

Suffrage Gains at the Polls

Nine States have voted on woman suffrage more than once. In five, the final vote won. In the other four the later votes record the growth in favor.

	Year	Vote For
California	1896	110,355
	1911	125,037
		Won
Colorado	1877	6,612
	1893	35,798
		Won
Kansas	1867	9,070
	1912	175,246
		Won
Michigan	1874	40,077
	1912	247,375
		(Victory stolen)
	1913	168,738
Nebraska	1871	3,502
	1882	25,756
	1914	90,738
Ohio	1912	249,420
	1914	335,390
Oregon	1884	11,223
	1912	61,265
		Won
South Dakota.....	1890	22,792
	1898	19,698
	1914	39,605
Washington	1889	16,527
	1910	52,299
		Won

In 1915 in four Eastern States 190,000 more favorable votes were cast than the total of all previous votes against.

Nothing more clearly shows the growth of suffrage sentiment than this steady gain with the individual voter at the polls.

The Men of America On Trial

SO many and varied are the opinions expressed in regard to the picketing at the gates of the White House and the unhappy events which have followed that those whose years of steady purpose, unfailing perseverance, and tenacity have won all that has been gained of suffrage for women, are called upon to express their views as to the wisdom or un-wisdom of the semi-militant tactics of the Woman's Party.

There is no doubt that ninety per cent. of loyal, active suffragists deplore the picketing as injurious to the best interests of suffrage; that they consider that, instead of hastening the passage of an amendment to the National Constitution submitting to the states for ratification the enfranchisement of women, it has been the means of delaying its passage and has made its most optimistic supporters despair of success during the present session of Congress.

Yet in the face of discouragement and disappointment, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has never for a moment lessened its active efforts with the President and Members of Congress, and the public.

Unreasonable as is the action of the Woman's Party in spending time, energy and money in waving a few banners at the gates of the White House, their lack of reason cannot compare with that of the men, either within or without Congress, who hide behind the pickets and their purple banners and seek to make the conduct of a few women an excuse for their own failure to

vote for the political freedom of the millions of loyal, patriotic and law-abiding women of the United States.

The shallow claim that the picketing is a prophecy of the future conduct of all women in the face of the fact that two million members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association repudiate the methods of the Woman's Party and for more than forty-five years have appealed to Congress, always within the bounds of decorum and in a constitutional manner, though their appeal has been denied, is the sheerest unreason and deceives no one.

If we, as a nation, are true to our ideals of democracy; if it is true that we are fighting to make the world a fit place for democracy, let men stop quibbling about the objectionable conduct of a few women and ask what is the vast body of American women doing at this hour of their country's need.

Let men, who are men, learn what the government is asking of women. Let them behold the thousands of wives who, while clasping their babies to their aching hearts, are looking, perhaps for the last time, into the eyes of the fathers of their children. Let them behold the vaster number of mothers yielding their sons without a murmur, the sons for the hope of whose coming they are ready to lay down their lives. Let them listen to the eager demand to serve of millions of women and witness the splendid spirit of self-effacement as they respond to the request of the Woman's

Committee of the Council of National Defense that they unite in every State to co-ordinate their efforts and co-operate in helpful and efficient service wherever the government may require it.

Let honest men remove the mote of the pickets from their eyes that they may see clearly the vast army of patriotic women who are already in workshop, field, and hospital, toiling with heart and might to aid in winning that democracy for which men claim we are fighting in this war, to win which America's women, as well as her men, have pledged their prayers, their labor, and their sacred honor.

If American men are worthy of such women, they will not wait for them to appeal at the polls to every native or foreign born citizen for the political freedom which is the birthright of all, but they will demand the enfranchisement of women as an immediate and far-reaching reform, as a war measure, before they undertake the democratization of the world.

It is America's men, and not her women, who are on trial, and upon their wisdom in meeting this question will depend the judgment of the world as to the sincerity of the claim that political justice and democracy are their aims in entering the war.

Men of America, the time for words is past; the time for action is at hand. Will you lead, or will you follow the new-born nations struggling for freedom, in according justice to women?—Anna Howard Shaw in the *Public*.

Predicts Passage of Federal Amendment

THE passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment by the present Congress, if every congressional district suffrage chairman works hard enough at her job, is the prediction of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, acting chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Roessing declares her committee undaunted by the seeming discouragements due to the picketing disturbances and the resulting criticism in Congress of the militant women. "Neither the country nor Congress can ignore the steady, constructive work of our two million women out in the states, who constitute 98 per cent of the organized suffragists of the country," she insists. "We have doubled our exertions since the war began, in order to give war service to the Government without diminishing our suffrage service. Our campaign for suffrage is a campaign for democracy at home, and from that we can never desist until it is won. But we can at the same time help our country to win the war for democracy abroad, and that is what we are doing. We know that members of Congress are not unaware or unmindful of these facts, and we believe they will respond by passing our amendment."

Mrs. Roessing sums up the situation in the Senate as presaging an early and unanimously favorable report from the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. In the House she sees victory in this session for the proposal to create a woman suffrage committee corresponding to the Senate Committee. These two steps, she points out, will bring the suffrage amendment into position for action under most favorable conditions when Congress reconvenes in December.

The passage of the prohibition amendment by the Senate, Mrs. Roessing regards as an excellent criterion of the action to be expected on the suffrage amendment, because the opponents of both measures take to cover of the states rights argument. Analysis of the Senate vote on the prohibition amendment reveals the fact that of the 65 Senators who voted for the prohibition amendment, 20 are southern Democrats. Of the 20 votes against the prohibition amendment, only 6 were cast by southern Democrats. If, in the face of these facts, Southern members of Congress attempt to use the states rights argument against the suffrage amendment, congressional district chairmen are warned not to let them get away with it.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, organized in both state and congressional district units, is conducting its federal amendment campaign by means of steady political pressure upon each member of Senate and House from his own district. Its policy has always been strictly non-partisan and non-militant.

Wants Their Blood If Not Their Ballots

Women are now called to "go seconds on" the fighting line. An article in the last *Medical Record* calls upon them to form a brigade as "blood donors in war surgery." They are to be on call for contributing blood to be used in transfusions to save the lives of wounded soldiers. The doctor who writes the article wants this to be a routine practice and believes that it will be an improvement on present methods.

If part of a woman's life blood can go back into the trenches to help make the world safe for democracy, why can't some of it go to the ballot box as a part of the democracy the world is fighting for?

State Suffrage Activities

Suffrage Canners in South Carolina

THE Aiken, S. C., Equal Suffrage League is only about a year and a half old but very active. It boasts one of the most successful community markets, established by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Thrift Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in her tour of the South. The market is held every day, except Sunday, until 10 a. m. in front of the League Rest Room. Tables are arranged under an awning, and the suffragists charge no commission for selling. A high steam pressure canner operates in conjunction with the market, and fruit and vegetables are brought to the rest room, prepared in the jar, and the work is done for a few cents. All goods left on hand on the market are canned, so there is absolutely no waste. Forty or 50 quarts a day means a lot of food saved to the community.

Trying to Raise Age of Consent in Georgia

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., Federation of Women's Clubs, the patriotic societies and the Methodist women, have brought pressure to bear upon the Age of Consent Bill pending before the Georgia Legislature. Under the laws of Georgia the marriage of any girl under fourteen years of age, whether by consent of herself, her parents or anybody else, is illegal and invalid—yet the age of consent is placed at ten years! Women have received some encouragement from the fact that the bill would be more favorably considered should the age of consent in the bill be fixed at fourteen years rather than sixteen as at present.

Redeeming Their Pledges in Connecticut

Connecticut Suffragists have kept their pledges to co-operate with farm bureaux of the State in the support of special county demonstrators. In Bridgeport and New London the suffrage association raised their funds by sacrifice sales, Bridgeport raising \$700. In the New London sale were rare contributions of Greek and Roman antiques whose genuineness was vouched for by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. There were also specimens of lace and antique jewelry and silver. Nothing seemed too precious to be offered for the patriotic service of the central war committee of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Suffragists from all over the State contributed articles, although all the money from this sale will be spent in New London County. A new loyalty is born of this war service, for counties are standing by each other, and when one county has raised its quota for the Farm Bureau work, it turns about and helps its neighbors.

Suggestions from Iowa

A suggestion comes from Marie M. George of Monticello that much time and waste would be saved if the women with automobiles, instead of going to the market, would go out to the farmers prepared to gather the fruit and vegetables they require. The farmer is usually more anxious about his main crop, grain and corn, and has not the time properly to look after the gathering of fruit and vegetables.

"Suffragists of Iowa are demonstrating that woman's interest in the home and the kitchen is still her first concern and always will be," says one Iowa editor, in speaking of the thrift campaign which is being vigorously pushed by the state suffragists of Iowa. Co-operating with the State Agricultural College, they have been holding free demonstrations in canning, and methods of economical cooking. Food as a war "munition" is being emphasized. "Don't Fatten Your Garbage Pile at the Expense of Your Bank Account," is the slogan adopted by the suffragists.

An Alabama War Garden

"You will be interested to know," writes Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Birmingham, Ala., "that my 'War Garden' won the second prize (\$25) in the contest conducted by the City of Birmingham, in which there were nearly two thousand entrants.

"My garden is not a farm, but on a city lot, a large lot, it is true, embracing several hundred feet; but since May 1st, I have not bought a vegetable. My household of eight persons has been amply supplied with everything known in the vegetable kingdom, including artichokes, asparagus, etc., and I have canned quantities of everything. I have supervised the work myself, and am almost an expert with the hoe! Wish you might see my wonderful potatoes; not a bug to be seen." Mrs. Jacobs is on the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Maine Commissioner of Agriculture for Suffrage

Hon. John A. Roberts, Commissioner of Agriculture of Maine, who has long been a staunch supporter of the woman suffrage cause, has this to say relative to the election on September 10, when the men of Maine will have an opportunity to give the ballot to the women of Maine:

"I am very much in favor of the right to suffrage being granted to women on the same terms as men. As a member of the House several years ago, and later as a member of the Senate, I voted for the proposition and have seen no reason to change my mind. I certainly shall do all I can to forward the movement at this time and hope it will be successful."

Maine Attorney-General Will Do His Bit for Suffrage

Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis is in favor of the granting of the ballot to the women of Maine on September 10. Relative to the question, the Attorney-General says: "I believe that women should vote. I do not feel that the arguments against suffrage are well founded. I do believe that the vote of the women of the state of Maine would work only for the betterment of our state and for the advancement of the interest and welfare of our people. I know of no good reason why the women of Maine should not vote and I, therefore, shall by my ballot do my bit towards making it possible for Maine to stand as one of the equal suffrage states."



MRS. BRIGHT AND MRS. MCMAHON ARE DECORATING MRS. FABBRI'S CAR BEFORE THE START

One Way of Helping

A Bar Harbor summer visitor, Mrs. Ernest Fabbri, became so interested in the good fight Maine women are putting up for the vote that she offered to help.



POSTING SUFFRAGE PLACARDS IN MAINE
Even a tumble-down house may be commandeered into service. This one says to all passers by, "Vote Yes for Woman Suffrage."

She loaned her car and her chauffeur for a suffrage poster posting tour. Not content with the generous loan, she financed the expedition, paying every bit of cash for gasoline, ferriage, garage, chauffeur's board and incidentals.

Mrs. Henry Emery of Bangor, Mrs. H. H. Bright of Seal Harbor, and Mrs. Albert McMahon made the first tour, but Mrs. Fabbri was so pleased with the results of her investment on the first trip that she not only offered her car for a second one, but herself accompanied it.

Women Voters of the World

The paragraph relating to the complement of women voters in Russia was omitted from the summary of Women Voters of the World which appeared in the *Woman Citizen* of August 25. The number of women of voting age and over in European Russia, including Poland, is 26,683,763. The number in European Russia alone is 24,437,487.

State Suffrage Activities

"Cash and Carry" in Illinois

EVANSTON suffragists have added to their coffers by conducting an open air market for the sale of vegetables and flowers raised in their war gardens. The market was conducted under the direction of Miss Gratia Shipman Erickson, chairman of the market garden committee. A member was chosen from each precinct to secure donations. The afternoon preceding the sale, automobiles collected the vegetables and made early delivery at the market the following morning. A park in the heart of the business district was given for their use by the Mayor. Prizes were awarded for the finest fruit and flowers, and for the best display of flowers from one garden. In the morning hours trade was stimulated by cold-pack demonstrations. Some of the donations came from lots planted by school children, and these were among the prize winners. The "Cash and Carry" plan was put into effect.

Win-the-War Train in Missouri

The *Patriotic Special* is a win-the-war train which in the month of August carried Hoover pledges, exhibits of foods and menus, and gave demonstrations in cooking, home canning and Red Cross sewing throughout the State of Missouri. Every day at 2 p. m. in one of the towns en route this exhibit was explained by experts. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, national chairman of suffrage thrift and first vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is one of the promoters of this train, which has gone out under the auspices of the Missouri Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Red Cross Association, the Home Economics Department of the University of Missouri, and the Food Conservation Committee of St. Louis. At the head of this St. Louis committee is Mrs. George Gelhorn, who is also an active worker in the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

When late in June Governor Gardner of Missouri proclaimed June 28th as registration day for Missouri women, people thought he had allowed too little time for the necessary clerical force to be mobilized. But these people reckoned without the women who were put in official charge of the census. Enthusiasm made light of scantness of time. At the first meeting of ward leaders in St. Louis, only one leader had her ward entirely organized, but at the second meeting, one week later, nearly 300 women were present, and almost every one of the twenty-eight wards showed effective organization.

Mass meetings were held in halls holding 600 or 800 people where even standing room ceased to be available; and it took the Odeon, with its

capacity of 3,000, to hold the last registration mass meeting. And this in mid-July. One noticeable feature was the fact that wealthy women gave up their vacations to stay in the hot city and organize their wards. Working women had all read the papers, and were not only willing to be registered, but were ready to help register their neighbors. Women who could speak Yiddish, Russian, and Italian went about showing the registration cards and explaining what it meant. Members of the colored Young Women's Christian Association took charge of the registration where there was a large colored population. The registration of the State was under the charge of Mrs. Frank P. Hays of St. Louis and Mrs. Hugh Ward of Kansas City. Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent and Mrs. Joseph Fuqua took charge of St. Louis, and Mrs. John R. Leighty, past president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, was chairman of ward and precinct organization in Kansas City.

Logical Step

The franchise for women is being demanded as the last logical step in the evolution of democracy, and the development of woman as a separate individual and independent human being.

Equal suffrage is primarily a political and governmental question and from this point of view woman suffrage is demanded by the basic principles of democracy upon which our government is founded. First of these basic principles is that every group or class of people has a right to representation and a voice in the government in order to express its own peculiar viewpoints, needs and desires.

ROBERT TREAT WHITEHOUSE.
Pres. Maine Men's League
for Equal Suffrage.

Mississippi Educators Want Equal Suffrage

The Mississippi Teachers' Association, at its conference in Columbus, May 3-5, passed a significant resolution. Overlooked by the press at the time, it stands recorded in the proceedings of the conference.

The text of the resolution, which was drawn up by Frederic Davis Mellen and unanimously adopted, makes two important admissions in its preamble. It says that as "80 per cent. of the teachers of Mississippi are women," and "all women are by nature intimately interested in education," therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Mississippi Teachers' Association that the women of Mississippi should be enfranchised, at least as respects educational matters, that they may the



GENTLEMEN, YOUR CONSCIENCE WILL GET YOU, IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

more potently assist in the building up of a more noble civilization."

(Rural women in Mississippi may vote for school trustees, rather too slim a basis for influence on state school questions by the mothers of Mississippi.)

When New York State boys at the front vote on the constitutional amendment to enfranchise the women of the Empire State next November, it is expected that New York women who happen to be in France as nurses and war workers will be permitted to be watchers at the war front polls. Governor Whitman and legislative leaders have been asked by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to change the bill providing for the soldiers' votes so as to permit women to act in this capacity. It is said that the Governor is favorably inclined toward the suggestion. Mrs. Helen Leavitt, who was the Party's emissary to the Governor, explained that "while comparatively few women might be able to act as watchers in France, many hundreds of women could act in that capacity in the various training camps where the national army may be stationed in November."

Frank W. Ball, Secretary of State

"I am unable to find any good and sufficient reason why the women of Maine should longer be denied the right of suffrage. Consequently, I shall vote yes upon the amendment at the special election, September 10.

Do They Vote Where They Can?

Arizona

1912, population, 222,563; vote, 23,987 men.
1916, population, 255,544; vote, 58,021 men and women.

The 14 per cent. increase in population up to 1916 should raise the male vote to a little under 27,345. This would show that to make up the total over 30,000 women voted. Considering that there are 169 men to 100 women in Arizona, the proportion of the women of this State voting is thus shown to be very much larger than that of men. This would be true even if we grant that the men may have voted away out of proportion to increase in population.

Oregon

1912, population, 730,736; vote, 137,040 men.
1916, population, 835,741; vote, 251,650 men and women.

Population has increased about 14 per cent., so we should expect a male vote in 1916 of 156,000. This leaves of women voting in 1916, about 105,000. Since there are less than two-thirds as many women as men in the State, this shows that Oregon women vote right up to the scratch.

Montana

1912, population, 405,734; vote, 79,826 men.
1916, population, 459,494; vote, 177,679 men and women.

The 13 per cent. increase in population should give in 1916 a male vote of 90,203. The women of Montana must therefore have cast 87,476 votes or 43 per cent. of the total in a State where they form but 34 per cent. of the population. (189 men to 100 women.)

Washington

1910, population, 1,141,990; vote, 183,879 men (election of 1918). 1912, population, 1,281,508; vote 322,799 men and women.

The rate of population increase over a two-year period here is about 10 per cent., for a four-year period 20 per cent., which would raise the male vote in 1912 to about 220,000. This leaves over 102,000 women voting in November, 1912—31 per cent. of the vote or a little under their proper proportion in a State where they constitute 38 per cent. of the population. In 1916 the vote of Washington was 380,994, an increase within 2 per cent. of the increase in the male and female population during this period, which shows that neither sex had lost interest in the exercise of its voting right.

California

1910, population, 2,577,137; vote, 325,652 men. 1912, population, 2,564,642; vote, 673,527 men and women.

With about 8 per cent. population increase

in this State, male voters should have increased by 1912 to over 350,000. This leaves 325,000 women voting in 1912, which means in a State where there are 137 men to 100 women, that they furnished their full quota.

Colorado

At the 1892 Presidential Election 93,843 men voted; at that of 1896, 189,141 men and women voted. Applying the census rate during these years the population had increased less than 12 per cent., so about 105,000 men should have voted in 1896. This gives us 84,000 women voting in this year, or 45 per cent. of the total vote. That is almost a full half of the voters were women, in a State where there were in 1910 more than 25 per cent. more men than women (127 men to 100 women). In 1896 the proportion of women must have been smaller.

Idaho

In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the next Presidential Election, 1896, the population had increased 72 per cent., so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50 per cent. of the vote in that year can be credited to women, in a State which had in 1910 25 per cent. more men than women, and in 1896 had an even greater proportion of men.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the*
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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2107 S Street, N. W. Day School for Girls
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Pleases
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You eat them because you like
them—And the more you eat
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If you wish to earn very good money write
for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey
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Good Ways

By and For the

NOW, let's keep it going.

Every time you get hold of or work out for yourself a recipe that has special features of economy to recommend it, or special nutritive features, every time you learn some new and better way of eliminating waste, every time you discover some new combination of foods that preserve a balanced ration, while insuring the saving of meat and wheat, let the *Woman Citizen* know about it. A running discussion from week to week under the title, "Good Ways and Better," should be of great value to all of our readers who are struggling to co-operate intelligently in the handling of the world's problem.

Eva Sherwood Potter, of Brooklyn, has a soup that she commends as a substitute for meat, with this preface:

"The recipe utilizes all the mineral salts in all the vegetables and all the proteid in the beans, peas or lentils. My father gives the recipe to nearly all his patients, who always say that they pass it along. With two members of my family unable to eat meat, I have had to devise substitutes. Repeatedly guests in our home at dinner have said they never miss the meat to which they are accustomed. This spring I served some of the soup at the Brooklyn suffrage headquarters after a talk on the economical use of food in the household, and one listener who had been very skeptical to begin with volunteered at the end to type recipes for all those present."

Life Saver Soup

Ingredients: ½ lb. dried lima beans, soup-vegetables, 1 onion, 1 carrot, 1 white turnip, 1 leek, parsley, soup celery, salt, paprika.

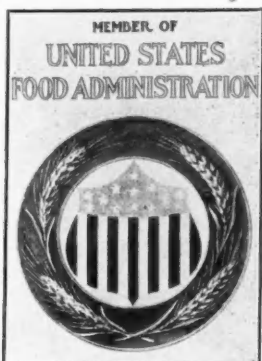
Wash and soak beans over night. In the morning put to simmer in two quarts of cold water, using any of the unabsorbed water in which they have soaked as part of the two quarts. When soft, mash through wire strainer with potato masher. Throw skins away and put stock back in pot. Put aside (let cool) until about an hour before soup is to be served. Add soup vegetables which should have been washed, pared and diced. Flavor to taste and simmer until vegetables are cooked. Will make about two quarts.

Dried peas and lentils may be used in the same way. Flavor may be changed by omitting some vegetables and adding others.

From the same authority come the following suggestions:

Fried Eggs—French Way

Put plate on which eggs are to be served on the steel plate over gas burner. Heat gradually, put on fat and salt and egg. Fry carefully and a little slowly. By this method none of the egg



and Better

Suffragist Housewife

can be wasted, the edges will not curl or become tough unless burned. The plate (finest china may be used) washes easily so the energy and soap expended on a frying pan are saved.

Some Shoulds and Don'ts and Dos

Vegetables should be steamed or cooked en casserole.

Skins of baked potatoes should be eaten for the value of the mineral salts and for roughage.

Never boil potatoes, steam them with skins on, thus saving 25 per cent of their food value.

Make jelly out of apple skins and cores.

Make jelly out of peach skins and pits.

Make jelly out of the two kinds of waste products combined.

Mother's Lye Hominy

This recipe may fill a long felt want for the displaced Southerner who has tried in vain to buy "lye hominy" at her Northern grocer's. It comes from a New York woman.

"It is nothing more nor less than mother's lye hominy of long ago, of which if a man eat he will not hunger for hours, though in place of the once used wood-ash lye to soften the shell we use baking soda. If at first you don't get perfect results try, try again, as it is well worth it, and it takes the place of both bread and meat.

"Soak about three quarts of yellow corn in water over night. Next morning put on to boil in water that well covers it and add from two to three big tablespoonfuls of common baking soda. The corn will turn an orange color. Boil two or three hours, or till the hull shows signs of yielding. Then pour out and wash and squeeze or rub through the hands to partly loosen the eyes. After pouring off all that rises to the top replace in the kettle with fresh water, bring to boil, then only simmer for two hours or so—it is best to keep the lid on. Again wash and add fresh water, in which you will finish boiling it, which by this time will more than double the original bulk and will have absorbed all the water, but enough to keep it juicy. Sometimes I rinse it again, but the last time I did not and it was just as good, but the point is to get rid of the rising eyes and hulls, though not essential, excepting it looks more delicate.

"Place in ice chest or sweet, cool cellar, or, if you have neither, gently salt it and if you have a quantity reheat it in a few days to prevent souring. It is good eaten as a cereal, but as the 'piece de resistance' put enough for your meal in a skillet, with a generous spoon of bacon fat, add a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of sugar, ditto of salt over the top.

School and College Apparel

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

Who since 1879, have been acknowledged authorities in school, academy and college apparel, are prepared to outfit the boy and girl, the youth and the miss who demand exclusive distinction in dress, and at the same time, reasonable economy in buying.

Buy now as prices are steadily rising

5th Ave. at 35th Street

In five or ten minutes add a cup of milk. Let it boil up so as to have the mass adhere, turn it into a dish and John and the kids will do the rest. This is more particularly a winter dish, though delicious at any time."

On Going Without Much Meat

"Some hae meat and canna eat

And some there be that want it."

"The best way to lower the meat bill is to eat less meat," says the food conservation bulletin of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland. It is also the best way to have meat to send to the army of the Allies. Somebody will have to eat the tough pieces of meat—why not eat them in the home, where they can have long slow cooking?

Stews can be made from any of the cheap cuts. Almost anything can be pot-roasted, even an old, tough, stuffed fowl. *Casserole cooking*—which is pot-roasting in the oven with an accompaniment of vegetables and gravy—is appetizing and economical. It is culinary artistry. *Hamburg Steak* can be made into a fine art product, if it is properly ground at home and delicately seasoned.

Baked Brown Bread

1 teaspoon soda in 1 pint of sour milk, ½ cup of molasses, 1 pint of wheat flour, 1 pint of graham flour, 1 teaspoon salt. Put molasses in a bowl, add the flours, salt, and then the milk and soda beaten to a foam. Bake slowly.

Good Ways and Better

By and For the Suffragist Housewife

A War Luncheon from Iowa

To the Iowa suffragists the *Woman Citizen* is indebted for the following menu:

Hopping John with tomato sauce.
Corn bread.
Vegetable salad.
Rhubarb conserve.
Coffee.

Prices in Ames, June 4.

Pinto beans.....	\$.20 per lb.
Rice	.06-.08-.10 per lb.
Sugar	.10½ per lb.
Cornmeal	.06 per lb.
Peanut butter.....	.30 per lb.
Eggs	.35 per doz.
Lemons	.30 per doz.
Tomatoes	17 No. 2 can.
Tomatoes	.22 No. 2½ can.
Flour	4.00 per 48-lb. sack.

Estimated Cost Per Service.

Hopping John.....	\$.01 2-3
Tomato sauce	.01
Salad	.03
Salad dressing	.00 1-3
Corn bread	.01
Coffee	.01
Cream	.01 1-2
Sugar	.01
Rhubarb	.02
Butter	.02

\$141-2

Hopping John.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 20 cents.)

1 can dried pinto beans, 1 pint rice, 3 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt. Soak the beans over night in enough water to cover. Cook until tender, adding more water if necessary. Cook the rice in 3 pints of boiling water. Add the rice to the beans and season with salt and fat. A small piece of beef or pork may be added to the water in which the beans are cooked if desired. Serve with tomato sauce. Cow-peas or kidney beans may be used in the place of pinto beans.

Tomato Sauce.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 13 cents.)

2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅓ teaspoon pepper, 1 can stewed and strained tomatoes, slice of onion. Melt fat, add dry ingredients and blend thoroughly; cook tomatoes with slice of onion for a few minutes, then remove onion and add tomatoes gradually to butter and flour. Cook thoroughly.

Vegetable Salad.

Arrange thinly sliced radishes and onions on crisp lettuce and serve with peanut butter dressing.

Peanut Butter Dressing.

(Will serve 200. Cost of recipe 35 cents.)

1 lb. peanut butter; vinegar. Thin peanut

butter with mild vinegar to the thickness of French dressing. Add salt to taste.

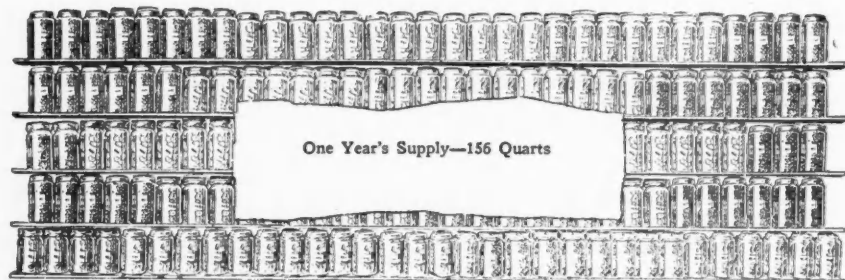
Corn Bread.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 12 ½ cents.)

1 cup corn meal, 1 cup flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 5 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted fat. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk, egg well beaten and melted fat. Bake in shallow well-greased pan in hot oven for 20 minutes.

Rhubarb Conserve.

4 lbs. rhubarb, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. seeded raisins, 1 lemon. Wash and peel stalks of rhubarb and cut in one-inch pieces, add the sugar, raisins and lemon cut in very thin slices. Let stand thirty minutes. Place on stove, bring to boiling point and let simmer forty-five minutes, stirring frequently to keep from burning.



One Year's Supply—156 Quarts

HAVE YOU PUT UP AS MANY QUARTS AS THIS?

If your family is of average size, you will need them this winter.

(This recipe will add 2 cents to cost of plate.)

Quick Way to Make Mayonnaise

Perhaps the busy housewives would be glad to know a quicker way to make mayonnaise dressing than is given in recipes:

Yolk 1 egg, 2 tablespoons boiling water, vinegar or lemon juice, salt. Pour boiling water on egg yolk, beat until mixed, then pour slowly, not drop, the oil, beating constantly. I use Wesson's Salad Oil instead of olive, making mayonnaise less expensive and almost as delicious. The oil should not be very cold when used with the hot water method.—*Belle B. Park, Oneida, N. Y.*

An Appeal for Canners

By Jennie Dewey Heath

We housewives of America are responding well to the call for Food Conservation in our own homes. We recognize that the food for our families is dependent not only upon a national but an international larder and we are bending every energy to take from that international larder only such amounts of food as will supply the urgent need of families.

Another problem presents itself to us: housewives can no longer depend upon home pro-

duction. The commercial cannery, the commercial bakery, the commercial laundry have long since become but adjuncts to our home kitchens, not only are we dependent upon them but we are learning to use them in the proper way.

This is the new housekeeping and now we are called upon to help in the commercial canneries. News comes from various canning industries, through the National Canners' Association, that the tomatoes and the peas and the beans and the fruit are going to waste because of the scarcity of labor.

The Housewives' League is endeavoring to interest the women of America to help the canners on this labor shortage, and we are making an earnest appeal to each reader of the *Woman Citizen*, if she lives near a canning factory, to go to that cannery and lend a hand in helping to preserve the food for next winter's use. In addition to individual help make up a unit upon whom the canner can depend in emergency times. This must not be volunteer work. The canners will pay for the service.

Cost of Glass Jars

The high cost of glass jars is an embarrassment in the conduct of the national campaign to encourage the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. From all sections come complaints from women that they cannot afford to pay the prevailing price for jars.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee, advises housewives in both rural and urban communities to utilize jars which have been discarded and thrown into waste piles. Every city dump and refuse pile on the farms, she contends, would yield a goodly number of glass jars and other receptacles suitable for preserve containers, if carefully raked over.

Cornmeal for Frying Fish

All through the South, corn meal is used for covering the fish, in preference to either flour or cracker crumbs. Adds to flavor of the fish, and browns nicely and evenly.

Virginia Apple Butter

To every 8 pounds of apple sauce add 3 pounds of sugar and 1 pt. of vinegar, with cinnamon to taste. Cook about one hour and a half, being careful not to scorch. Can at once what is not desired for immediate use.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

Now that women are expected to do everything from minding the crops to mending the hose there is nothing like a little preparedness in the home. To the handy housewife, who has learned to stop a leak in the plumbing with bicycle tape and to mend the furniture with library paste and a bit of string, there is much comfort in the contents of a domestic first-aid kit, neatly divided into sections, that contain twine, tape, tubes of glue and of paste, tags, labels, key tags, paper clips, assorted rubber bands, and all those convenient sundries the absence of which at a pinch causes one to say: "Oh, how I wish I had the clip, or band that once I threw away." Everything that Johnny's pocket might be made to yield up but which he would rather die than part with for \$1.25; larger, more complete size for \$2.50.

If your tastes run to the aesthetic rather than the practical, the curl would come out of your nose and you would sniff less contemptuously and then more and more appreciatively at a small crystal rose jar filled with the ghost of crimson roses and redolent of summer romance. It has a perforated silver top and comes in two sizes, \$2.25 to \$6.

For those who must have cake to polish off a frugal war time meal—where corn bread has triumphantly usurped the place of white, thus releasing a bit of flour for a bon bouche—there is a mixer that makes the dough go 'round and puts cake making in the infant class, it is so easy. The device, which may also be used for mixing other batters and for whipping cream, sells for \$2.25 for 4-quart size and \$3.25 for 7-quart size.

Now that every corner must be watched, every luxury shaved fine, sponge cake will come into its own. To bake a successful sponge cake one should have a special pan which is kept for that purpose. It ruins a sponge cake pan to bake butter cakes in it. A loaf cake pan that has two removable pieces at the sides is best, for the cake can "hang" while cooling. The slides are removed and a knife passed through a small opening at the lower edge and the cake removed in perfect condition. Pans are priced at 30 cents to 50 cents.

Though desserts do not appear on the war menu there are still those who eat to grow thin, and rather than be crowded out of shape on the street cars we will indulge them. But it should be remembered that a little pastry is a dangerous thing if it is soggy. A pie "tin," made of wire netting, slightly raised upon a wire frame, is pledged to make the bottom crust as crisp as the top. Price of smaller size, 12 cents; of larger, 15.

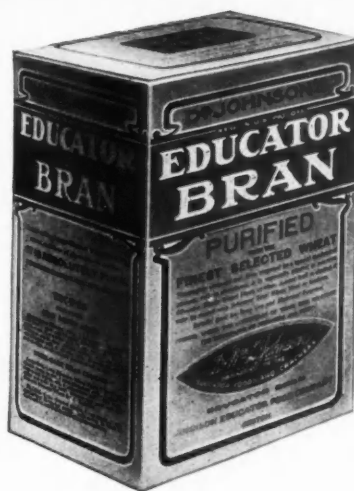
To show that our thoughts do not dwell altogether upon those things of the flesh that would place us under the Hoover ban rather than in the Hoover van, where we long to take our stand, it may be timely to mention a certain clever shop, owned and managed by a woman who specializes in nurses' uniforms and outfits, surgical garments for physicians, and maids' dresses and aprons. Anyone who has tried knows how difficult it is to get these things on short notice and to have them satisfactory. Stock uniforms may be had in a range of prices according to material, or garments may be made to order.

Table decorations are always a matter for thought, and sometimes for thanksgiving. You could forget the cares that infest the day if you sat down to your frugal war time meal and rested your weary eyes upon water lilies that toil not neither do they knit but, for all that, float serenely in a shallow crystal bowl. Hovering upon a wire in perpetual spring as 'twere, a delicately colored little wood bird flutters. Two more stolid china companions perched upon the side of the bowl, gaze, Narcissus like, at their own reflections. Bowl, two lilies, three birds, and a flower block for \$3.50. With the addition of a few sprigs of feathery fern and a flower or two you have a most charming and inexpensive table decoration that will serve in its peaceful simplicity as an object lesson to those who would bring the sordid cares of the workaday world to the table.

As birds of a feather flock together, it may be timely to mention a bird that signifies in what quarter lies the wind. This gorgeous Baltimore oriole, nine inches high and 11 inches long, points the way your straw hat will go. You may whistle down the wind but you cannot blow him from his post of duty "weather" the day be foul or fair. Price, \$4.
B. G.

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)

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Home-made Soups, Salads, Fritters, Breads and Pastries

KEEP YOURSELF FIT AND YOUR POCKETBOOK FAT

DAILY LUNCHEON 12 to 2, 30 Cents

THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT

3 East 38th Street, near 5th Avenue

WOULD YOU KNOW

Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What IS the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

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**ARE THE WOMEN
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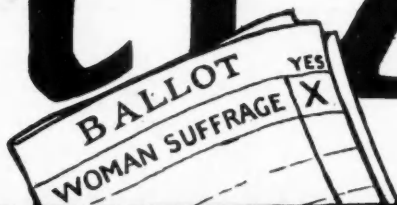
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SEP 18

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S

FOUNDED 1870



SENATOR POINDEXTER URGES
FEDERAL SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT

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A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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ARE THE WOMEN GOING TO GET IT?



THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

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Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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to Winning Equal Rights
and Especially to Winning Equal Suf-
frage for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
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Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irrefragable progress.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Raker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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More to The Men of New York

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*England and Russia pledge
Woman Suffrage*

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**VOTE FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
NOVEMBER 6TH**



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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 8, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Maine

IN a certain body politic there are men today who are trying to convince other men that women are so deadly in their instincts, so utterly the creatures of primitive emotion and prejudice, that to allow them a direct voice in government is to destroy government. In proof they point to countries where women vote, particularly to the western commonwealths of the United States of America, and line up charges to show political, moral, social, industrial and financial ruin in the wake of votes for women. These men are telling these other men that the only possible way to secure the intelligence, integrity and decency of women is by shutting them and their influence within the four walls of home. Is this in Turkey? No, this is in Maine. Will these men prevail over these other men? We think not. These men are paid emissaries of the opponents of woman suffrage sent in from other states. These other men are Maine men, and if the signs read right Maine men are going to project these hirelings and their teachings well over the border by voting yes for woman suffrage on Monday next.

New York

SARATOGA'S suffrage conference has sent enthusiasm thrilling to the farthest corners of the state. Strong hearts have grown stronger and faint hearts have grown strong as a result of that meeting. Old-time state workers declare that never in all the suffrage history of the state has there been so rousing a stir as lifted and impelled that meeting. For one thing, the political standing of the convention was attested by the presence and addresses of official New York, as the standing of no other state suffrage convention has been attested. For another, the enrollment of approximately a million New York women as wanting the vote sounded a long note of achievement. For a third, the suffrage leaders of nation and state were inspired in their utterances. As a sequel the last lap of the 1917 campaign is entered upon with a depth of conviction of success that was striven for but never truly attained in the 1915 campaign. Then every suffragist who was "in the know" had to drive herself forward against the prescience of defeat. Now every suffragist is flying forward on the wings of anticipation to what seems to be foreordained success on November 6. Then every suffragist was saying, "There must be education before there can be victory." Now every suffragist is saying, "All hail to victory!"

The Nation

WIN or lose suffrage in Maine or New York this autumn, the decision will be of vital import in weighing expedients for the future safe conduct of suffrage. Win, and it will be impossible to resist the pressure of enfranchised states for the submission of the federal suffrage amendment. Lose, and this added proving of the costliness of the state route will tend as resistlessly to focus effort on the federal amendment. During its entire history as an organization the National American Woman Suffrage Association has furthered suffrage by state as well as by federal route. Suffragists who are hostile to the state route flaunt, we notice, the victories won along that line of march quite as much as suffragists who believe in it. And it must be apparent to everybody that those victories of the past have been of tremendous significance as levers in lifting the situation of the present. All the women voters of the country heralded as the main reliance of the direct actionists in the federal battle were made women voters by state action. The entire 172 electoral votes in the choosing of which women rank as electors were won by state action. There is no gainsaying the record made by state action. There is no gainsaying its application to conditions of the past. And, likewise, there is no gainsaying its costliness as ways and means for securing suffrage, and not very much to gainsay its total lack of application to the present status of suffrage. Suffrage is a national political issue today, subscribed to as such by every political party. It is due to it and to suffragists that the nation as a whole be given opportunity to pass on it. Responsibility rests with the Sixty-fifth Congress. It is a responsibility that should be no longer toyed with or delayed.

Those Ineradicable Sex Differences

EVERY soldier held a rose with some other flower—and as the commander, who was below middle height and had a modest demeanor, passed, each soldier tossed the flowers before the commander's feet.

After kissing the veteran counselor who was present, the commander made a brief and unpretentious speech.

How completely feminine!

But wait a minute—

This was not the greeting given to Vera Butchareff, commander of the Battalion of Death, by her sentimental women soldiers.

This was the greeting given to General Korniloff, of Cossack origin, when he arrived in Moscow for the National Conference, surrounded by a bodyguard of Terek Cossacks, gigantic Asiatics in prune-colored caftans, leather belts and vests, shaggy sheep-skin busbies. The soldiers who tossed flowers under his feet were mainly Cossacks.

The kiss was given by General Korniloff to Mr. Roditcheff, veteran member of the Duma.

A Question of Patriotism

EQUAL suffrage is coming. Every well-informed person knows this, whether he rejoices in the fact or regrets it. And everyone possessing historical perspective knows that in the future it will be looked upon as an honor to any nation to have awakened early to the justice and wisdom of giving women a vote. Every man who loves his country should help to win that honor for the United States. For the only question now is whether our country shall march well forward in the procession or come lagging along in the rear.

Women are already voting in Norway and Denmark, in New Zealand and Australia, in Iceland and Finland and Russia. They are voting in Canada to the north of us and in Mexico to the south. The British House of Commons has gone on record for woman suffrage by a vote of seven to one; and now the Prime Minister of Hungary announces that a bill enfranchising a large number of women will be introduced as a government measure.

The United States ought to be in the van of every progressive movement. The men of Maine now have a chance to do their bit to put it there, and to live up to the proud motto of their state. Next Monday the eyes of the friends of justice all over the Union will be fixed on Maine. If suffrage wins, there will be rejoicing from the Atlantic ocean to the Golden Gate. If it loses, the outcome will be hailed with glee by the vicious interests everywhere. Every state that votes upon equal suffrage is one small corner of the great battle of Armageddon.

A. S. B.

The Columbus Victory

THE great victory in Columbus, Ohio, is said to have been due partly to an active house-to-house canvass carried on by a large number of earnest women while the thermometer stood at 90°. It illustrated afresh the fact that a host of women care deeply about this matter, and are willing to make actual sacrifices for it.

This is the first time that the capital city of any state in the Union has granted municipal suffrage to its women by popular vote of its men. The Home Rule clause in the State Constitution of Ohio allowed any city to obtain municipal woman suffrage by local option. It is to be wished that every state had such a clause.

A number of cities in Florida, Tennessee, and elsewhere, have also given women the municipal vote. Every city taking such action immediately becomes an object lesson, and its experience shows the neighboring cities and towns that the horrors predicted from woman suffrage are all imaginary.

A. S. B.

A Great Petition

THE Woman Suffrage Party, in collecting the signatures of 500,000 women in New York City who ask for the ballot, has performed a really remarkable achievement. This big list compiled in a single city, and compiled by volunteer effort, should shatter the delusion that "only a handful of women" want to vote.

It is the more striking in view of the poor results that the anti-suffragists have got in the same line. The Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association is the oldest and the most active in the country. Ever since 1895 it has been at work collecting the signatures of women opposed to equal suffrage. It has had the whole state to draw upon, not merely one city—a state of 3,747,564 population. Yet in 22 years it has succeeded in accumulating only about 40,000 signatures, according to its own figures. In California in 1912 the opponents failed in their efforts to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question, although, according to their own statement in their printed appeal for more funds, they had spent \$1,500 in circulating their petitions.

Another illustration was the huge initiative petition for the submission of the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio in 1914, the signatures of 131,000 voters being obtained by a vast number of women all over the State, working without pay; while the recent referendum petitions to block presidential suffrage in Ohio were circulated wholly by men, and by men three-fourths of whom, by actual count, had some connection with the liquor business.

A. S. B.

Women to Vote in Armenian Church

WOMEN are being accorded equal rights in all sorts of unexpected places. The latest news of an advance step comes from the foot of Mt. Ararat.

The Armenian Church is the oldest national Christian church in the world. It has always set a shining example to the rest of Christendom in its heroic resistance to persecution throughout the centuries. It has now set a good example in another respect. The head of the church, the *Catholicos*, of all the Armenians, has sent out from his See, in a very ancient monastery at the foot of Mt. Ararat, a decree that women are to have equal rights in every respect in the Armenian Church throughout the world.

The Bull issued by His Holiness Kevork V. Sourenian sets forth that the democratic principle of the Armenian Church has always recognized the right of both sexes to take part in public affairs, but that unfortunately, owing to foreign influence, this spirit has been obscured. He continues:

"We have long enough kept this spirit of our Church under a bushel—a spirit for which our church was famous in the past. We authorize henceforth the restoration of the rights of women in public affairs. Armenian women have the right both to vote and to receive votes, both to elect and to be elected."

This action is particularly noteworthy as being taken by an Oriental church.

As Armenia has at present no political existence, almost all the affairs of the Armenian communities in foreign lands are carried on through their church organizations. The decree of the

Catholicos therefore gives the women a share in deciding many questions which would not among us be looked upon as church questions at all.

By this action, the Armenian Church has placed itself in the van of all the Oriental churches. With many thoughtful persons this will be an additional argument for giving home rule to Armenia at the end of the war. The position of women has been said to be the criterion of civilization. When any set of men are willing to concede home rule to their women, it is at least presumptive evidence that they are fit to have home rule themselves.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Ward Among the Prophets

PRACTICAL experience of woman suffrage kills opposition to it. A curious illustration of this has just been given in England. In that country women have had municipal suffrage ever since 1869. The most vehement opponents of parliamentary suffrage for women have not a word to say against municipal woman suffrage. In England the right is limited to single women and widows. In Scotland and Ireland it is enjoyed by married women as well. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in a recent article where she passionately prophesies appalling consequences if women are allowed to vote for members of parliament, urges the extension of municipal suffrage to married women. She says that such a measure "could probably be passed with acclamation, and all but general consent." She adds:

"It would grant to all the married women of the nation, thousands of whom are in the munition works, that direct constitutional voice in the administration of affairs immediately concerning their daily lives as wives, mothers and citizens—the schools of their children, the health conditions of the towns in which they live, the training of their older boys and girls, and a score of other matters, moral, educational, sanitary—of the highest importance—which has been too long denied them."

Almost everyone in America who makes a specialty of combatting woman suffrage is just as much opposed to giving women the municipal vote as the full vote. Indeed, we have been told that municipal suffrage would be "the very worst and most dangerous form of suffrage for women."

Yet the English Anti-suffrage Review publishes this article by Mrs. Humphry Ward without a word of dissent.

It is no more likely to damage a woman to vote for president than for mayor—and a woman who has sense enough to vote for the mayor has sense enough to vote for the president—and her interests are as vitally involved in the choice of the right president as in the choice of the right mayor. The half-way attitude of the English anti-suffragists is utterly inconsistent; but they hold it because they have seen municipal woman suffrage in practical operation, and they know it is a good thing.

A. S. B.

Will They Use the Ballot?

WILL women use the ballot when they have it? The vote polled at the presidential election of 1916 casts some interesting light on this question.

In the twelve states where women could vote—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Illinois, Oregon,

Kansas, Arizona, Nevada and Montana—there were 7,683,560 men and women. Of these, 5,024,189 voted, or 65 per cent.

In the 36 states where women could not vote there were 22,205,879 adult men. Of these, 13,177,980 actually voted, or 59 per cent. A larger proportion of the possible voters went to the polls in the equal suffrage states than in the rest of the country.

The suffrage state which made the poorest showing of public interest in that election was Arizona. It stood on the same level with Massachusetts. Massachusetts voted 52 per cent of its adult men; Arizona voted 52 per cent of its total adult population, men and women together.

Rhode Island voted 53 per cent of its men; the State of Washington voted 53 per cent of its men and women.

Vermont and Pennsylvania voted 56 per cent of their men. Wyoming and Nevada 56 per cent of their men and women.

New York voted 60 per cent of its men. Colorado voted 60 per cent of its men and women.

A. S. B.

Let Us All Help

THERE has been a widespread response among women to the appeal for food conservation. The response would be almost universal, if everybody had the gift of imagination. When any American city suffers from flood or fire, and its people are shelterless and starving, all the neighboring cities and towns turn themselves inside out for their relief. But sympathy varies inversely with distance. A small disaster close by stirs us more acutely than a much bigger one further off. If a thousandth part of the terrible things that are happening in Europe were happening in the United States today, we should be willing even to put ourselves on rations in order to help.

But many minds are like the sea anemone, with tentacles that can fill out only a little way from the spot where it stands. With the advance of civilization comes the lengthening of our mental and spiritual tentacles, and the growth of world-wide sympathy. A few centuries ago, the people of America did not even know what was going on in Europe. Now electricity flashes the news all around the globe. But still most of us know without really feeling what we know.

Let us use the eyes of our imagination to see what semi-starvation means—to bring home to ourselves the hollow eyes, the trembling limbs, the skeleton forms—the long-drawn-out agony of those who see their aged parents and beloved children wasting away and perishing for lack of food. With half the world facing actual famine, when we are now called upon to help to stop this devastation, can we refuse so small a thing as to eat the perishable kinds of food ourselves, and to leave the other kinds for those whose need is greater than ours?

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson from Ireland

"ANYBODY who wants to defeat self-government for Ireland now has to fight not Ireland but the world. The world has spoken, the cause is decided. The when, the where of home rule alone remains."

So says a prominent Irishman now visiting the United States. Substitute "women" for "Ireland" and the statement is equally true. Every intelligent person now knows that equal suffrage is coming. The only question is how and when.

A. S. B.

Senator Poindexter Urges Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN connection with the war revenue bill, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in a statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, urges the early passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The taxation of women without allowing them representation in the law-making body, Senator Poindexter characterizes as "utterly unjust and illogical," and he declares that "we ought to lose no time in remedying this injustice."

The lowering of the income tax exemption in the war revenue bill, in Senator Poindexter's opinion, emphasizes the justice of women's demand for national enfranchisement, for, as he points out, with a tax on incomes down as low as \$1,000 per year, nearly half a million wage-earning women will be affected, in addition to the 23,000 women who have already been paying taxes on their incomes under the existing law. His statement in full is as follows:

"The levying of approximately two billion dollars of war revenue chiefly upon individual and corporate incomes, and earnings of railroad and industrial stocks, large proportions

of which belong to women, gives renewed emphasis to the justice of the appeal of women for the right to vote. The great majority of women of the country are responding, not only with their money, but by their personal service and sacrifices, with the utmost devotion, to the needs of the country in this vital crisis which involves its very existence. All of this should remind us that while we call upon women to sustain the Government, not only by the work that they do in normal times of peace, at home, in the office, and factories, but for extraordinary services and sacrifices in time of war, we deny them the chief functions of citizenship. It is utterly unjust and illogical.

"It is estimated that some 500,000 women earn incomes of more than \$1,000, and that approximately 23,000 women paid an income tax in 1915. We are enacting the rules and fixing the amount of these taxes, and the sources from which they shall be drawn, without giving the women any voice in the matter at all, so far as those states are concerned which still deny them the right to vote.

"We ought not to lose any time in remedying this injustice."

War Tax Hits Voteless American Working Women

CONGRESS, debating the war revenue bill, is piling up the argument for passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. Senators and Representatives will not be allowed to forget this when the National American Woman Suffrage Association comes to them, at the beginning of the next session with its demand for this much belated act of justice.

In the war revenue bill Congress is conscripting the wages of American working women. Millions of dollars of direct taxes will be collected from these women by federal act, in addition to the consumption taxes they will have to pay also by federal act. Millions of dollars more will be collected from the incomes of other women. Yet in thirty-seven states these women have no voice or vote in the making of this or any other law. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a statement issued from Washington headquarters, demands the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Sixty-fifth Congress as the immediate, just, and inevitable sequel to the war revenue bill.

"With the income tax exemption lowered to \$1,000 for unmarried persons," says Mrs. Catt, "one may estimate that at least three million dollars of the war taxes will be contributed by the wage-earning women of the coun-

try—women who have earned it under the hard conditions of economic inequality due to their political disfranchisement. Think of the thousands of teachers, for instance, and clerical workers in Government and private employ, most of whom, although unmarried, have some of the obligations of married men on the small salaries of \$1,000 and \$1,200 a year. They are unrepresented in the law-making body, yet a part of their actual living expenses is taken by this tax law.

"Women are giving to this war, moreover, not only their wages and their incomes. They are giving their services, their very life's blood—and that for a Government which has so far refused them political acknowledgment. We protest not at women's taxation for war revenue, but at the injustice of withholding from them any voice in the Government they are called on to support. Congress must realize that we will demand, as the next war measure, justice to womanhood—justice, political and economic, which will come only by writing into our national constitution an amendment enfranchising all the women of the nation."

A movement is on foot in American Headquarters in France to obtain officers' titles and authority for Red Cross nurses.

"The framers of our Constitution never dreamed, it may be certain, that a hundred years after they were dead, persons opposed to equal suffrage would lament with bitter tears over the proposed desecration by American womanhood of that ancient sepulchre—political expediency—where had been laid to rest a compromise agreement on the elective franchise.

"How deeply touching is the tender regard of the opponents of the Federal amendment for the principle of self-government. Indeed, learned lawyers, voicing no doubt the views of a Southern aristocracy and of a Northern plutocracy, predict a most dreadful catastrophe. They see nothing but disturbance coming out of any extension of the rights and privileges of the masses of the American people, and especially dangerous to their vested interests and social privilege would be the higher industrial, political and ethical standards of an enlarged democracy. They are indeed the champions of self-government, with powerful emphasis on the self."—Representative Nelson.

Welfare Women Want Federal Amendment Passed

The Woman's Welfare League, of St. Paul, has sent to President Wilson, Senator F. B. Kellogg and Congressman Carl C. Van Dyke, the following communication:

"It is the sentiment of the Executive Board of the Woman's Welfare League, of St. Paul, that if the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage be passed at this time it will put the Nation in a better position to fight for World Democracy.

"We therefore urge you to use your influence in having Congress pass at this session an Amendment to the United States Constitution, granting women the right to vote."

And Lo! A Voting State Led All the Rest

Because of the enthusiasm and splendid organization of the 15,000 women who took the state census for women's war work, it has been predicted that the response of equal suffrage Kansas would be more general than that of any state in the Union.

This huge organization was perfected in one month by the Kansas Division of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. It had a chairman for each of Kansas's 105 counties with an executive committee of five in each county. Then it provided a captain and five lieutenants for each of the 3,000 voting precincts.

Registration cards were sent to the chairman of each county, who distributed them to the precinct captains. Lieutenants acted as registrars on Registration Day, September 5.

Woman on Board of Control

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, is on the new Board of Control, established by Secretary of War Baker, to regulate labor standards in the manufacture of army clothing.

In the House

AT Washington last week that impending Suffrage Committee of the House moved forward out of the *camouflage* that has been allowed to obscure the issue, and became more promisingly defined than at any prior period in its history. With Representative Taylor of Colorado, Democrat, presiding, and Representative French of Idaho, Republican, acting as secretary, a bi-partisan conference to consider the committee's formation was held at the request of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, acting Congressional Chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. All participants in the conference were representatives from the equal suffrage states, and all seized the opportunity to pledge themselves with a will to put their united efforts behind the resolution to create the Woman Suffrage Committee of the House. As a result the long deferred vote on the resolution is expected next week. The Senate will vote on the war revenue bill not later than September 10, and the House is expected to act promptly in sending that bill to a conference committee. As soon as the revenue bill is thus disposed of, it will be in order, under the agreement of the Rules Committee, to bring before the House the committee's favorable report on the Suffrage Committee resolution.

Besides Representatives Taylor and French, there were at the conference Representatives Hayden of Arizona, Lea, Raker, Curry, Kahn, Elston, Church, Randall, Osborne, Kettner of California; Hilliard, Timberlake, Keating and Taylor of Colorado; Smith and French of Idaho; Anthony, Little, Campbell, Doolittle, Helvering, Connolly, Shouse, Ayres of Kansas; Roberts of Nevada; Hawley, Sinnott, McArthur of Oregon; Welling and Mays of Utah; Miller, Hadley, Johnson, LaFollette and Dill of Washington. Illness prevented the attendance of Representatives Nolan and Hayes of California, and Representatives Rankin and Mondell were out of the city.

Commenting on this action of the men from suffrage states, Mrs. Roessing said that she regarded the enthusiastic initiative which characterized the conference as the most dynamic expression of suffrage cooperation that has been in evidence during this session of Congress.

For Benefits Received

In a letter to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mr. Herbert Hoover expresses his "deep gratification for the great assistance rendered by you, the women associated with you on the Women's Committee, and the women of this country in general, in the food conservation campaign.

"The fine, helpful and co-operative spirit that has been shown has been most encouraging for the success of our country in the present war."

Malingering in Maine

IN Maine, where Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has been taking part in the last week of the suffrage campaign, she encountered a disorder which she characterized as "Malingering." Malingering, be it said, is pretending to have a disease that you haven't. Maine is not the only state in the East where this disease has cropped out. In the 1915 suffrage campaigns the same thing was evident. It is the pathological process by which one J. B. Maling undertakes to make a case against woman suffrage because of Colorado's experience with it. It is Mr. Maling's routine to go into a suffrage campaign state as a casual visitor, give a banquet for the business men of some picked city, and at the banquet take casual occasion to show how woman suffrage has worked in Colorado.

"When Mr. Maling came East with his charges in 1915," said Mrs. Catt, in a recent interview, "he was reckless in what he said against the fair name of Colorado. Basing on his allegations and implications, one must decide that Colorado was utterly discredited socially and politically, industrially and financially. His black picture was that of a common-wealth toppling to ruin, her men weaklings, her women monsters, her institutions mere shells. Then up rose the people of Colorado and repudiated him utterly, showed that everything he said about Colorado was without form and void in its conclusions, branded his kind as smirchers of the state's fair name, paid employes of the opponents of woman suffrage; showed that Colorado's financial credit was enviable and that only the most cowardly Adam could get behind Eve's skirts in the attempt to evade masculine responsibility in a state where there are 127 men to every 100 women. The testimony came from an outraged Legislature. It came from commercial bodies. It came from groups of prominent people in business, in the professions. It came from the press of Colorado. It came from individuals, high in state and nation.

"Since that sad day for malingerers they have been far more cautious in what they say about Colorado. You can, for instance, learn from Mr. Maling's more recent public utterances here in Maine that 'civilization in Colorado is as sweet and on as high a plane as that of any state in this Union.' You learn, still in his words, that the intention of Colorado people to meet every just obligation equals that of any state in the Union, that their ability to meet such an obligation is likewise equal to that of the people of any state in the Union. You can hear from his own lips that the women of Denver are guiltless of specific wrongs that he finds in Denver's polity and powerless to prevent them. You learn from him that Denver's wives and mothers and business women and women in industry are God-fearing and unassailable. And being of a logical turn of mind, you begin to wonder what women are left

in Colorado for Mr. Maling to be afraid of as the result of woman suffrage. And you find that it is the 'professional female politician,' who roams the country assassinating character as naturally as a 'Hottentot reaches for a club.' And if you don't know Colorado you begin to shudder at this female conjured up by Mr. Maling's ready-made imagination. You expect her in the high places, possessing the Legislature and the Judiciary, for, according to this malingerer, she is so all-present and all-powerful as to have to bear the brunt of responsibility for all the disorder and discontent that he finds within Colorado's gates.

"And lo!—still from Mr. Maling's own lips—you discover that it took eighteen years to establish even one of her in Colorado's senatorial hall. And that one, as you happen to know, a woman whose high character as educator and civic worker is matter of nationwide knowledge.

"And turning next to the Judiciary you find that the awful thing about women having a direct voice in politics is that a judge is thereby encouraged to say boldly that he will regard the voice of the people rather than the voice of vested interests. And you take heart of grace and begin to thank God for the woman suffrage that can bring about such a result.

"It always takes the opponents of woman suffrage, or the paid employes of such opponents, to give utterance to ideals of womanhood like those voiced by Mr. Maling. 'Hysterical, emotional, sensational,' a person who sells out her convictions on public welfare to further her personal prejudices—such is the creature who represents woman as the opponents of woman suffrage see her whenever she becomes her true self with the right of self government in her hands.

"God grant that such an ideal of womanhood, such crazy fear of woman, does not represent the thought and conviction of Maine. God grant that in Maine as in Colorado such malingering will be spurned from the state's uttermost borders on Monday and such malingerers be accepted in their true office as agents and allies of those who have their own more than questionable reasons for fearing the vote power of those God-fearing wives and mothers, business women and women in industry that preponderate in Maine as in Colorado."

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Dated at Denver, Colorado, August 30, 1917.

Mrs. D. K. Livingston,
Bangor, Maine.

Maling emphatically does not express the view of the officers and business men of Colorado. Suffrage is a decided success in Colorado. It has unseated the boss politician and has worked out entirely for the uplift of the state, socially, morally, and politically.

Ask Maling who is paying him the enormous salary he is receiving for defaming womanhood in Colorado.

JAMES R. NOLAND Secretary of State.

War Service for Women Doctors

By Carrie Chapman Catt

NO woman physicians have been enrolled with the Red Cross, nor have their services been solicited, although the press has announced upon several occasions that there was an alarming shortage of enlistments of male physicians. In view of these facts, a page of British experience takes on interesting significance.

Early in the war, women doctors foresaw the crying need which would surely arise for all the medical service the country could supply. Under the auspices of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Dr. Elsie Inglis, one of the foremost women doctors in Scotland, organized three hospital units, entirely efficient and staffed by women. When complete they were offered to the Government. The War Office courteously declined their aid upon the ground that the Red Cross had exclusive charge of this department of the service, and that the needs of the British Army were being fully met. It was made clear that volunteer hospitals were not wanted, but behind the declination of their assistance, a carefully concealed prejudice was clearly evident against women physicians as army practitioners.

The three hospitals, splendidly equipped and staffed by patriotic women, thereupon were offered to and accepted by the governments of Belgium, France and Serbia, whose straits were so dire that help of any kind was welcome.

Meanwhile Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray started a hospital in Paris for French soldiers. Here and there a volunteer woman physician attached herself to an army corps and helped in such way as she could. The excellent and highly skilled service of these women won over the British Government to a frank recognition of their value. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Murray were recalled from Paris and invited to take entire charge of a British military hospital in London. It is called the Endell Street Hospital and is entirely staffed by women. The two chiefs rank as *Majors* in the British Army! Another woman, Dr. Everett Maclaren, has been appointed resident pathologist and bacteriologist at a military hospital in Glasgow, the post carrying with it the rank of captain.

In April, 1915, the National Union sent out a second women's hospital unit in Serbia. So widely spread had the reputation for bravery and skill of these hospital workers become that when the unit reached Malta it was commanded by the British Government to nurse British wounded from the Dardanelles and dismissed, when the need passed, with warm tributes of appreciation.

The National Union continued to organize more hospital units and has had hospitals with the armies in Belgium, Russia, France, Serbia, Rumania and Salonica. Every suffrage organization in the Union contributed to the financing

of the various hospitals. Besides these hospitals for soldiers they organized one for Servian refugees and two Millicent Fawcett units for the civilian population of Russia, chiefly for maternity and fever work. To meet the expenses a million and a quarter of dollars have been raised. One of these British women's hospitals in France now receives the regular per head allowance per day from the trench army. The success of that hospital was so emphatic that the Committee was asked by the French War Service whether it would supply a hospital to go abroad with a French army. This hospital took shape in the one that went to Salonica, where it has been stationed for about two years. Besides these units a transport ambulance column under Mrs. Harley's direction was sent out with the Servian army. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harley was killed upon a battlefield when in discharge of her duty.

The hospital units have twice been attached to the Servian Army on retreat, which is probably the severest test of endurance and initiative hospital workers ever receive. These British women's hospitals were officially recognized by the Servian government and received certain military allowances. Upon one occasion the staff of one hospital was made prisoners and kept working for their enemy army for several weeks before they were sent home through Switzerland.

In the beginning men drove the motor ambulances, but later the women took over even this obligation, so that the staff is now composed entirely of women. Many of these workers have received decorations from the French, Servian and Russian Governments.

Meanwhile, so far had the attitude of the English war office changed toward women doctors and women's capacity to help, that in August, 1915, the War Office asked for 200 voluntary orderlies for the military hospitals at Malta, and got them. In July, 1916, the War Office asked for the services of women doctors to work in the Regular Army. This was the first occasion on which medical women were requisitioned by the British Government for army service, which means that they were paid like men physicians.

In November, 1916, a further appeal was made by the War Office for fifty women doctors for home service, where the British Government has not taken over any of the hospital units upon the ground that it does not wish to employ volunteer units. Yet it has in numerous ways voiced its astonishment at the endurance, usefulness, skill, and patriotic sacrifice of these hundreds of women.

With these experiences across the water for guidance, it is to be hoped that our own Government will recognize the wisdom of accepting the services of those American medical

women, who are properly equipped. For the young Americans going forth "to make democracy safe" there must be no economy of saving protection. No heavy and outworn prejudice must be permitted to stand in the way of giving them the completest care science, money and patriotic devotion can supply. There were not enough men physicians in Europe to meet the sudden and appalling need of hospital help. Women, unwanted and suspected, came in to fill the gap. They are now wanted and gratefully appreciated in Europe. In America our Government should begin right.

A mobile hospital unit, Dr. Caroline Finley, Chairman, equipped with a full staff of women physicians, young, healthy and skilled, is being organized under the joint auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and will be offered to the Red Cross soon. It is to be hoped that it will not be met with the "Women not Wanted" sign.

The Medical Women's National Association is sponsor for an offer of a Woman's Army General Hospital to be located probably in New York and meant for stretcher cases brought back from the front. Boston medical women are perfecting plans for another. Still another duty for which medical women are registering under the direction of the Medical Women's National Association is to go to Europe to open women's and children's hospitals in the devastated part of the Allies' country.

A Business Woman's Patriotism

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is her husband's business associate in the Peru Chair Works. From her desk she oversees designing and decorating, and answers frequent calls for lectures on home furnishing.

When President Wilson declared a state of war with Germany, Mrs. Edwards offered the state of Indiana the services of the Woman's Franchise League for war work.

Her organization, which had 85 branches when Mrs. Edwards took the presidency in April, now has 250—all at the disposal of state and nation.

Women's Maximum Wage Man's Minimum

The War Department has issued a call for a large number of women munition workers, who are wanted as machine operators at wages of \$1.36 to \$2.24 a day. Men operators receive from \$2.24 to \$2.64 per day. That is, "the minimum for men is the maximum for women."

This sounds hopelessly familiar.

Old Town Will Do Its Bit

"A determined effort will be made during the summer to put Maine at the head of the Eastern States in this movement to grant an equal representation to women. Now let Old Town do its bit."—*Old Town Enterprise*.

Is America to Lag Behind?

WITH the President of the United States sending a special hope that New York would support suffrage on November 6 by a handsome majority, with the Governor of the State of New York on the platform to preach the gospel of woman suffrage, with the Mayor of the City of New York beside him to deliver a rousing suffrage message, with the women delegates stirred more deeply perhaps than ever before in the state's suffrage history by the words of one who often stirs her sister women deeply, the Saratoga Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party on August 29 and 30, marked a new era in suffrage conventions. Never before was the political identity of the suffrage party so universally acknowledged by press and public. Never before were the rank and file of the delegates so competent in their response to opportunity.

So great was the enthusiasm evoked by Mrs. Catt that it took thirty minutes in which to vent itself. Women's voices soared in a mighty hallelujah; women sprang to chairs and waved their handkerchiefs and their pennants; and, finally, seizing their standards and banners, the entire conclave filed past Mrs. Catt in a grand march of enthusiastic rejoicing.

990,000 New York Women Want the Vote

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, state chairman, was able to announce that the state party now has an actual enrollment of over 990,000 women 21 years of age and up.

"This," said Mrs. Whitehouse in her opening address, "is a larger membership than either the Republican or Democratic Party of New York State can boast. The names and addresses are certified as genuine by suffragists of good standing. We know, of course, that we have failed to reach a large part of the women of the state, but we find that of those women whom we have reached, an overwhelming majority believe in woman suffrage and want to vote.

"This enrollment has been obtained," Mrs. Whitehouse explained, "in spite of the fact that war relief work has been given a foremost position. We have put government work first, and suffrage work second," she said.

"When war came and we offered our services to our country, we knew that it meant we must sacrifice the immediate interest of our own cause. We are patriotic women. We recognize that the demand for woman suffrage is based on love of country and a desire to serve. We realize the strength which we have attained in this state through seventy years of organized effort for woman suffrage. We knew when we made the offer of our services that we were the greatest organized body of women in all the country, trained in service and co-operation.

"In 1915, 553,348 men voted for woman suffrage. This is the largest vote ever given in favor of any Constitutional Amendment. We feel that we can count on these same favorable voters as a substantial basis for the new vote.

We believe that we shall add to it an overwhelming number converted or aroused to interest by our own steady propaganda work and by the world events of the past two years. But we all realize that in order to do this, it will mean hard work for every man and woman who believes in suffrage from now until election day."

Message of Mr. Gompers

Not able to be present, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a message to the suffragists, which was read by Miss Mary Dreier, chairman of the Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. It said, in part:

"A fundamental principle of democracy is equality of opportunity. It follows, therefore, that all human beings living together as members of society and affected by political institutions that control social intercourse ought to have equal opportunity to express their wishes upon all questions that affect the common welfare. Women's lives are affected by political institutions. They ought to be given an opportunity to participate in the determination of political affairs because their rights are affected by those determinations. . . . Because women have been denied the right of political influence, the struggle of women wage-earners for industrial betterment and industrial freedom has been made harder than that of men.

"Industrial freedom will be achieved when wage-earning women hold in their own hands the right and the power to participate in determining the conditions under which they shall work and the wages they will receive. They can delegate this power and responsibility to no outside authority if they wish industrial freedom. Protection and regulation may offer immediate relief—but they are not freedom.

"Women must have the ballot—they are going to have the ballot in New York and all the states, because their demand is right, because they are human beings and members of organized society equal in intelligence, rights, and desires with men."

President Wilson's Hopes

"I hope that the voters of New York State will rally to the support of woman suffrage by a handsome majority. It would be a splendid vindication of the principle of the cause in which we all believe."

From President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Besides the Governor of the state and the Mayor of New York city, the president of Cornell University and the president of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, were speakers at the Saratoga Conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, August 29 and 30.

Rather than break his engagement to be present at the suffrage mass meeting, Governor Whitman requested that he might speak at Wednesday's mass meeting, when Mayor Mitchell was also scheduled to speak. Both Mayor and Governor had to be present at the big send-off parade of the National Guard on Thursday,

A resolution sent to President Wilson, adopted late in the afternoon, read:

"Whereas, The New York State Woman Suffrage party, an organization with 1,000,000 enrolled women, has proclaimed its patriotism and loyalty to the Government by deeds as well as by words, and has gladly sacrificed its own campaign work to give its time and effort to Government service;

"Be it resolved, That the New York State Woman Suffrage Party reaffirms its condemnation of the picketing of the White House, which tends to harass the Government in this time of great stress. It further urges the press and public to discriminate between the small group of picketers and the great body of loyal, patriotic women in New York State who, while devotedly serving their Government, are working for their enfranchisement November 6."

the 30th. Congressman Charles B. Smith of Buffalo was also on Wednesday evening's program and made a notable speech.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, in the course of his speech at Thursday evening's mass meeting, among other things, said:

"There are only three fundamental tests of any nation's civilization. One is the power and achievement of its intellect—the scope and reach of its rational intelligence. Another is the amount of leisure enjoyed by its workers. The third, and in many respects the most decisive criterion because directly reflecting the moral tone of a people, is the place occupied by women in their scale of civilization.

"England, France, and Russia already committed to woman suffrage! Is America to be less liberal than its European Allies in this world war? Are we to lag behind while they march forward under the banner of progressive civilization?

Syracuse Bread-Buyers Recognized

George U. Crouse, president of the Common Council of Syracuse, will undoubtedly go down in history as one of the vanguard in human progress. This enlightened gentleman recognized the fact that women as bread-buyers should be represented on a committee for regulating the bread sales of the city. Therefore he appointed three women, together with three bakers, to get together and frame up regulations concerning the manner of selling bread in the city of Syracuse.

The committee was the result of a series of hearings before the council on a bread-selling ordinance. Consumers were represented at the hearings by many women who appealed for a standard loaf.

"All we are asking," said the women, "is that when we buy a pound, we get a pound. We want a standard set and the weight of loaves marked thereon plainly where it can be seen."

The women appointed by the committee are: Mrs. Samuel B. Larned, Mrs. Mary Hyde Andrews and Mrs. James P. Shanahan.



MME. EDNA MUNSCH, SUFFRAGIST LEADER
OF DENMARK
Danish Women Have the Vote. Porto Rican Women
Undoubtedly Would Have Had It if the
Island Had Remained a Danish
Possession

Woman Suffrage in Our Territories

A bill, presented to the Porto Rican Senate by Senor Tous Soto, provides for extension of the vote to the women of Porto Rico.

Section 4 of the bill specifies that "the lists of the feminine sex shall be made up separately from those of male electors, and there shall be registration boards and election officials exclusively for women, composed entirely of women electors, and wholly separated from the places for registration and voting for males."

Practically at the same moment the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to which was referred the bill (S. 2380) granting to the Legislature of Hawaii powers relative to elections and qualifications of electors, reported it back to the Senate without amendment, and with the recommendation that the bill pass.

This bill proposes to vest in the Hawaiian Legislature "the power to grant woman suffrage in all elections authorized to be held by the organic act of the Territory," and "to submit to the voters the question whether women shall be empowered to vote at elections held under the laws of the Territory."

The proposal came to Congress from the people of Hawaii through the action of their Territorial Legislature. This was necessary since Hawaii alone of all the Territories of the United States was refused by Congress the right to provide for woman suffrage.

Porto Rico was granted the power to submit such a question to the voters by a recent bill "providing for civil government in that island." This power existed in earlier Territories, and by means of it women in Wyoming, Utah, Washington and Alaska were enfranchised.

Win-the-War Women

That French women will become politically free because of the course of events since the war began is the judgment of M. Louis Narquet writing in the *Mercure de France*.

A review of his article shows the steps by which he arrives at his conclusions. French women have become conscious of their rights during this war, and largely because they have become conscious of their capacities. They have learned the disproportion which exists between their condition and their capacity for work, their earning power and their emancipation.

Before the war French women—like women everywhere else—were asking for political rights in order to win legal, or moral, or economic betterment of conditions. By the force of events they were thrust out, given the work of men and proved their capacity. The rest will follow irresistibly.

The suffrage societies of France have only to pick the fruit ripened in the hot bed of war, according to M. Narquet. "In this transformation and this economic renovation of France," he says, "Woman's part takes the foremost place. Whether it is desired or not, it is inevitable that the French woman shall break the chain of social conventions, which confined her to the home and under the pretext of continuing our home traditions, maintained women in a legal, moral and economic subjection."

Women are employed as street cleaners in Paris. Women who have taken men's places are demanding better sanitary conditions and more sanitary rules.

War order honors for women in England include the order of "Dame," "Companions of Honor" and "Commander of Order of Brit-

ish Empire," given to nurses serving throughout war, among others. Honors are given to men and to women rendering special service in manual and other work; some of these fought fires in munition factories, others served continuously in these factories throughout war.

* * *

Khaki-clad young women, at first confined to the Red Cross section of the British field army, are rapidly pushing into many other departments of army activity, displacing men who, in turn, are passed along to work nearer the front-line trenches.

Every boat coming from England brings new companies of women workers. At first their work was mostly at the remote bases, but now they may be found sometimes within hearing distance of the guns. As chauffeurs they are being employed by hundreds, not only on ambulances and light supply wagons but also on heavy transport lorries. Several hundred young women carpenters are at work building army huts.

* * *

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson who, in company with Dr. Murray, has been given charge of the military hospital in London with the rank of Major in the British Army, is a niece of Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the largest suffrage association in Great Britain, and always non-militant.

* * *

The Women's Liberty Loan Committee is preparing for a second campaign. State chairmen have been appointed in twenty-three States.

* * *

According to a dispatch to the *London Mail*, Russian women have offered to train themselves as crews for battleships and Minister Kerensky has accepted their offer.

A Form of Patriotism

Mrs. Theodora Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, sees equal suffrage as one form of patriotism. She says: "Suffragists in this country are not doing patriotic work to bribe the country to give them the ballot. They are not making their service a matter of bargain or sale. They love their country. They believe in democracy. They serve because every impulse in them demands that they serve."

"At the same time they see that this country has a government not wholly true to its principles. How is it logical that women who are assisting in every possible way to win a war for democracy overseas should cease to strive for democracy at home?"

"Women of this country are going to win the ballot—practically everybody who has a vision beyond the end of his nose sees that. They are doing exactly what the men of several of the warring nations are doing. In England a Rep-

resentation of the People's Bill, which enfranchises not only women, but several million men, who up to this time have been without the ballot, has passed the House of Commons by a vote of seven to one and is expected to pass the House of Lords. In Russia, men and women together have been enfranchised by the new provisional government. Even in Germany effort is being made to give men a vote which will really have power in place of the vote they now have, which is merely a slip of paper.

"Englishmen, Russian men are giving all they have to their respective countries. To assume that they are doing it to gain the vote or any other advantage for themselves would be an insult. But the people at large have a feeling that such men should have the vote and so the vote is coming to these unenfranchised men. It is coming to unenfranchised women in exactly the same way and for exactly the same reasons."

Scrap-Heaping Anti-Suffrage Petitions in Ohio

In almost the exact phrase of the great American admiral, "We have only just begun to fight," Miss Zara Du Pont, vice-president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, has announced what the association expects to do with what remains of the anti-suffrage petitions calling for a referendum on the Reynolds bill.

Already the petitions of three counties have been largely relegated to the scrap heap, but Miss Du Pont is convinced that the suffragists "have evidence against enough names to kill the whole referendum movement."

The Trumbull County Election Board recommended that the court throw out fifteen of the sixteen petitions, thus invalidating 1,000 names. The Scioto courts have thrown out 535 names. Early in August Judge Neff of Cleveland discarded 2,902 names of the Cuyahoga county petitions, and Judge Vickery removed a superfluous 3,500 or so on August 17. September dawned with only 668 of the 7,608 Cuyahoga signatures left. It has been stated by Hugh Huntington, attorney for the Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association, that "3,000 of the signatures in that county do not come up to the law."

Suffrage opponents have ten days after petitions are thrown out to re-circulate and get names enough to make up for the loss. "We can get two names for every one thrown out," say the antis. "But as yet," says the Columbus *Citizen*, "they haven't."

Referendum to Columbus Women Denied

Columbus women, who have just been given the municipal franchise, may not vote on the wet and dry issue, on the suffrage referendum or on the Reynolds presidential suffrage act, according to Joseph A. Klunk, secretary of the board of elections.

Suffragists have always been taunted with the statement that they should secure a poll of women, so as to find out whether they really want the vote or not. Here's a perfectly good chance to let them do it, but they are not going to be permitted to take it up. Secretary Klunk says that the suffrage amendment to the City Charter reads: "Women shall be entitled to vote for all municipal elective officers."

Somehow or other, whenever it seems possible to have a legal suffrage referendum to women the possibility is at once read out of court. The only time that opponents of woman suffrage ever want suffrage referred to women is when women's vote wouldn't be worth the paper it was written on.

Cleveland's Suffrage Cordon

In the bigger victory of municipal suffrage for women in the state capital of Ohio, Columbus, it has been almost overlooked that Lake-

Some National Guard Men to Some Antis

Under date of August 28, *Publicity* publishes a letter, signed by members of the National Guard, to Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, of the Pittsburgh Anti-Suffrage Association. Accompanying the letter to Miss Armstrong is one to the editor of *Publicity* from the same men. Both letters follow:

Editor of Publicity:

The following letter was sent today to Miss Eliza D. Armstrong by a representative group of thinking men in the 18th Regiment who are incensed by having to go through with a farce which they feel stultifies them in the public eye. There are a good many ways of degrading the Flag, not all punishable by law. We resent this method. We are told you may care to publish this and we would be glad, for it is only fair that we be cleared of any reproach for this performance.

National Guard Camp, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

August 28, 1917.

Miss Eliza D. Armstrong,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Dear Madam:

With reference to the proposed presentation of a United States Flag to our Regiment by the Pittsburgh Anti-Suffrage Association tonight, some of the members of the Regiment wish to make clear the following points before the presentation, so that your organization will be under no mistake about this undertaking. We do not pretend to represent the whole Regiment, as your association pretends to represent womanhood, but we do represent a very considerable proportion of the men, and if it were not for an army regulation, this letter would be signed by them in person.

We are sending this letter to you as the representative and the type of the anti-suffrage forces, and we wish you to know that while it is not permitted to refuse your gift, if left to a vote of the entire Regiment it undoubtedly would be refused.

The reasons for this are several. Many of our men are educated, all are reasonably intelligent. All who are not too busy with military duties to give the matter any thought, realize with some amusement that you ladies are not giving this flag to honor it or the Regiment.

Lakewood, a suburb west of Cleveland, with a population of over 20,000, is also in train for municipal suffrage. East Cleveland's bill giving women the right to vote on municipal questions started the Home Rule city enfranchisement ball rolling through Ohio. With suffrage to left of it and suffrage to right of it, it looks as if Cleveland itself will have to get into the game or be squeezed.

Lakewood has a good record. It carried for suffrage in 1912 and 1914. The city council and board of trade have both offered headquarters, rent free, to the Lakewood district of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland for the campaign.

Both Republican candidates for mayor (no Democratic candidate yet in sight) have pledged active support.

Mrs. A. B. Pyke, first vice-chairman of the party, who lives in Lakewood, says: "We shall carry the amendment at the November elections, but we shall take nothing for granted. We shall make just as careful and detailed a campaign as was made in East Cleveland."

but to try to do honor to yourselves and the tottering cause for which you still stand, through the empty semblance of a patriotic act. We also fully realize that while we are going forth to help fight for democracy, you ladies are going to stay at home and fight against it. We shall fight with our minds and bodies, you with your tongues and pens, your check-books and your questionable political alliances. We also realize very forcibly that the ban and curse of armies, namely alcohol, is your chosen ally in the unholy fight you wage against democracy, and the chief of your cohorts, being second only to the pernicious vice element that is also one of the enemies of military efficiency. It is entirely possible that you personally do not realize this, but then if you gave these things conscientious thought you could not represent the movement that you do.

If this is a war of democracy, surely no society that works to keep disfranchised one-half of our citizens has any part in it, and its presentation of a flag under which we are to be sent out to fight, along with half the world, the great battle against its aims, is an empty sham and a hypocrisy on both sides. That we may be absolved from our share in this hypocrisy we take the trouble to make this statement to clear our own consciences. We can listen quietly to your speeches now with the moral satisfaction of knowing that while making them you are remembering this letter and the frank truths that it contains.

Respectfully,

(Signed) SOME OF THE MEN.

[We have always felt that when men once take woman suffrage as their cause and democracy's, short shrift will be made of all anti-suffragism. Never in all our days upon the face of the earth have we seen the case of the woman opponent of woman's enfranchisement so truly, so succinctly, so mercilessly put. With such evidence of such a spirit of and for democracy animating the boys in khaki, we who are left behind to fight for democracy at home shall win as surely as they who go to fight for democracy abroad shall win.—Ed.]

Ward Work in Milwaukee

The Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association has at this time 2,280 members in the twenty-five wards and four assembly districts in the county. Of these separate units the First and the Eighteenth Wards are most thoroughly organized. The Eighteenth Ward has Mrs. F. F. Howe as leader and Mrs. Clinton M. Barr as assistant leader with an enrollment of 425 members. The First Ward has Mrs. Charles Babcock as leader, Mrs. John G. Gregory as assistant leader, and a membership of 245. Both these wards have shown splendid activity in increasing their membership as well as in doing patriotic work in which the suffragists were asked to take part. Twelve wards in the city of Milwaukee, besides the city of West Allis, have suffrage leaders, and each has a number of precinct leaders. Other wards contemplate taking up suffrage organization this coming winter. More enthusiasm is shown for suffrage than ever before in Milwaukee.

Ida Fernekes is chairman of Organization and Membership.

Alabama Registers Her Woman Power

THAT Alabama registration of woman power, which the women wished on themselves, proved that the enthusiasm of Southern women is no "flash in the pan."

Women of 65 who had raised their boys to be soldiers and sent them off with a Godspeed, stood in line with girls of 16 before the crowded registration booths, to pledge their services for France "or anywhere Uncle Sam needs us."

Nearly every woman was ready to take advantage of the special training courses offered through the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. Hands red with toil signed up for training in stenography and nursing. College women asked to serve as dieticians and chemists.

The Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association opened registration headquarters at the Tutwiler Hotel, and were steadily on the job registering their sex, just as they had efficiently helped to register the men of the city on June 5.

"Registration," says the *Age-Herald*, "will show the Government what our women can do. It will also show the people what the suffragists have done, and how they can do it."

At every one of the 28 school districts in Jefferson County, where registration was financed and promoted by Mrs. Richard T. Johnston, a chairman was appointed. The actual number of women registered was 2,000, and although the returns have not yet come in completely, the chairmen are assuring Mrs. Johnston that not a blank card will be returned to headquarters.

Discriminating Against Women in Texas

TEXAS has shown more consideration for its alien voters than it has given its native-born women, according to a suffragist writing in a Texas newspaper. Texas is one of the eight states in which aliens may become voters by simply declaring their intention to become citizens and paying their poll tax, she says. Once they have made this declaration there is no questioning their right to vote, even though they never take the next step to becoming a naturalized citizen. When the last Legislature attempted to change this law there was such a cry of protest against humiliating the poor alien voter that the plan was defeated. It was this same Legislature, which displayed such consideration for the alien voter who declines to become a citizen, which refused to allow the women to submit the suffrage question to a vote of the people. It has now been discovered that the Mexican laborers voting in Texas will not be subject to the draft, giving them the advantage of enjoying the benefits of full citizenship without its responsibilities.

Texas women resent the fact that when the question of equal suffrage is finally submitted to the voters of Texas (as it surely will be in

two years if suffrage has not before that time been conferred by federal enactment), there will be approximately 40,000 unnaturalized Mexicans, permitted to vote by the "intention" route, who will vote solidly against suffrage for American women. That is, there will be 40,000 of them unless before that time, they are frightened across the border by fear of military duty.



READY FOR WAR WORK.
Mrs. Manora A. McAlhane Johnstone, Aged 103.
(Photograph Taken in 1914).

Exigencies of War

There are 25,000 American women making surgical dressings for the Allies.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart is in the United States. She commanded a transport column in the Balkan War (1912). In this present war she has had a field hospital (Belgian Red Cross) at Brussels; was arrested as spy and just escaped execution; was with French and Servian Red Cross in command of a hospital column; has rank of major.

Inhabitants of Cologne, both sexes, have been forced by the military governor to load freight cars.

Telegraph companies crippled by loss of men; will depend on women. At present the "star" telegraph operator in New York offices is a woman—Mrs. May Thompson.

The Oldest Registrant

MISSOURI certainly has the oldest registrant, offering not only service, but expert service, to her adopted country, the United States of North America. Mrs. Manora A. McAlhane Johnstone, of Carthage, Jasper County, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 2, 1814, and on July 23, 1917—Registration Day in Missouri—at the age of 103, she offered her services, for expenses only, in any one of four ways: Surgical dressing, First Aid, Dietetics, and as a trained nurse. She is willing to go anywhere needed.

Mrs. Johnstone graduated at King's College, Scotland, in 1829. She then entered the State Training School for nurses, and in due time graduated from that institution. She practiced her profession in Scotland until 1846, when she, with a number of nurses, was sent to the United States by the Government to help fight an outbreak of cholera. On her return to Scotland, she married and emigrated to America to make her home here.

During the Civil War Mrs. Johnstone served as a nurse. Her husband was stationed with his regiment in what is now Oklahoma, and at the close of the war Mrs. Johnstone was sent from one of the Southern prisons with invalid soldiers, bringing them to their homes in Missouri. Since that time her home has been in this region.

Mrs. Johnstone is a giant figure of a woman, weighing 303 pounds, and standing six feet in height. She has supported herself through the many years of her widowhood nursing, keeping house for the father of a family of motherless children, sewing, etc. She possesses an excellent memory—and proved it by recognizing the Registrar, on July 28, as one who had taken a photograph of her on the occasion of her one hundredth birthday and failed to keep a promise to present her with one of the pictures!

This 103-year-old woman has not the slightest doubt of her own ability to be of service to her adopted country. She is well up on all the issues of the war, and sees "in the dilly-dallying of Congress" a mighty menace to world freedom. In Mr. Hoover and his plans she sees the soundest wisdom and good judgment. "I've seen what hunger means—and I've seen war," she stated, grimly. "Things have been too easy for the people of this day. The masses of them have no judgment!"

Mrs. Johnstone hopes she will be assigned work shortly. "It isn't a time to be fooling around," she says.

EFFIE BLAIR WALL.

Institutions of Learning Are Learning

Columbia University has at last decided that women who want to study medicine are people, and will extend to women students seeking a medical education the facilities extended to men students.

A Cottonseed Contribution

RECENTLY the Era Club appointed Miss Kate Gordon chairman of a committee to investigate the practicability of substituting a certain per cent of cottonseed flour for wheat flour in a war bread, thus releasing a large percentage of wheat flour.

The recommendation to the club from Miss Gordon was to the effect that no greater war service could be initiated than along the lines indicated, if after investigation the claims made for cottonseed flour could be sustained. Miss Gordon brought with her a sample of bread, the palatableness of which was conclusive proof that no sacrifice would be made if cottonseed flour bread be adopted by the nation for general use on certain days of every week.

Miss Gordon's interest was enlisted when Mr. D. D. Colcock, secretary of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and an international authority on food values, telephoned her "that knowing what a good cook she was," he wanted her to undertake some experiments in cottonseed bread-making. Miss Gordon, quick to see the advantage in making the idea practical as a war service, set about getting the flour for the purpose. After many vain inquiries she learned of a publicity department of the Cotton Crushers' Association in Dallas, Texas, and was introduced to the Allison flour, milled by the Baumgartner process, which removes the gum and hulls, which have stood in the way of cottonseed achieving in food value for human use what it has done for animal use.

Putting a number of the club's good bread-makers to test from their own recipes, as compared with the Government's recipe, it was proved that the substitution of 20 per cent of the cottonseed flour made a delicious, nutty-flavored bread, comparable to the famous Boston brown bread, with a protein value 50 per cent higher than wheat, making it in reality a meat substitute. The committee has enlisted the interest of the bakers to commercialize the product and reports its findings as follows:

I. That cottonseed flour substituted in the proportion of 20 per cent, or one-fifth, to wheat flour, produces a most palatable bread of a golden-brown color and of high nutritive value. That biscuits made in proportion of one part cottonseed flour to three or four parts of wheat flour, with one-half or one-third less shortening, (according to taste) are delicious. Batter cakes in like proportions were also delicious. Gingerbread lovers will never consent willingly to do without this King Cotton contribution in a third or fourth proportion.

Housekeepers are recommended to use their accustomed (none better) recipes, only substituting a smaller quantity of shortening. The number of eggs can also be reduced, due to the high percentage of protein. Good results were obtained in bread by the use of one part of corn meal, still further lessening the amount of wheat flour. In using corn meal always take

the precaution to scald. The addition of a quarter or a half cup of corn meal to the batter cakes is highly recommended by some.

It is recommended in making cottonseed bread that the sponge be made entirely of the white flour and the cottonseed flour kneaded in on the second rising. It is also recommended that in the final rising not to wait till it has finished rising but place in oven when heat will complete the rising and bake at highest point.

II. The committee investigated an adverse report on the healthfulness of cottonseed as a human food and found that the investigation of the University of Texas, under Miss Anna Richardson, whose conclusions have been accepted by both Yale and Columbia Universities, shows "that there is no poisonous substance in cottonseed flour." If the toxin exists in the raw product it is changed in the milling process.

The committee therefore recommended that the Era Club resolve, as its war policy, the popularizing and adoption of cottonseed bread, to be known as "Victory Bread." To this end the club is enlisting the co-operation of the men and women of the nation to substitute in their homes a fifth or a fourth proportion of cottonseed flour for all uses where white flour alone is now used. If this is done one hundred million of bushels of wheat will be saved for the Allies.

III. It was recommended that steps be taken to have the nation use this bread substitute at least three days a week. This is particularly urged because of the high nutritive value, which is five times that of wheat flour; three times that of lean round beef; three to thirty times that of many of the most frequently used articles of food.

IV. Its digestibility and undisputed value in all diabetic and gastric troubles recommend it.

For all particulars write Miss Kate Gordon, 508 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

The Corn Crib

Egg Bread

2 cups of corn meal, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 level spoons (table) Crisco, 2 cups of sweet milk. Grease pan and have very hot when batter is poured in. Sometimes I add boiled rice, grits or oatmeal to this recipe. When more convenient I use sour milk instead of sweet milk, and with this use 1 small spoon of soda and 1 teaspoon of baking powder.

Plain Cornbread

Mix corn meal with salt and cold water; have it stiff so that you can pick it up in the hands and make into a short flat cake the size of the hand. Grease a pan and put the corn cakes in sidewise across the pan and let bake until a hard crust forms on the top. This is used at

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dinner, especially if you have boiled greens or cabbage and salt meat.

With Fried Chicken

Mix corn meal, water, salt, pinch of baking powder, roll in hands, leaving print of hand in bread, and drop into the very hot lard.

Risen Bread

In making wheat bread, whole wheat preferred, substitute one cup of meal for a quart of flour. You will not miss the flour nor taste the meal. The French could use this.

Meal Drop Cakes

Corn meal drop cakes are made by making a batter stiff enough to drop into fat as one does doughnuts. These can be delicious if made right.

Meal in Stuffing

Stuffing for turkey, chicken or duck is much improved by the addition of cornbread or corn meal mush. The proportions are as follows: 2 cups of bread or biscuit crumbs; 2 cups of cornbread, or corn meal mush; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons butter, bacon drippings, Crisco or Wesson oil; 1 teacup of celery, chopped fine; 1 onion; season with black pepper, salt and a little Cayenne pepper; 1 tablespoon sage. Chicken stock made from boiling the neck, legs and back of the chicken, turkey or duck, improves this dressing, but it is very good without it. If the dressing is made with cornbread it will be necessary to add just a little water, but if mush is used no water will be necessary.

The Book Stall

Feeding the Family

Most of the questions now gripping the housewife are dealt with in a satisfactory manner by Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, assistant professor in the Department of Nutrition, Teachers' College, in her book, *Feeding the Family*. Its publication at this time is timely, since it gives concise tables of information about food values and food costs—the latter more than a little antedated by present war prices.

Dr. Rose's tables provide an effective basis of comparison, however, and indicate how fast and how much prices have risen during the period in which her book was going through the presses. Her estimates on the cost of milk, eggs and butter are doubtless from 10 per cent to 25 per cent too low for the present rates. Quoted restaurant prices have in some instances almost doubled since the book was prepared. Her rosy hopes for a fruit diet are doubtless far too optimistic also.

Still even if the excellent budgets mapped out in the chapter called "Food Plans and Diets" have to be boosted 10 per cent, the housewife can use them as a guide, levelling down or up to her pocket-book.

The main thing is that here, within the limits of two covers and inside of 450 pages, is a scientific guide for the food administrator of each household to follow. Here are chapters on feeding the sick, the old, the convalescent, the baby. Variety in diet, individual taste, even aesthetics are taken into consideration in Dr. Rose's comprehensive food plans.

"Feeding the Family." Mary Swartz Rose, Ph. D. Macmillan Co., \$2.10.

Suffrage Hostesses for Camp Pike

There were so many suffragists chosen for ward captains in Little Rock, Ark., when the city was districted to secure accommodations for the Twelfth Provisional National Army in training at Camp Pike, that the supply gave out. Not the supply of suffragists for captains, but the supply of wards. There weren't any left for the antis, and one of them grumbled about it. She was told by the official in charge that the men realized that "the suffragists were ready, capable, willing and always on their job."

Forty thousand troops had to be taken care of in Little Rock, the hotel accommodations were entirely inadequate, and every son's mother in the city opened up her "spare" room, or the folding bed, or turned Johnny in with Willie to make rooms enough to go around.

Mrs. F. W. Gibb was appointed general precinct chairman by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Lodging and Boarding. Women members of the committee were Mrs. Albert Cohn, Mrs. E. K. Hawthorne and Miss May

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 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Conway, all suffragists. The list of ward captains reads like a suffrage roll call.

"Citizens should look upon the accommodation of these visitors as a patriotic duty," said the chairman of the committee in charge. And they did. The ward captains rounded up every available room and listed it for use.

Arkansas women are proving that being able to vote at the primaries strengthens, not weakens, women's loyalty and patriotism.

No Flaw Picked

When the commissioners of the general assembly to the Presbyterian Church met in Dallas, Texas, it passed the Woman Suffrage resolution, as everybody knows. Presbyterian press comment on the subject says that "the boldest prophet for suffrage did not anticipate one week beforehand that this body, which had consistently turned down a similar resolution, would think of passing a suffrage resolution at an assembly meeting in the South."

When Dr. Rendall introduced the resolution he asked Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the moderator-elect, to give ample time for discussion so that if there was one man in the audience who could pick a flaw in the resolution he might have his chance. Dr. Chapman waited three minutes amid dense silence; then the vast assembly broke into cheers and the suffrage resolution was passed by a vote of three to one.

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Mrs. Charles Ellicott is pushing organization work. She is accompanied out into the districts by Miss Emma Webber, congressional chairman, who talks on the federal amendment.

Hagerstown suffragists went into the field to pick peaches, trying to save the large waste that has been going on each year.

Mrs. Horace Springer of Garrett Park, Montgomery County, is encouraging women to wear the suffrage green cross buttons as a symbol of their work in food production and conservation.

The British House of Commons has voted an appropriation of £5 for the purpose of removing the grille before the ladies' gallery.

WOULD YOU KNOW

Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

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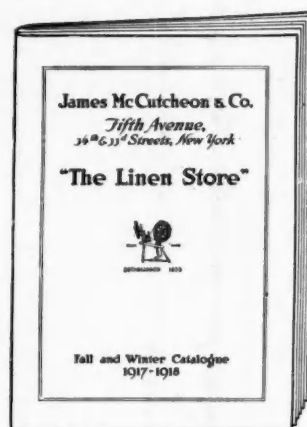
Lord Bryce calls the book "a most interesting product
of Armenian poetical genius."

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary
Society in Washington, D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful trans-
lations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poin Dexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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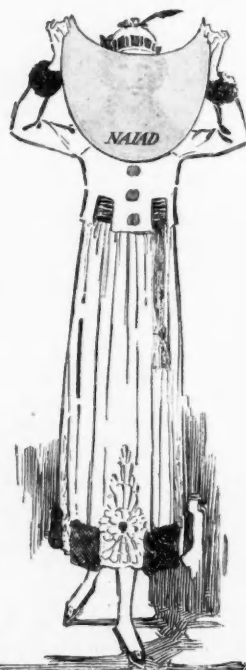
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 15, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Camouflage

DO not overlook the lesson in this week's cover. "Camouflage," meaning the gentle art of obscuring the issue, has been put into everybody's mouth of late, thanks to the French. Long before America got the word, America got the habit, so far as suffrage is concerned. Veiled by this excuse and that delay, the suffrage question has been held back for half a century, but out of the camouflage that has been allowed to enmesh and obscure it, the essential fact in the fight for woman's enfranchisement, the right of self-government, stands forth today, at one with Liberty enlightening the world.

The Maine Issue

AN unaroused electorate, a special election, the edict to defeat suffrage issued by boss politicians, a resentment at picket tactics—vented with fine masculine logic on the suffragists who don't picket—these seem to have been the determining factors in Maine last Monday.

As far back as July, suffrage campaigners who went into the Maine fight were pointing out that "the politicians are not with us. They are working the same old game—double-crossing us at every turn." At Democratic border towns, "the Democrats have instructed against us. They station men near the meeting halls to tell everybody there are no meetings."

As the campaign drew to a close every suffrage worker in the State testified that even if the measure was lost nothing could have given it the forward impetus that the campaign has given. It is a truism that nothing educates like a campaign. Suffrage was an unknown quantity in Maine when the campaign opened. For every one who believed in it then, 25 believed in it when the campaign ended. And this in spite of the fact that no sooner had the Legislature decreed a suffrage referendum than war was declared and its black shadow engulfed thought and effort in Maine as elsewhere. For such virgin soil the time allotted to active campaigning was crucially short. Distances are great in Maine. Miles of wood and abandoned farms separate the small towns. The topographical obstacles alone would have dismayed less dauntless spirits than those of Maine's working suffrage forces. Women's hands were full of war relief work. Their minds were filled with it. Many argued earnestly, "Let's work every minute for the soldiers, the men will see to it that we get the vote."

The men didn't see to it, and Maine women have learned a lesson, old in suffrage song and story, namely, if you want the vote, work for it yourself. But the Maine vote, almost a two to one vote against suffrage, leaves intact the good cheer that suffrage has gained a strong foothold in a conservative State.

The issue in Maine is resolved for the time being. Its resolution leaves clearer the point that the suffragists of the country have in the national platforms of the political parties their chief reliance.

The oftener state party machines repudiate those platforms the more sharply they outline the federal suffrage amendment as the only expedient by means of which Republican Party and Democratic Party can make good on an advertised faith in suffrage. After all, the federal suffrage amendment is still the main issue.

Votes and the City Streets

WITHOUT play-grounds the children perish. While at play in the streets, 4,863 children of New York City have been killed or injured since January 1, 1917. Of these 195 were killed outright or died in hospitals. Many of those who come out of the hospital are crippled for life. On August 20, one day's toll of injured children was 24. Of course, we don't want to get out of woman's sphere into such a horrid thing as politics, but it just occurs to us that laws relating to play-grounds and city traffic do somehow seem to be a mother's business.

The Woman Cook and the War Department

SINCE the world began women have cooked. They are supposed to know how by intuition, yet it does not seem to have occurred to our Government to utilize this commonest of feminine talents in the interests of economy for the public exchequer and health of the soldier.

This is what Great Britain did: In July of 1915 a scheme for training soldiers for Army Cooks by women teachers was approved by the War Office. One hundred and thirty-two Cookery Centers were used and 15 men assigned to each. The men were billeted on the school premises and the women instructors were allowed 42 cents per diem per man by the War Office with which to provide materials for the lessons and for the men's meals. The general opinion prevails that the quality, quantity and variety of food was good, yet the cost per man was cut to 26 cents.

The number of teachers cooperating in this scheme was over 200 and 2,500 men were instructed. The courses were had during the school holidays and the work of the women instructors was entirely voluntary.

In August of the same year (1915) the Women's Legion, started by Lady Londonderry, opened a school for training women as cooks for army and munitions camps. The women were given free rations and quarters and a three to four weeks' training. When employed they receive \$100 per year with rations and accommodations. They wear a uniform, work under women superintendents and are inspected by the Commandant of the Legion. The enterprise has met with great success. Within a year 1,200 cooks had been supplied by the school and the Government announced in April, 1917, that several thousand women were employed in camp cook houses, and that increases in the number was limited only by the difficulty of providing suitable accommodations.

The actual saving by these women cooks is reported to have been so substantial as to win the unreserved gratitude of the British Government. The *Daily Graphic* in 1915 gave some striking figures to show the saving effected in a convalescent camp with an average strength of 2,820 men where women cooks were substituted for men. In one month \$4,500 was saved.

We commend the woman cook to the War Department. What British cooks have done, American cooks can do. Women have been asked to save in their homes. Give them a chance to save in the camps.

C. C. C.

One Way or Another

TO those women and men in Maine who have worked hard and unselfishly in the campaign, we extend our sympathy. Their victory is only deferred. They wanted their state to step forward as a volunteer, instead of waiting to be conscripted under the Federal Amendment. But one way or another, all the states are bound to get there. Eight have joined the procession this year already; and the end is not yet.

A. S. B.

She Would Like Her Dinner, Too

SOME queer arguments are used by the opponents of equal rights. They declare that woman suffrage does not change results, and that it is poor economy to employ two persons to do what could just as well be done by one.

If equal suffrage did not get results, it would not be opposed so bitterly by the liquor interests, the vice interests, and every crooked kind of "big business."

Illinois is the only state where men's and women's votes are counted separately, and therefore the only one where it can be proved with absolute exactness just how the women vote. The very first year that they got a chance to vote on the liquor question, the women's votes turned the scale for no-license in 96 cities and towns.

The opponents of equal rights still insist that woman suffrage does no good, and point to the fact that Kentucky has more dry counties than Illinois. The question is not whether Kentucky has more dry counties than Illinois, but whether Illinois has more

dry counties with woman suffrage than it would have without it. On that point the election returns leave no possibility of doubt. Temperance sentiment is stronger in some states than in others, but in every state it is stronger among the women than among the men.

Oregon defeated state-wide prohibition in 1910, gave women the ballot in 1912, and carried prohibition in 1914. The anti-suffragists say that a number of states where women do not vote had gone dry before that. The question is not whether Oregon went dry sooner than Georgia, but whether Oregon went dry sooner with woman suffrage than it would have done without it. On this point also, both the friends and the opponents of prohibition are agreed.

The effect of the women's vote on the wet and dry question is especially conspicuous; but it has had many other results. At the first election in Chicago where women could vote for aldermen, their vote, by actual count, turned the scale in six wards, and in each case it defeated a "gray wolf" and elected the good government candidate. "The women have often defeated bad nominations," says the Hon. John W. Kingman, of the Wyoming Supreme Court. This is conceded even by Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis, almost the only respectable man in Colorado who has ever written anything against equal suffrage. In his article in *The Outlook*, which the anti-suffragists have reprinted as a tract, he says:

"Both political parties have learned the inadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor sellers, and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down."

Testimony that woman suffrage does "get results" could be multiplied. It affects legislation—witness the fact, to which the secretary of the National Consumers' League has lately called attention, that at present the most advanced legislation for working women is to be found in the suffrage states.

One of the most important results of equal suffrage, however, is its educational effect upon women themselves, in broadening their minds and leading them to take a more intelligent interest in public affairs. Upon this point the 516 ministers and editors in the suffrage states who replied favorably to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's letter of inquiry were practically unanimous.

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the pioneer policewoman of Los Angeles, says that while the women did much to promote the public good by their indirect influence, yet their contribution to the public welfare has been far greater since their enfranchisement, not only because of their increased power, but even more because of their increased sense of responsibility.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, in a magazine article some little time ago, gave his reasons for believing that our republic would endure. Among other things, he said that our system of universal education was continued and rounded out by our system of universal suffrage, which kept on educating all the people even after they had left school, making them take an interest in public questions and feel a responsibility for deciding aright. Dr. Eliot, of course, forgot the women. But where they have the ballot, this same educational influence that he thinks so valuable is extended to them.

People cannot be educated and broadened by proxy. A former "coach" of the Yale football team used a neat illustration in answering the argument that equal suffrage would mean duplication of effort. He remarked, "When a man eats his dinner, you might as well object to having his wife eat dinner too, on the ground that it was setting two persons to do the work of one."

A. S. B.

Bad for the Children

THE decision of a Federal Judge in North Carolina that the national child labor law is unconstitutional has brought sorrow to everyone except the exploiters of children. In all probability the Supreme Court of the United States will overturn his decision. In the meantime his act may do some incidental good by furnishing an object lesson on the folly of setting up the doctrine of state's rights as a barrier to modern progress.

The best people in the South are strongly opposed to child labor; but some of them, even though they are suffragists, have objected to the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, on the ground of state's rights. Now they see the harm that may be done by making that doctrine a fetish.

This North Carolina Judge also speaks of the father as having a right to the services of his child. Here is the cropping up again of the old belief that children are property. Both wife and children are to be looked upon as chattels. When the husband of the patient Griselda, the model wife of the Middle Ages, announced to her that he had decided to murder their child, according to Chaucer she answered meekly:

"A man may save or spill

His owen thing; do with us as ye will."

It is now claimed, not that a father may murder his child by direct violence, but that he has a right to destroy its health and rob it of its chance for an education—which is worse.

The opinions even of Federal judges are much influenced by their environment. It is significant that this decision has been rendered in North Carolina, which has long been a stronghold of child labor. If it had been rendered in any one of the twenty states where women vote, it would undoubtedly have been quoted as an argument against equal suffrage.

A. S. B.

Just Why?

A VALUED correspondent asks: "Just why is it that we are working for Presidential suffrage, and saying that with all the Western states having woman suffrage, the East will be obliged to grant it, because with it the West can decide who shall be President? It does not give the West any more electoral votes."

The suffrage states will hold the balance of power in the Presidential election, and the women hold the balance of power in those states. Therefore it is quite possible that the women's votes may turn the scale and determine who shall be President.

This creates a political situation in which the two great national parties are obliged to bid against one another for the women's vote; and that makes the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment through Congress a practical certainty.

A. S. B.

Stoking the Engine

THE problem just now is to raise and save enough foodstuffs to feed ourselves and our Allies; and also to bring down the price of food for our own people by a fairer system of distribution. But it may be hoped that, when the present emergency is over, the widespread interest now aroused in the food question will lead to a more general study of food values. We do not yet begin to realize what the human race could do for itself by scientific feeding.

New Zealand has made its infant death-rate the lowest in the world, largely because every mother is taught by a government trained nurse how to feed babies and young children. But the question of wholesome feeding for adults is not yet recognized by the world at large as a necessary study. Women stuff themselves with candy and sweets and wonder to find themselves nervous and irritable. Tolstoy says men feed themselves like stallions, and then complain of the force of sensual temptations. Children are allowed to eat all sorts of things that are bad for them, and then are blamed for being naughty. In Japan, we are told, whenever children become cross and fractious, they are sent away for a few days to have their stomachs massaged, and they come back as amiable as lambs.

No one is allowed to run a boiler without taking a course of instructions first; yet every one is expected to run the beautiful and complicated machine of the human body without any scientific instruction even on the fundamental matter of the amount and kind of fuel that should be put into its furnace.

In the *Englishwoman's Review*, the wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand says that the universal teaching of child hygiene has been an outgrowth of the increased sense of responsibility that came to women with the ballot. As women's minds are broadened, through contact with public affairs, and as their opinions gain more weight through their possession of a vote, we may hope for the coming of a time when everyone will be taught what wholesome food is, and moreover will have the opportunity to get it.

A. S. B.

Will Women Vote?

Connecticut voted 61 per cent of its men; Oregon voted 61 per cent of its men and women in the presidential election of 1916.

New Jersey voted 63 per cent of its men; California voted 63 per cent of its men and women.

North Dakota voted 66 per cent of its men; Kansas and Illinois voted 66 per cent of their men and women.

Michigan voted 74 per cent of its men; Idaho voted 74 per cent of its men and women.

Iowa voted 78 per cent of its men, and South Dakota 72 per cent. Montana and Utah voted 75 per cent of their men and women.

Anyone can verify these figures from the United States Census of 1910 and the New York *World Almanac*.

Sidney Lanier said, "It is idle to argue from prophecy when we can argue from history." It is no longer a question whether women will vote. They do vote.

A. S. B.

Suffrage Summarized—At Home

THE extremity of the difficulties that are besetting suffragists who are having to carry on state suffrage campaigns while doing War Relief work of a half-dozen different kinds was exemplified in Maine on Monday, September 10.

At the moment of going to press, returns indicated that about 32,000 votes were cast for the amendment and 18,000 against it. Suffrage has, therefore, not "lost" in Maine. It hadn't anything to lose. It has gained one vote out of every three. That is a far better record than was made the only other time the measure was ever up in New England. That was in Rhode Island in 1887, when the "Yes" vote polled was 6,889, and the "No" vote was 21,957.

That soldiers, interest in and work for whose welfare have seriously crippled suffrage energies, should have voted adversely on the suffrage amendment is one of those harsh ironies of fate that suffragists have learned to take as all in the day's work.

It is likely that the fortune of war will put many of those same men helpless as babes in the hands of women nurses. "We stand by you. Stand by us. Vote for woman suffrage," read the banners of the great brigades of nurses in suffrage parades. Well, the Maine soldiers didn't, it seems. But never fear but that the women will go right on standing by the men straight through the war. Reprisal is not woman's way. Women leave that to Congressmen who make a point of taking out on all suffragists their resentment against the tactics of a few suffragists.

Probably there will never be another suffrage campaign in Maine, save for purposes of ratification.

"The effect of every state repudiation of the suffrage plank in the national platforms of all political parties," says Mrs. Catt, "can but serve to focus the effort of the National Suffrage Association anew upon the federal route to the suffrage goal. We have the national commitment to suffrage of every political party in the country. We take our stand upon those commitments. More and more our work concentrates upon Washington as the coming focal point."

M^R. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, an appointee of President Wilson's, has resigned his position as Collector of the Port of New York, in protest against women being sent to jail "not for carrying offensive banners nor for picketing, but on the technical charge of obstructing traffic," which Mr. Malone holds "is a denial even of their consti-

tutional right to petition for and demand the passage of the federal suffrage amendment." Mr. Malone adds:

"I have not approved all the methods recently adopted by women in the pursuit of their political liberty. Yet, Mr. President, the Committee on Suffrage of the United States Senate was formed in 1883, when I was one year old. The same Federal suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878. Brave women like Susan B. Anthony were petitioning Congress for the suffrage before the Civil War, and at the time of the Civil War men like William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips assured the suf-

there are some among his well-wishers who are convinced that his action was precipitate, as the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the present Congress is taken as assured.

"ONE of the curious things of this war is that it has brought much nearer the day when every country participating in it—and every country adjacent to the participating countries—will give political rights to women just as men are given them, because it has been proved by the actual event that in this, the greatest and most terrible war of history, the whole woman force of each country has had to be put squarely behind the whole man force of that country."—Theodore Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill, Sept. 8.



AT EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION TO THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, SEPT. 8.

Left to right: Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

frage leaders that if they abandoned their fight for suffrage when the war was ended the men of the nation 'out of gratitude' would enfranchise the women of the country.

"And if the men of this country had been peacefully demanding for over half a century the political right or privilege to vote and had been continuously ignored or met with evasion by successive Congresses, as have the women, you, Mr. President, as a lover of liberty, would be the first to comprehend and forgive their inevitable impatience and righteous indignation. Will not this Administration, re-elected to power by the hope and faith of the women of the West, handsomely reward that faith by taking action now for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment?"

In concluding Mr. Malone pointed out that he considered it high time that "men in this generation, at some cost to themselves, stood up to battle for the national enfranchisement of American Women."

Mr. Malone's position in making the cause of woman suffrage definitely men's own is one to commend him to all suffragists, even though

M^{RS}. W. E. BARKLEY, president of the Nebraska Suffrage Association, is busy in the Secretary of State's office, checking up the names on the petitions for a referendum on the presidential suffrage bill. She says many petitions were attested from wrong counties. One circulator, Laura Matthews, gave her address as Council Bluffs, Ia.; another, Elwyn Campbell, as Springfield, Mo. Many petitions were signed out in the state and certified to in Omaha. William O. Lovely, of Omaha, circulated petitions in a dozen counties, although the spirit of the referendum law requires circulators to know the signers personally.

State Senator Phil Kohl, of Wayne County, obtained 160 signatures.

Copies of the entire 33,000 names are to be furnished Mrs. Barkley by Secretary of State Pool, who will employ at least two special assistants to secure the list. It is anticipated that the work will require several weeks. At one time the State Association threatened to print the names of all the signers in the local papers.

COTTON mill interests have won an injunction suit against the U. S. District Attorney in the name of a father seeking to prevent a local mill from discharging his two minor sons, to whose wages he claims to be entitled. He says he is protected by State law in the privilege of allowing them to work eleven hours a day. Their mother did not figure in the suit. Judge Boyd, who rendered the decision, based it on the usual grounds of constitutionality. It is expected that the decision will be reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The National American Woman Suffrage Association means to leave no stone unturned to that end.

Suffrage Summarized—Abroad

CANADIAN women, over 21, who are British subjects born, or naturalized prior to March 31, 1902, and who have brothers, fathers or sons in active service, are to be enfranchised under the provisions of a government bill introduced by Premier Borden. It is expected to pass and become a law within the month. Meantime the Liberal opposition in the Canadian Parliament is asking for the franchise for all women, pointing out that the government bill discriminates unfairly against those women who have no relatives fighting overseas but are themselves doing the most arduous war work at home. The government bill will enfranchise about a half million women.

SOME of the newly developed qualifications of England's incoming army of women voters is suggested by the testimony of one expert who declares that with the aid of women alone he could now build a battleship.

Perhaps the most significant result of women's war work is to be found in the Women's Land Army, for a determined attempt will be made to retain and settle trained women on the land after the war is over. In the record of courage, endurance, and devotion shown by women in strange perils one recalls the scientist who inoculated herself with gangrene, the women in the cellar house at Pervyse who work always under fire, the chauffeurs in France, Serbia, Rumania, and Russia, and munition workers staunch and collected under Zeppelin menace or in face of explosions.

THROUGH belligerent lines there has stolen across from Budapest to London, a message of congratulation to the women of England, who are soon to be enfranchised. It comes from the women of Hungary, who are also working hard for the vote.

"We wish to congratulate you," it says, "on the introduction of the parliamentary bill extending the franchise to you, women of Great Britain, who have been working more than the women of any other country in Europe for the rights of women. We trust that we, too, will soon be able to conquer our rights. Humanity never needed woman's full strength more than today, when we face the greatest task, the reconstruction of our poor destroyed world. We congratulate you most heartily on the achievement which will allow you to devote your entire strength to the upbuilding of a new, securer world. A world in which we, too, hope to do our part armed with our political rights."

WHEN the military Governor of Cologne, Germany, on August 24th ordered all the women of that city to load railroad cars with all the men, nothing was said about the impropriety of women "touching elbows" with rough men. Every able-bodied adult, man or

woman was commandeered for the purpose of loading and discharging railroad cars in order to prevent a congestion of traffic.

CONVINCED of the growing desire for woman suffrage in Italy, the National Federation Pro Suffragio Femminile, in an appeal to the Italian Parliament, has pressed home the urgent need of the extension of the political rights of women as a logical consequence of the enlarged view of democracy among men.

The Federation states that during the early days of the war it avoided public demonstrations for the vote, but it now feels it a duty to insist that the promises of politicians be fulfilled and that the claims of large groups of citizens be recognized.

The new shaping of economic life during the twentieth century has brought the working class population into active participation in public affairs and among these new elements women occupy an important place. European men are generally recognizing this to be true. It is warp and woof of the present democratic struggle on the Continent of Europe, say the suffragists of Italy, and can no longer be ignored.

SUFFRAGISTS in Rome are especially prompt to see that granting the vote to women now is an act of patriotism and of political expediency.

Women, who during the war have revealed many hidden qualities, could perfect their capacities for work if their claim to participate in political life should be recognized.

The appeal of the Italian suffragists to the Italian Parliament expresses the hope that, having recognized the value of women in intellectual, physical and human activity, and in view of the need for a thoroughly reconstructed society after the war, the Electoral chamber will admit women of all classes and all grades of education to the suffrage. The importance of the legislative reforms, effected particularly in the countries allied with Italy, must be evident to legislators, they assert.

ALL the questions pertinent to other countries at this juncture, and to the United States as well, are up for consideration in Finland.

Miss Hilja Parssinen, M.P., has recently related how Finnish working women have helped in solving such problems as the food shortage, community care of children and women's wages. The last is a burning question in Finland, as in America, since an increased number of women have taken paid positions during the war. Many women are employed in metal industries, on railroads and tramways, and in clerical parts of police work.

When the Russian revolution broke, a new

state and social order began in Finland. The Diet, composed of 200 members, of whom 24 are women, was called for April 4 to consider such questions as the new constitution, the reform of the Communal laws, and educational and food questions. A special petition was sent up by women regarding the wages of women employees on railways and in shops, and regarding other phases of woman's industrial life.

The 17 women representatives of the Social Democratic party have been placed on all the committees formed in the present Diet. Miss Parssinen, M.P., expresses the hearty wish that the day may soon come when the working women in all European countries may have a chance to take part in legislation through representatives of their own choosing.

At the request of Mme. Tekla Hultin, a member of the Finnish Diet, the Constitutional Commission has pronounced in favor of a demand that women shall have access to all state offices, without any limitation.

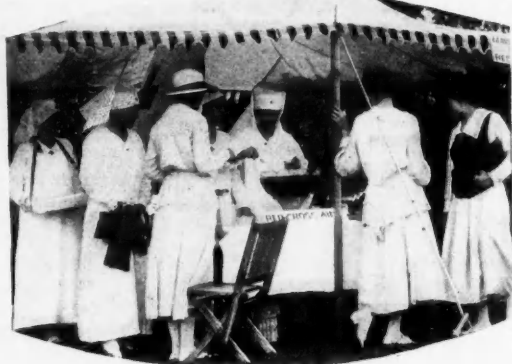
THE Legislature of Guanajuato has granted woman suffrage, with the restrictions that voters must be able to read and write and must also be self-supporting. The status of woman suffrage in Mexico has been already pointed out by the *Woman Citizen*. There is nothing in Mexico's federal constitution to prevent women from voting; they can go to the polls in any Mexican state and cast their votes unless local sentiment and action develop against it. But they will not be secure in the franchise until each state has passed such legislation as that just passed in Guanajuato. Women have voted in Mexico City and there is a current, but not verified report, that they have voted in Yucatan.

A STATEMENT printed in the *WOMAN CITIZEN* on August 18, that prices of food in Australia, where women vote, are fixed by law, has received further confirmation through a letter received from a woman recently moved from Rochester, N. Y., to Sydney, New South Wales.

"It seems to me," says this writer, "that meats are cheaper or about the same as I paid in Rochester, New York, except chicken. A few vegetables seem high, but most of them are about the same, some cheaper. Butter and eggs are not high as compared with the corresponding season of the year. (This was written in July, which is Australia's mid-winter). I think most groceries are high and we pay 12 cents a quart for milk."

"The interesting thing about this letter," comments its recipient, "is that Australia had been in the war almost three years when this letter was written and yet food prices compare favorably with those in Rochester, New York, before America entered the war."

A Suffrage Fete



ONE A PENNY, TWO A PENNY

Red Cross buns had a hot sale under a marquee presided over by Mrs. Raymond Helms, Mrs. Edward Russell, Miss Barbara Lyon and Miss Harriet Russell in the costumes of war nurses. They also sold buttons and materials for Red Cross aid.

Over the door of the Hennepin County suffrage headquarters, a Red Cross flag has been flying all summer. Five days each week suffragists have been busy filling their "war chests" with bandages, operating gowns, helmets and other hospital necessities.



A COOLNESS AMONG ALLIES

One of the places where a cool reception even for one's warmest friends could be found was in Mrs. Charles Pillsbury's tea-booth. Here icy beverages were handed out. Mrs. Pillsbury is caught in the act of giving former Governor S. R. Van Sant a chilled greeting of iced tea. Both seem to enjoy this momentary coolness between friends. Among the more practical features of the fête, this booth was a gay reminder of unwarlike times.



GYPSY BASKET SELLERS

GYPSIES HELP, TOO

Carrying one's own packages has become the hall-mark of aristocracy. These two gypsy basket sellers, Miss Eugenia Gay and Miss Madeline Wilk, could afford to look merry as they had cornered the market on the most fashionable feminine accessory of the season—baskets.

EVERY FEATURE OF WAR WORK

A suffrage fête different from all others was held by suffragist mothers and daughters of Minneapolis at the home of Judge and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun Boulevard, on August 15. Mrs. Ueland is state president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and the fête was given to raise funds for state suffrage work and for the extension of the already generous Red Cross work of Minneapolis suffragists.

Owing to the beautiful background made by the Ueland grounds, which run down to the shores of Lake Calhoun and lend themselves to many moods and picturesque scenes, this suffrage carnival was unique. It was also unique because it represented almost every feature of the work women are doing for the war.

Flags of our Allies were used as effective decorations everywhere. Grouped in masses they made thrilling color combinations with the green trees and blue lake. Women in the costumes of the countries with whom the United States is allied for world freedom made the scene still more picturesque.

AMONG OUR ALLIES

Turn by turn, the national airs of many lands floated across the sun-lit air or, later, drifted into the twilight spaces. Violin yielded to bag-pipe and bag-pipe gave way to the marching strains of fife and drum.

The kiltie in the extreme left of the picture is Jane Foote. The Italian contadina is Katherine Horton; Marian Couper is the Russian peasant. Mrs. L. E. Norton, head of the Hennepin County Suffrage Red Cross station, stands between Russia and France, represented by Elizabeth McLane. Ann Hankinson and Ruth Kent, as Japan and Belgium, are at their feet.



SOME OF THE ALLIES REPRESENTED

ADDING TO THE CHARM OF CORN

Just to prove that it is not so hard to be a "Hoover helper," the Minneapolis suffragists, who have responded to the government's plea for housewifely help, determined to demonstrate what palatable dishes could be served without infringing upon the foodstuffs needed for the Allies and the armies. A supper in cafeteria style was prepared for the hour in the day when the men should come up from downtown. No tabooed meat was used, but the *piece de resistance* of the meal was "just as good." The range of dishes was wide and many new food ideas were brought out for future use in patriotic homes. Following the Food Administration's directions to boost the use of corn, one of the features of the substantial supper served was corn, roasted or boiled, and served out-of-doors on the edge of the lake. Camp Fire girls in their Indian dress added a touch of romance to this picturesque restaurant al fresco. Under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Armatago, senior squaw, they served corn, picked fresh from the gardens of the members of the suffrage association. As every one who is a corn connoisseur knows, this added much to its charm.



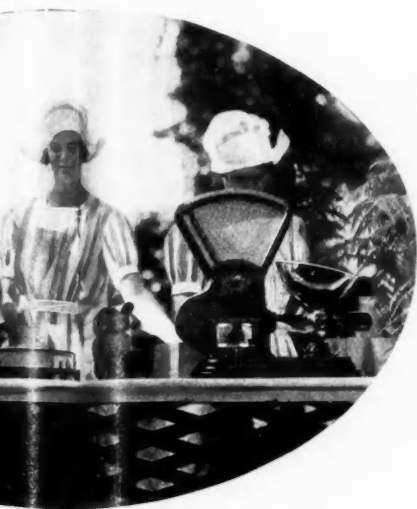
DAIRY MAIDS AL

Here was a model wartime market place homey butter-and-cheese stall dairy maids who looked as if they had just come from the farm. Three of these maids, Misses Gertrude, Katherine Searle, are shown behind a green counter, flanked by w



THE CAMP

e with a Difference



Y MAIDS ALL IN A ROW

artime market and an immaculate dairy, a cheese stall under the care of wide-capped as if they had just arrived from Amsterdam. Misses Georgiana Partridge, Evelyn and le, are shown measuring cheese and a green and white lattice-work flanked by wide spreading terns.

WHERE NEUTRALS ARE ALLIES

That woman suffrage has allies in its great struggle for woman's political freedom among those who are still neutrals in the world war was shown by the fact that the Scandinavian Suffrage Association of Minneapolis participated in the suffrage fête to raise funds for Red Cross work among the allied nations. In their own countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway or Iceland, Scandinavian women, who have come to America to live, would be full voting citizens, and even in Sweden they would have much more political freedom than they have in Minnesota. In Minnesota they are disfranchised, not merely unenfranchised. One of the most interesting booths at the out-of-door suffrage fête, was one presided over by Minnesota Scandinavian women. Standing in front of their own flags, flanked by the Stars and Stripes, Mrs. Florence Purdy, Mrs. Sundby, and the Misses Olson are shown in the picture below in native costumes. At their table, they sold Danish pottery as well as other interesting things.

In a brilliantly decorated part of the grounds, other Scandinavian suffragists danced Swedish dances, and Madame Clara Larson sang Swedish songs.

Internationalism was apparent if nowhere else in dances under the light of the sky and of scores of Japanese lanterns. In one place Norse steps were in the ascendant; in another Scotch lassies in kilts were doing the Highland fling. Down by the lake shore, the Camp Fire girls in their Indian costumes were showing the weird steps of primitive Indian maidens. An eerie and hobgoblin effect was produced by the shadows of the trees and the gleam of the lake beyond. The quavering notes of a violin sounded elfish and elusive in the large out-of-door spaces.



SCANDINAVIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

NOT FORGETTING THE COAL CELLAR

If there was any place or any resource not utilized by the suffragists of Hennepin and Ramsay counties in this novel and original suffrage fête, it is not yet recorded. A Chamber of Horrors was secreted in the Veland's cellar and its dungeonsque attractions seemed to be the most popular thing ever. This was in charge of the Ramsay County Suffrage Association, and they took in so much money for the Red Cross work of the Allies that they spent most of the next day counting it. What the horrors were has not been divulged, but it is thought in the East that anti-suffrage arguments may have been among them.

A barrel churn under the practiced hand of a real farm-woman, Mrs. Ruff of Mid-meadow Farm, ran a close second to the Chamber of Horrors in popularity. Mrs. Ruff showed the fascinated revellers the forgotten art of making the butter come, and other clever hands made up sweet butter while you waited. Fresh butter, like fresh corn, gave an Olympian touch to the out-of-door cafeteria.



"CASH-AND-CARRY" MARKET

What with churning and butter making, knitting and farm-marketing, this fête seemed a reincarnation of woman's primitive interests.

A market on the principle asked for by the government that marketers carry home their produce was demonstrated. A long table on trestles, market baskets on application, plenty of garden produce, fresh eggs, the product of Mrs. Ruff's churn and a spirit of cooperation were the ingredients necessary to make a success of this plan. Above is Mrs. Sumner McKnight "cash-and-carrying" with right good will.



TWO MERRY PIERRETES

What's a village fête without sideshows? And what's a sideshow without a barker? Here are two Pierrettes, Mrs. F. W. Millar and Mrs. William Thwing, who managed a near-menagerie with success. When off duty as barkers they are serious and dignified supervisors of the Red Cross, but they look as if they enjoyed "barking" as much as anything.

THE FRIENDLY CHURN

Mid pleasures and palaces, gaities and follies though one may roam, there's no place so much like home as a dairy, and no sound quite so friendly as that of a churn dasher.



MRS. RUFF OF MID-MEADOW FARM



E CAMP THE LAKE

National Woman Suffrage and Congress

ATIONAL woman suffrage at the next session of the present Congress—and neither the pickets nor the politicians will be allowed to prevent it. That is the hope, the determination, and the prediction of many suffrage leaders, but it comes with perhaps the greatest significance from Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who, as acting congressional chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is now directing the congressional work of the Association at Washington, the center of things political.

Mrs. Roessing is one of the dynamic women in the suffrage movement—dynamic and highly trained, and—particularly important in the present stage of the movement—she is a specialist in politics. Her background is one of political observation and experience with politicians in Pennsylvania, where the political game is played by experts.

In Mrs. Roessing's opinion, "the pickets are not less inexcusable than are the men who allow such futile and unpopular tactics to affect their reasoning on the principle of woman suffrage itself, or to obscure the fact that while a handful of women have become more or less fanatic, the great body of organized suffragists, two million strong, are giving their best energies to constructive work for democracy, suffrage work and war service both—a double program of loyalty."

Mrs. Roessing does not believe, however, that such men can maintain their opposition. "We shall apply arguments which we think they will find unanswerable," she says; and by those arguments she means the pressure of political forces. She is one of the suffrage leaders who believe that the movement has long since passed the propaganda stage. She is rather impatient, indeed, with those who employ only the old methods. "The passage of the federal amendment depends upon political methods," she says. "We must round up the political forces, and deal with them from a political standpoint. Not only is that the way to win, but it is our chance to show that we understand politics and that great issues can be won by clean politics."

"And in fact," she continues, "the politicians are almost where we want them now. They have put us off thus far because they dared. But as soon as the war emergency program is completed, suffrage comes next in Congress, and the party leaders know this. Moreover, they regard us as an asset. The minority has been reaching out hungrily for it as a party measure. And the majority has been just as avidly holding on to it. We cannot afford to let either party have it as a party measure, of course. No one party has the two-thirds majority of votes with which to pass it, without help from other



MRS. FRANK M. ROESSING,
Acting Chairman of the Congressional Committee of
the N. A. W. S. A.

parties, and that help, it is easy to see, would not be forthcoming if the question were brought to vote as a party measure. But if we can keep the issue non-partisan, it will come to a vote with both parties afraid to defeat it. And they can not refuse to bring it to a vote at the next session."

Mrs. Roessing was put in charge of the work in Washington this summer in the place of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, during the latter's vacation. She had previously served a year as chairman herself, and therefore was thoroughly familiar with the work at Washington. Back of that, she had put in a good many years of work in an executive capacity in her home city of Pittsburgh, where she was an executive officer on the Board of Public Playgrounds and an active worker for other civic interests, and then was elected president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. She was the head of this association during 1915, when Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts all held referenda on the question of woman suffrage, and Pennsylvania polled the largest proportion in favor. At the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held shortly after those elections that year, Mrs. Roessing was elected first vice-president, and the Board designated her to direct its legislative work at the National Capital.

Mrs. Roessing's prophecy for the success of the federal amendment in the present Congress is based upon her knowledge of the national political situation, and the conditions in Congress with which she is in close contact. A favorable report to the Senate from the Com-

mittee on Woman Suffrage is assured at this session. The House is expected, also during this session, to create a woman suffrage committee to which to transfer the amendment from the Judiciary Committee. With this step completed there is every reason to expect action upon the amendment itself in the next session of the present Congress. The National is planning the most extensive campaign in its history to this end.

Party Pledges

While the Maine campaign was at its height President Wilson sent to Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Chairman of the Maine Suffrage Campaign, a letter which said:

"MY DEAR MRS. LIVINGSTON:

"May I express through you my very great interest in the equal suffrage campaign in Maine? The pledges of my party are very distinct in favor of granting the suffrage to women by state action and I would like to have the privilege of urging all Democrats to support a cause in which we all believe.

"WOODROW WILSON."

President Asked to Speak

An urgent invitation to President Wilson to speak in behalf of Woman Suffrage at Madison Square Garden on the evening of November 3rd, has been extended by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The Suffrage Party also extended to the President an earnest invitation to give further assistance to it in its gigantic struggle to win the support of an electorate composed of two million voters. At the Saratoga conference in affirming the Suffrage Party's loyalty not only to the country but also to the President himself in this hour of stress, regret was expressed that "it is not already an enfranchised body of women in order more effectively to serve the country."

Will Guard Camp Dix

Douglas Falconer, the War Department's representative, made a statement in person before the executive board of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, in session at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. He told the suffragists that the assembling of 40,000 soldiers in Wrightstown would call for concerted action upon the part of all the helpful influences which could be brought to bear. The executive board responded promptly in the name of many members and a special committee was formed to investigate conditions at Wrightstown and to make arrangements for a suitable recreation center to be maintained by the organized suffragists of the state.

Among those on the special committee are: Mrs. Lillian F. Feichert, State President; Miss Lulu Marvel, a business woman of Atlantic City; Mrs. John J. White; Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, who is also New Jersey State Chairman for Suffrage Thrift, and Mrs. Robert S. Huse, Congressional Chairman for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Wage-Earning Women to Organize Against Exploiters

ON guard against the profiteers and exploiters of woman labor, and at the same time recognizing women's responsibility in the matter, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued, for circulation, through all its state and local branches, an open letter to wage-earning suffragists, urging every woman who does men's work to demand men's pay, as a matter both of justice to herself and duty to her fellow-workers.

"Word comes to the National American Woman Suffrage Association from many sources," says the letter, "that those whose interest it is to keep down the standard of wages are using the war-time emergency to accomplish their purposes by the employment of women, whom they secure at lower wages than they pay to men. Some employers, we are told, under the cloak of the scarcity of male workers, have used women virtually as strikebreakers. Others have less openly substituted women at low pay for men at standard wages, thereby to increase their profits."

The Association points out that women's zeal for service, particularly now, through their patriotic impulse to release men for military service, frequently leads them to forego the just return on the work they do, and because women are comparatively new to industrial com-

petition, they often undervalue their own skill and fail to demand full wages for it.

"In a national crisis like the present," the letter continues, "wage-earning women have a great responsibility—to each other, to their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, and to industry in general. In simple justice to themselves they should not do men's work for less than men's pay. In fairness to the men and to their own families, both now and in the future, they should not undercut the men, with whom they will be in competition after the war.

"We ask wage-earning suffragists everywhere that they set themselves to establish the principle of equal pay for equal work by demanding it, every woman for herself; that they preach this doctrine daily and wherever they can make themselves heard; and, finally, **THAT THEY ORGANIZE TO SECURE IT.** In this day of organization the individual worker is powerless. Men and women in industry can protect themselves only by collective action."

In conclusion, the letter says, "Women workers unorganized are unwittingly one of the most serious dangers to the standards of industry the world over. Let us, as suffragists, make organized demand for those equal economic rights which will enable us to remove this danger to our country's welfare."

Maryland's Opportunity

MARYLAND will have a splendid opportunity this ensuing winter to decide as to the conservation of its women's effort. It only needs a passing sentence to point out the very effective way in which the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland has stood by the President and is standing by the Governor in war work. But the duration and misery and demand for further labor of the war are indefinite and where the suffragists have given a part of their well-organized endeavors to war activities, the whole of their time, or rather that added part now spent in going after their legal enfranchisement, may be an incalculable asset to the state. It is the policy neither of the National American Woman Suffrage Association nor the state league to abandon the work for the vote until women are recognized as being as worthy of citizenship as their brothers. To abandon this objective would be to bring about chaos and dissolve the powerful organization of 2,000,000 women throughout the United States and the several thousands in Maryland.

Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson, president of the Woman Suffrage League, has already communicated with the President of every county suffrage league, looking towards having the state Democratic and Republican parties insert the national party planks in their respective plat-

forms. The county officers and members of the league were furnished with the names and addresses of the members from their county on the State Central Committee. These members of the State Central Committee are to be asked in interview, or by letter, to use their influence to have the national planks inserted for the state organization. It remains to be demonstrated which party of the state will first endorse the national plank.

Women in Banks

OUT of 51 banks and trust companies investigated on employment by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, of New York, all but seven houses employed women. In a large number the employment of women is a new policy.

In the National City Bank 325 women are employed; Guarantee Trust Company employs 200; Chase National, 56; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 76; Corn Exchange Bank, 70.

Two classes of banks employ women: those in which there is a future for women, with salaries in accordance, and those who wish to employ "green" girls at low pay to do clerical work only.

In very few banks, however, is opportunity open to women for positions of higher responsibility.



DR. EFFIE McCULLOM JONES

Returns to Her Pastorate

WHEN the National American Woman Suffrage Association persuaded Rev. Dr. Effie McCullom Jones to devote one year of a busy professional life to the work of gaining the vote for her unenfranchised sisters, she was Dean of Lombard College at Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. Jones is one of the rapidly growing number of women who belong to the ordained clergy—a number called into greater prominence than ever since the war has sent to the scene of battle many clergymen, as soldiers or chaplains. Dr. Jones is also a noted lecturer.

The suffrage association is not unaware of the genuine sacrifice which this year of intensive suffrage work has meant to a woman successful in a chosen profession. As her year of service for the cause of women is now up, Dr. Jones will go back to her life work, and has just accepted a call to an active pastorate. But she will continue now, as ever, to be a forceful suffrage advocate, working whole-heartedly for the enfranchisement of her sex.

In the year of work just passed, Dr. Jones has been sent to West Virginia, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and Maine. It is noteworthy that during the time both Indiana and Ohio have gained presidential suffrage. The Woman's Franchise League, of Indiana, has recently thanked the National Association "for the great aid it has given the suffrage work" in that state by sending Dr. Jones as an organizer.

Dr. Jones makes the remarkable statement that, although she is always announced as a speaker and not as an organizer, she has made it a rule "never to leave a group behind her unorganized for suffrage." "I use the crowd psychology," says Dr. Jones, "in getting women lined up. And they organize before I leave."

Dr. Jones has steadily averaged more than two speeches a day, raised much money, traveled in all possible ways and never lost a day.

"That," she says, "is what comes of being a minister. Talking suffrage is an experience full of thrills, and I have had every sort but one. I expect to get that one—the best of all—when final victory comes, some day soon."

You Might Do This in Your City

By the Suffragist Housewife



MRS. WILLIAM H. LOUGH.

WHEN Mrs. William H. Lough started out to "do something practical" in connection with the food problem, which is everybody's problem now, she had nothing to guide her except a purpose and a habit; the purpose food conservation, the habit her direct method of approaching any problem. With no experience in market conditions except in their relation to domestic matters, Mrs. Lough's shrewd application of home economics to civic needs has resulted in the widely discussed Municipal Canning Kitchen of New York City. While others talked remedial legislation and extension of the powers of the state, this clear-eyed young woman made a survey of the situation and, seeing a chance to link up waste production with waste time, succeeded in establishing a plant that will serve to recover tons of foodstuffs and preserve them for the use later on of that class upon whom the pinch of hunger falls soonest. Told that she was impractical and visionary, she still persisted when no one believed in her but her husband.

In her quest for an opportunity to serve, Mrs. Lough found her way to Mr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Pure Food and Drugs Bureau of the New York Department of Health. Mr. Brown understands all about food, from garden to garbage. In his two years' tenure of office he has revolutionized the city food inspection system. To stabilize the market and eliminate from competition unsound food stuffs, and to reach out a helping hand to the producer and inform him as to reasons governing the rejection of food consignments, are details of Mr. Brown's program. An inspection squad is placed at each of the 125 piers and terminals, and food entering the city is sampled and pronounced upon before it crosses the city line. If a consignment does not come up to requirements it is placed under an embargo which is not raised until the food has been sorted and

brought up to standard. Otherwise the entire shipment is sent to the dump. Condition of the consignment, market conditions and the cost of labor are determining factors in food reclamation. For one or all of these reasons the whole is not infrequently a dead loss.

When the embargo system was explained to Mrs. Lough she responded:

"But there is waste labor which can be made available for salvaging this waste production. There are women who would count their time cheap if they could convert it into food. Also, there are Boy Scouts."

Granted permission to salvage embargoed food stuffs, Mrs. Lough was still without means of conserving them until at a meeting of the Women's City Club, she discovered the solution of her problem in Miss Mabel Kittredge. Suffragist, practical economist, chairman of the Sub-committee on Food of the Mayor's Defense Committee, president of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers of New York, author of text books on housekeeping and home-making, authority on tenement-housing and feeding, Miss Kittredge brought to bear upon the proposition the skill and enthusiasm needed to set the machinery in motion. Through her efforts an East Side school kitchen, with equipment for furnishing lunches to school children, was secured and the work of rescuing the perishing food supplies was begun. To the city's contribution was added surplus food consigned to commission merchants which was not disposed of in the course of the day's trading.

Food stuffs raised by magic, like manna in the wilderness, had to be preserved and the necessary expense and labor entailed in the operation was obtainable only through volunteer effort. The Woman's University Club rallied to the support of Mrs. Lough and other friends of Mrs. Lough and Miss Kittredge came forward with contributions of time and money—both of which are still urgently needed for the maintenance of the kitchen. Two paid canning experts have been installed and the work is done in two shifts under their direction. The workers are paid at the rate of fifteen cents an hour, receiving checks which may be turned into provisions immediately, or held and reclaimed later in canned goods, at a price determined by the actual cost of operating the kitchen. Boy Scouts who volunteer for duty at piers and terminals, where they work under the direction of Miss Agnes Sheehan, are paid at the rate of ten cents an hour cash for car fare for the first hour, subsequent labor being paid in provisions or credits as at the kitchen.

Consignments of potatoes or other perishable products are sold outright and the money turned into the treasury to be used in the purchase of jars and other necessities. All food has been put up in glass and an arrangement will be



MISS MABEL HYDE KITTREDGE.

made whereby returned jars will be credited to the purchaser. Thus, while the labor is rated cheap, the food is sold at the minimum and far below the market price.

Two dehydrating machines have been installed by the federal government which has watched the experiment with a friendly eye. Cities of the first-class all over the country are sending in for information and expressing the desire to undertake a similar conservation campaign. Indeed, the work undertaken in a broad spirit of patriotic zeal by a woman who "wanted to do something practical" bids fair to amalgamate those two vexatious problems of food waste and food shortage.

"I hope we can make municipal canning a permanent thing. Any product into which human labor has gone is too valuable to be lost," says the woman who had the wit to put into effect on a large scale principles of home economy at a time when the home is being used to point a moral and adorn a tale.

Famous Converts to Suffrage

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan reports that the famous singer, Mme. Schumann-Heink, a recent convert to suffrage, has become so deeply interested that she is fortifying herself with suffrage literature.

Another convert is Mrs. Spencer Trask, "Katrina Trask," famous as writer and humanitarian. Mrs. Trask, in contributing \$250 to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, took occasion to say:

"The world now needs women as it never did before, and it is necessary to have their cooperation in the government."

September Sale

"McCREERY QUALITY HOSIERY"

For Women and Children

Several special purchases have been made in anticipation of this big event, therefore the sale offers wonderful economies

\$1.35 pair

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—superior quality; plain Black, White or Colors, also Novelty effects in large variety of light and dark shades.

\$1.65 pair

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—Black or White with hand-embroidered clox, also embroidered insteps.

\$1.95 pair

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—fine gauge; excellent value; Black, White and new Fall shades.

\$1.00 pair

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, with lisle tops and soles; Black or White; extraordinary value.

40c pair—6 pairs \$2.25

Women's Full Fashioned Lightweight Cotton Hosiery; Black or White.

29c pair—6 pairs \$1.50

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hosiery in Black or White; sizes 6 to 9

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue
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The Woman and the Go-Cart

It Took a Woman to Do It, Because a Woman Knows a Go-Cart When She Sees It

JUST as soon as Mrs. Newton D. Baker and the National American Woman Suffrage Association took up the cudgels for the consumer and proposed cooperation in the "carry-your-own" campaign on the basis of discounts from the merchants in return for bundles carried by the purchaser, dozens of letters poured in from all sources, with commendations, questions, and suggestions. Among the questions came one from a practical housewife requiring a very materialistic answer: "How *can* we carry our own when the bundles are heavy?"

Mrs. Baker had but to put her hand into her letter file and draw out the answer. It came from Mrs. Samuel A. Bullock, of Bala, Pennsylvania, who has solved the problem for herself by her own ingenious invention, a unique carry-all in which she brings home from market supplies for a family of seven.

Mrs. Bullock made for herself a khaki bag which she attached along its seam to a three-foot wooden handle, at the lower end of which is a little wooden platform to support the bottom of the bag. At the two corners of the platform nearest the handle are little wheels or rollers, so that the carry-all may be pushed along, or trundled with one hand, after the fashion of a go-cart. When it is taken into the street car it can stand upright and occupy the



CARRY YOUR OWN ON TWO LITTLE WHEELS

minimum of space, in front of the owner, for instance, between the seats of the car.

Mrs. Bullock proudly lists the contents of the bag when she returned from her last marketing expedition as follows: 1 five-pound chicken, 2 pounds of butter, 4 bunches of celery, 1 box of berries, 1 carrier of peaches, 1 egg plant, 1 quart of string beans, ½ dozen oranges, ¼ peck of apples, 3 heads of lettuce, ¼ peck of tomatoes, 4 squashes, ½ dozen bananas, ½ dozen lemons, 1 loaf of bread and 2 veal cutlets.

Could Dover, Ohio, Women Vote?

A "PERMANENT wave" had nothing on the puckered brows of those men who were called upon to decide what Dover, Ohio, women had a right to do about voting at the primaries for members of the board of education in August.

Here was the problem: Members of the board of education were to be selected at the primaries. Women have a right to vote for these members at the regular elections. "But what good will that do?" asked the women, "if we can say nothing about selecting these men?" Members of the board are elected, it is true, on non-partisan tickets; but nominations are made on party tickets at the primaries. But in order to vote a party ticket one must have a party, and as the Reynolds law giving women the right to vote at Presidential elections is not yet made into a statute, women are not supposed to have any political party standing.

In the meantime, Dover women just naturally up and voted. They took their little scissors out of their sewing bags and cut that question of red tape neatly and completely in two.

Thus an immovable political precedent was met by the irresistible force of the women's logic that it was no good voting for members of the school board if they could not select those members.

California Women Protest

As a result of a census taken in Berkeley by Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge, a well-known civic worker and writer, a resolution was passed by the advisory board of the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, in August, which embodied some reasons why the Berkeley women declined to sign the food pledges. They declare that patriotic American women are being called upon to practice economy, especially in bread stuffs, while at the same time, "in the manufacture of liquor there is an immensely greater waste of bread materials, besides the attendant wastes of labor in its manufacture and distribution."

"Therefore, it is resolved by the Mobilized Women's Organizations of Berkeley, Cal., that the Congress of the United States, in fairness to millions of housewives, who are willing so to cooperate with the Government in the conservation of food and to endure every necessary sacrifice, should enact at once a measure prohibiting the manufacture of liquor from bread stuffs for the period of the war."

These women have sent a copy of their resolution to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, to their Senators, James D. Phelan and Hiram W. Johnson, and to Congressman J. Arthur Elston of the Sixth District, with the request that he cause it to be read into the Congressional Record.

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Help Win the Vote in New York State, November 6th, 1917

GIVE TO US BUY FROM US

Where Women Vote

California Wives Gain a Point

A frequent gibe at California women voters has been made on account of an unjust property right law, under which they have long suffered. This physician-heal-thyself jeer is no longer possible. California women voters have succeeded in getting a law put through the Legislature and signed by the Governor which puts the wife on an equality with her husband in the matter of the inheritance tax applied to the community property of either.

Community property is all property gathered together by husband and wife during marriage. Formerly the law compelled the wife at her husband's death not only to pay a tax upon her husband's half of the property, if willed to her, but also upon her own half which she had helped accumulate; whereas, the husband on the death of his wife not only retained his half without the payment of a tax of any kind, but also took over and kept the wife's half as his peculiar property and paid no tax thereon.

Women have agitated this question for a number of years but without success. Controller Chambers took up the matter for them in 1914 and, after a campaign of education throughout the state, pushed the present bill through the 1917 legislature. The result was a complete victory for the women and one for which they are grateful.

Patriotism of a Suffrage State

Mrs. Walker O. Graves and Mrs. Charlotte Alexander of San Francisco, have organized the first, and thus far, the only woman's aviation corps in the United States.

The Importance of the Horse Shoe Nail

To the Election District Captains, as representing the responsibility of the individual worker, Mrs. Catt handed this slogan at Saratoga, "And all for a nail the shoe was lost, all for a shoe the horse was lost, all for a horse a rider was lost, all for a rider the battle was lost, and all on account of a horse-shoe nail."

A slogan commended to the assembly district leaders was, "He who wants a horse without a fall goes afoot."

A slogan for the officers who have all the troubles of all the captains, plus all the troubles of all the leaders, plus their own, was "Grumblers seldom work and workers never grumble."

In Spite of Sir Almroth Wright

Dr. Markland of Great Britain will soon begin her service in one of the base hospitals back of the British lines in France, as the only woman surgeon in the British Army.

Women Voters Make Men Patriots

Complete recruiting returns from 24 states make very pleasant reading for suffragists who in times past have had to listen to anti-suffrage wails that votes for women mean a feminization of men. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has made a compilation of recruiting returns, which shows that among the 24 states in the Union whose full quota of recruits for the army has been obtained, ten are states where women have full suffrage. Only one of the eleven states where women vote on the same terms as men has fallen short.

Of the other fourteen states that have returned full recruiting quota, five are states which have given women presidential suffrage. In fifteen of the nineteen states where women may vote, the men have responded valiantly for service. Out of the twenty-nine states which are afraid to trust the vote to women, nineteen have fallen down on their quota. "Which means," says Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "that 78.4% of the equal suffrage states have delivered the goods, while only 34.4% of the unequal suffrage states have done so. From which it would seem that in the interests of patriotism and keeping men masculine the work of woman suffrage must go on apace."

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AS OHIO SEES THE OPPONENTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.

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A Thrift Column

When you've saved the bread and meat,
Eaten corn instead of wheat,
Canned your garden, patched your soles,
Turned your coat and darned its holes,
Don't sit down and just feel nifty;
Here's a new way to be thrifty.

Pennsylvania Suffragists Beat Thrift Record

What do you know about making old kid gloves into windproof coats for soldiers? Sounds like a pipe dream of the white knight, doesn't it? Sending their old gloves—all except the ones they are wearing—to London for soldiers' coats is the unique thrift service of the suffragists of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Melting down old candle ends, and turning them into ration heaters for the boys at the front is another occupation in full swing at state headquarters in Pennsylvania. To make your ration heater first catch and melt some candle ends. Roll old newspapers into a tight roll, pasting down the edges with glue or paste, and boil them in the melted paraffin. If you are not entirely convinced of the method, write your doubts and difficulties to state headquarters, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and more complete directions will be given.

Penny by penny is the way Mrs. Edward Sherwood Mead, suffrage chairman of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, believes the next Liberty Loan will be raised. The first loan was made up by wealthy people to a great extent. The others which are to follow must be participated in by all the people. By organizing War Savings Committees in all kinds of groups—churches, clubs, factories, professions—people who have never saved before can be reached, says Mrs. Mead. Her plan is for members of these organizations to pay a certain weekly sum. In England, school children were organized in this way, contributing as little as a penny.

Let it Be Friday Often

Fish is a good meat substitute. Filet of flounders is just as good as filet of sole. It ought to cost a fraction as much.

When Nuts Can be Had

"A pound of shelled almonds is equal in food value to three pounds of meat," says the *Cleveland Woman Suffrage Party's Manual*. "Chopped nuts in bread, muffins or cake help take the place of meat."

Elimination of Waist

SUFFRAGIST (speaking fervently to an audience of women): "It is of vital necessity to devote your time and energy to the elimination of waste."

LARGE LADY (whose waistline is fast disappearing): "Just what I have been trying, but I can't get mine to less than thirty-four inches to save me."

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 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
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4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
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8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
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10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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The Corn Crib

Beauty Bread (Dodgers)

2 cups of corn meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of Wesson's Snowdrift Oil or Crisco, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, enough sweet milk to make a stiff dough; measure one kitchen spoon of dough, and mould with hands in oval shape and bake on a well greased pan in a quick oven.

Corn Bread Sticks

These are baked in iron moulds. They come eight or more sticks in one mould-set connected. It makes a very attractive and crusty bread.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups corn meal; 1 pt. of milk or more (batter should be thin); 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons of flour; salt $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon; 2 tablespoons butter or shortening; 3 teaspoons of yeast powder. Grease moulds and have very hot and pour batter in and bake in quick oven until brown; turn out and serve.—Mrs S. B. Vance, New Orleans, La.

Egg Plant Stuffed with Cornbread

Make ordinary corn bread and allow to cool. Cut egg plant in two and boil 15 or 20 minutes, or until slightly tender, in salted water. Remove insides, and mix thoroughly with enough chopped onion, celery, tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Put this in buttered frying pan and cook about ten minutes, but do not brown. Add

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corn bread, crumbled, to consistency of dressing and fill egg plant shells. Bake in moderate oven until brown. Water must be put into pan to keep egg plant shells from burning.

Egg Plant Dressing for Fowl or Roast

Make dressing by above recipe and two eggs beaten, for one fowl or roast. Stuff in the ordinary way and bake. By always parboiling egg plant in salted water one will never have it taste bitter.

WOULD YOU KNOW

Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What IS the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

The INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS

(Jus Suffragii)

Monthly official organ of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE (Carrie Chapman Catt, President)

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lations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the
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learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a
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Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."

THE PRESTIGE OF THE EMPIRE STATE IS THREATENED

IN NINETEEN states of the Union women have been given the right to vote for the next President. In eleven states they have full suffrage. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Norway, and New Zealand have given women full suffrage.

Women voted this spring in Mexico. Russian women vote. English women are soon to vote. Europe is enfranchising her women so rapidly that there remains but one last chance for American precedence.

It can come through the initiative of the Great State of New York. It can come through the voters of New York giving full suffrage to the women of New York.

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November 6, 1917**

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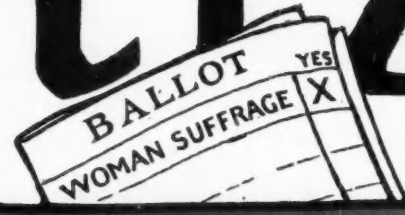
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THE Woman Citizen

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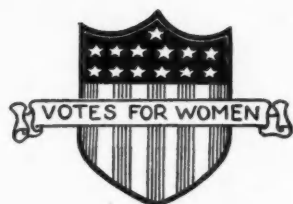
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under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Double Victory in the United States Senate

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 22, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Forward March!

ANOTHER battle in the war for world's democracy has been lost. Maine men voted against self-government for Maine women on September 10. The act impugns the average intelligence and patriotism of the state and stirs the suspicion that the claim that the nation is fighting for democracy is to many men mere fine phrasing whose real meaning is beyond their comprehension. Certainly a majority of the men who took the trouble to vote in Maine announced to the world that so far as they are concerned the claim is mere "buncombe." This majority, seeing Maine's quota of soldiers departing to fight that the world may be "made safe for democracy," stayed at home and voted to "keep it safe for hypocrisy." This is the way posterity will interpret the vote.

It is well to ask what happened there. The suffragists of Maine, through two hundred and eighty-five committees in as many towns, presented to the public in literature, public speech and the press, these proved facts:

- 1, That no state or country which has extended the vote to women has ever taken it away;
- 2, That the women in nearly half our own country are now voters on equal terms with men and that many women in other states are vested with partial suffrage;
- 3, That suffrage for women is spreading the wide world over;
- 4, That legislatures and parliaments, by resolution, and thousands of the best men and women of every suffrage state and country, have testified over and over that woman suffrage has brought no harm of any kind, but has benefited women, men, children, and the state;
- 5, That hardly a reputable person in any state or country where women vote has been found after five years' trial to come out in opposition to it;
- 6, That the war has killed the war argument against woman suffrage, as has been frankly and generously conceded by the great men of Great Britain, Canada and France;
- 7, That women have always used the vote when they have had the chance;
- 8, That the women of Maine want the vote, as evidenced by petitions to the voters in every county, signed by thousands of women.

The antis promulgated, by a house-to-house distribution of printed matter, the charges:

- 1, That the leaders of the suffrage movement were anti-gov-

ernment, pro-German, peace-at-any-price people, free lovers, opposed to marriage and in league with I. W. W.'s;

- 2, That women did not want to vote;
- 3, That women did not vote when they had a chance;
- 4, That men in suffrage states are so intimidated by the woman vote (which the antis claim doesn't exist) that they do not dare to condemn it;
- 5, That women are not public-spirited, would not support moral measures and that governments where women vote are weak and unstable;
- 6, That the vote would place an unbearable burden upon women.

THE methods of the suffragists were clean, dignified, high-minded. In every speech and page of literature there was an appeal to rational thinking. Their work was done in the open with meetings held in school houses and churches and halls. Their plea was always to the highest.

The opposition circulated the most vituperative literature yet appearing in a suffrage campaign. Every speech and page carried appeals to the lowest motives, prejudices and superstitions. The weakness of their cause was masked by lurid attacks upon suffrage leaders.

The paid male maligner of Colorado women made his usual rounds and behind closed doors told Maine men the same untruths which have been repudiated *ad nauseam* over and over by Colorado men. Most of the press was favorable and two papers of large circulation, the *Lewiston Journal* and *Kennebec Journal*, fought valiantly for the amendment. Some papers were bitterly opposed and one Democratic paper refused to print the President's letter urging Democrats to stand by the platform of the party even as a paid advertisement. The Republican Governor was a known advocate of the amendment, as was the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. The real political machines, however, were opposed and the lower type of politician worked against it and found the ignorant classes easy to manipulate. The usual incident of men "carrying water on both shoulders" was conspicuous in Maine as elsewhere. Women there were, as always, who gave their all, and brave men who splendidly defended the cause of democracy. Other women there were who want the vote, yet left the sacrifices to be borne by others. Men, too, who say heartily that they believe in woman suffrage, neglected to go to the polls and vote for it.

These are signs and symptoms in all battles for freedom. Those believing in a cause are many, those willing to give, or to give up for it, are few.

MANY hotels under suspicion for illegal selling of liquor were reported as centers of the anti-propaganda and men who had been indicted for violation of the prohibition law were busy agents of the opposition.

Certain women lent themselves to the base uses of the lowest type of politics by maintaining an *entente cordiale* with it. If the alliance was formed with their consent, they stand convicted of a knavery which supports their contention that women are short on moral sense; if it existed without their knowledge, they stand convicted of a stupidity which nearly justifies their own claim of woman's inanity.

Between these two forces, Maine men were privileged to judge. Most of them "took to the woods"; the minority who came to the polls gave its verdict for the anti-entente.

THE vote was one of the lightest ever cast. The vote for Governor and United States Senator a year ago was 150,000. The vote on suffrage was 55,659, of which 19,278 voted "yes," 36,387 "no," a little less than two to one against. Thirty-eight thousand women petitioned the voters to extend the suffrage to them. This was twice as many as the men voting yes, and 2,000 more than those voting no. The *Kennebec Journal*, splendid, fearless friend of our cause, comments as follows:

"The antis made their chief claim in the campaign that suffrage is a 'burden.' The voters accepted the doctrine apparently, for only one-third of Maine's citizenship enjoying the franchise burdened themselves with the duty of passing judgment upon important constitutional questions. So we see that suffrage is as much of a 'burden' on men as it is on women. If suffrage interferes with household cares it also interferes with the harvesting of crops, with the hours of service in shops and mills and stores. The voter seems to have said: 'It is too much trouble to bother with the government; let George do it'—and George DID.

"Maine has never had a better argument for equal suffrage than Monday's spectacle of the farce of male suffrage. We may explain and excuse and claim this or that, but the fact remains that Monday's balloting was a pitiable display of the lack of justice, wisdom, interest and grasp of the democratic privileges of government. Men will take up the 'burden' of voting for friends who want jobs and at the insistent hammering of politicians to maintain political organization, but they would not bother with questions on which the moral and progressive future of their children depends."

DID the campaign pay? Aye, it brought enlightenment on the subject to men and women who needed it. It put the cause forward in Maine despite the vote, but greatest of all, it stung the souls of thousands of women in Maine and hundreds of thousands elsewhere into a clear, though startled, comprehension that they have done male majorities too much credit when they have supposed them actuated by honest misgivings on the subject of woman suffrage.

Thirty-six thousand Maine men said to thirty-eight thousand

Maine women, "You want the vote. We know it. There isn't an argument which will hold water why you shouldn't have it. Women of other states and nations have it. You are as worthy as they, but have it you shall not."

One experienced observer testified that she made several visits to each voting booth in Bangor on the day of election. Her comment is "The lower half and the lowest third of the electorate voted in Maine. This was the class which decided the question in Bangor. The better, more thinking classes did not take sufficient interest to drop their own personal affairs long enough to vote." Other towns make the same report. The opposition interest of these classes has not been changed by speeches, press or literature. Their attitude is the inherited notion that it is man's right to rule, woman's duty to obey. It is a long way from the groping cave man to the rational thinker, and all the distance has not been traveled in Maine.

Women seeing, women hearing, all over our land are for the moment bowled over with the appalling insult of it all. Then they rise with a new fire in their eyes, a new determination in their souls. There will be no pause or compromise. Men may vote for hypocrisy, but women are fighting for democracy and the army is larger today and stronger and braver than it was on September 10.

A battle has been lost. Forget it. Others lie ahead. Forward march! "Failure is impossible." C. C. C.

In Connecticut

THE press announces that some officers of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, including Mrs. Hepburn, the president, have resigned their posts in order to join the militant suffrage group. We are not informed as to the causes which led up to this decision.

It is sad that there should be any division in the suffrage army on the subject of tactics, especially now when we are approaching our last battle. The division may or may not delay the final victory; time alone will determine that point. The tragedy lies in the fact that workers are robbed of the sustaining power which a united comradeship and a common devotion to a great cause bring. This has ever been the personal reward of reformers. They get no other. Hard feelings, suspicion, misunderstandings never fail to attend division of the forces.

It is a pity, yet the difference of tactics is now so fundamental that we are forced to approve of an action which clears the situation in Connecticut. One officer is reported to have said, "I cannot ride two horses any longer." She is right. Here and there, other women are trying to ride two horses and are riding both perilously. They, too, should make their choice of what to them is the best and surest-footed horse. A united support of policy is the chief strength of any organization; a divided support means inevitable weakness.

The only guide for our earthly acts is our own reason. Therefore we may sorrow, but cannot condemn when so able a woman and faithful a worker as Mrs. Hepburn follows her judgment into a camp which our reason and patriotism repudiate as false in theory and pernicious in practice. C. C. C.

A Valiant Record

NO history of the suffrage movement can ever record the work of the multitude of good women who have put their labor and their hearts into it. Miss Mary Hilton, of Campello, Mass., who has just passed away, was typical. Superior, both in heart and brains, she had been for many years a teacher, then the keeper of a successful store, always respected and beloved by her townspeople. In her 80th year, she faced her approaching death with calmness and courage. Almost her last act was to send a quantity of copies of the *Woman Citizen* to Maine. A great host of noble women, all over the land, are working quietly for this good cause, each in her own place; and when the victory comes, it will be largely due to their patient and untiring labors.

A. S. B.

Do Women Want Suffrage?

ACTIONS speak louder than words. In words the opponents of equal rights stoutly maintain that the great majority of women are opposed to the ballot; but by their acts they constantly show that they do not believe it.

In reporting the recent vote on equal suffrage in Maine, the *Boston Herald* of September 11 says:

"Another strong influence against suffrage, of which little has been said in public discussions, was the prevailing impression that Governor Milliken was depending on the votes of the women to strengthen his political machine. Mr. Milliken is now serving his first term as Governor, but it is commonly understood that he will try to break into the United States Senate as soon as the first opportunity offers. He has been the leader in the suffrage movement among the public men of the state, and, had women obtained the vote, he could presumably have commanded their support for almost anything he asked for. As the present Senator, Fernald, comes up for renomination and re-election within a year and Senator Hale within five years, the friends of both united to quite a large extent against putting the ballot in the hands of women."

If 80 per cent. of Maine women were opposed to equal suffrage, it might naturally be supposed that any man supporting it would ruin all his political chances, and that the women would proceed to punish him for "thrusting" the ballot upon them against their will. But the opponents of equal rights assumed that just the opposite would happen.

In England the House of Commons lately voted for woman suffrage, seven to one. The bill gives the franchise only to women over thirty years of age, but the opponents all declared that this would inevitably be followed by its extension to all women. Why? Obviously, it could only be for one of two reasons. The women over thirty might use their votes to extend suffrage to all women; but that does not square with the theory that most women are opposed to the ballot. Or the women over thirty might acquit themselves so well as voters that the men would insist upon extending suffrage to all women; but this does not square with the theory that women's votes would prove disastrous.

Some opponents of equal rights try to out get of this dilemma by saying that the anti-suffrage women are in the majority, but that they would not vote, while the suffrage women would. This implies that the anti-suffrage women are not conscientious, for we

have been told over and over again that when women have a vote it will be every woman's duty to use it.

No, there is no escape from the quandary in which the opponents of equal rights have put themselves. And they make it worse by urging people to vote against suffrage on the ground that, once granted, it can never be repealed. Since the majority could repeal it whenever they wished, this implies that the majority will never wish to do so. Whether the majority of women want the ballot now or not, the anti-suffragists are convinced that after they once have experience of it they will never consent to give it up.

A. S. B.

The World Moves

UNANIMOUSLY, without opposition, the United States Senate votes to let the Hawaiian Legislature take action in favor of woman suffrage. Yet, it is only a few years since we were waxing indignant over the singularly iron-clad provisions laid down for Hawaii, which seemed designed on purpose to make it impossible for the women ever to get a vote. Time passes on, and what stood against us like an iron wall now dissolves like a mist. Thus every defeat will at last be swallowed up in victory.

A. S. B.

Sweden and Suffrage

THE recent surprising developments in regard to the passage of German messages through Swedish legations are reminding the public that the common people of Sweden are said to be in sympathy with the Allies, while the throne and the aristocracy are in sympathy with the Germans. In this connection the suffragists will recall the fact that the lower house of the Swedish Parliament has over and over again passed a woman suffrage bill by huge majorities, and every time it has been blocked by the non-representative upper house. All kinds of aristocracies and tyrannies hang together.

A. S. B.

Suffrage and the I. W. W.

THE opponents of equal rights are thoroughly reckless in their statements. Over and over again they have asserted that equal suffrage has the support of the I. W. W. Now, as it happens, the I. W. W. is one of the few large labor organizations that never have endorsed woman suffrage. This probably is not because the I. W. W. are more hostile to woman suffrage than other labor organizations, but because they do not place much reliance upon the ballot as a method of securing improvements; they have more faith in "direct action." On the other hand the conservative labor society, the American Federation of Labor, endorses woman suffrage at every annual meeting, by an almost unanimous vote.

Here is something for the opponents of equal rights to explain if they can.

A. S. B.

"Safety First"

"SAFETY FIRST" appears to be the motto of the citizens of Berkeley, Cal., where women vote. Every policeman in that city now has an automobile which he uses on his beat. The city furnishes gasoline and oil, while the policeman furnishes the automobile. Each machine carries a fire extinguisher, first-aid kit and an emergency ladder. The arrangement is said to work well.

A. S. B.

Double Victory in United States Senate

SEPTEMBER 13TH was red-letter day for suffrage in the United States Senate. Two stirring victories were scored. One, the vote of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage to report on the federal suffrage amendment with favorable recommendation; the other, the passage by the Senate of Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to give women who have property and other qualifications of men the right to vote in territorial elections, and to submit to the Territory the question of giving women unrestricted suffrage there.

"The action of the Suffrage Committee of the Senate in voting to report the bill favorably," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "comes at the psychological moment to show that United States Congressmen are no longer shutting their eyes to the justice of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's contention that the federal suffrage amendment offers the fair and economical expedient for dealing with the suffrage question in the United States."

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate's Woman Suffrage Committee, at once voiced his intention to present the committee's report at the earliest possible opportunity.

That opportunity came on September 15, when the following report was submitted by Mr. Jones: "The Committee on Woman Suffrage, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage, having had same under consideration, beg leave to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that the joint resolution do pass."

The next step toward providing facilities for action will be the formation of a Suffrage Committee for the House, so that the suffrage amendment can be transferred from the Judiciary Committee, where it has long languished, to its own Committee. These were the two steps urged on the attention of the present ses-

sion of Congress by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and success has attended the Association's efforts in both instances.

The creation of a Suffrage Committee for the House, after pending military legislation was disposed of, was decided on as far back as June by a majority vote of the Rules Committee. The actual formation of this Committee will be secured when the Rules Committee presents its recommendation to the House and the House adopts it.

It is to the group of women who act at Washington as the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association that the victory in the Senate is immediately due. To them, too, is due the Senate action secured on Senator Shafroth's Hawaiian bill. To their efforts, in fact, can be traced every tangible gain secured for the federal suffrage amendment in either Senate or House during the present session. They are led by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts.

Temporarily, the Congressional Committee has been headed by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania, who served as chairman in the absence of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, permanent chairman. Other members of the Committee are: Miss Heloise Meyer and Miss Mabel Caldwell Willard, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Illinois; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. Robert Griffin, of New York; Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire; Miss Martha Morris, of Ohio; Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; Mrs. Charles W. McClure, of Michigan, Miss Ethel M. Smith, of Washington, D. C. and Miss Ruth White, of Missouri. Besides the direct committee members there is a congressional chairman in each state serving for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 48 in all, and 180 aides who come in from the different states, group by group, to help lobby for the amendment.

Suffrage Victory for Hawaii

ON September 13 the Senate passed Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to give women who have property and "other qualifications of men" the right to vote in territorial elections. It also authorizes the Legislature to submit to the territory the question of giving women unrestricted suffrage there.

"The passage of the bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to give women equal political rights with men marks a further step toward making the world safe for democracy," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Senator Shafroth, author of the bill, immediately reported its successful passage to the headquarters of the National Suffrage Association, assuring its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, that the success of the measure was due to their efforts. The news was received with rejoicing, and the passage of the bill without debate or objection was interpreted as a promising omen of the attitude of the Senate toward the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it comes to a vote in the next session.

Dr. Shaw prophesies that the close of the present war will find the principle of equal suffrage accepted in all the belligerent countries, as it is already accepted in Great Britain and in Russia.

Endorses Nation-wide Suffrage

THE White River Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 31, passed the following resolution:

"Since we appreciate and approve the valor and wisdom displayed on the part of the last Legislature of this great state of Indiana, when it enacted a law fully enfranchising our noble women; therefore be it resolved,

"That we, the members of the White River annual conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, now in session in Indianapolis, Ind., most heartily urge the passing of the federal amendment by our national congress at its present session, thereby granting full suffrage to the women of every state in the union."

Australian Senate's Action

A RESOLUTION in support of the enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain was brought forward in the Australian Senate by Senator Gardner, late Assistant Minister of Defense and leader of the opposition in the Senate of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament. Parliament was dissolved before the resolution could be dealt with, but it stands upon the notice paper for the consideration of the new Senate on its assembly.



MR. E. Q. NORTON

Ultimate Sovereignty

IN an address of outstanding importance, delivered by E. Q. Norton before the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association in Mobile, Mr. Norton sought to prove that women everywhere, and particularly women in Alabama, should no longer be deprived of the ballot. His thesis, worked out with admirable precision, was based on the provisions of the Federal constitution, the Alabama constitution and the fundamental principles of equity.

Pursuing a familiar, but irrefutable, chain of logic, Mr. Norton showed that the Federal constitution itself fixes the rights of women. As "persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction," they are citizens; as citizens, their "privileges cannot be abridged or denied," and since "ultimate sovereignty resides in the people from whom springs all legitimate authority," no fraction of the people can rightfully assume this sovereignty to be theirs alone. At the idea that "people" can legitimately be interpreted to mean men only, Mr. Norton scoffs. "It has been claimed," he said, "that the elective franchise is not a right but a privilege conferred by the state, but this ignores the very point in dispute, which is that women should be included among citizens constituting the state, as it is clearly unjust for one half of the people to determine as to whether or not the other half shall be denied its privileges. Whether the elective franchise is or is not a right, it must be conceded that it is the most effective means of protecting and perpetuating rights, rights about which there is no dispute. In a country where political rights and civic questions are settled at the ballot box, it is a monstrous wrong to deprive women of an equal participation in this method of deciding such questions."

"It is clear," says Mr. Norton, "that the adoption some time in the past by some of the people of a constitution which gives to some citizens privileges it denies to others, is so manifestly unjust that it cannot long be upheld." Such a delimitation of privileges to males could only stand if women, as part of the sovereign people, had consented at the ballot box to permit it. And even if they had once so determined, that would be no bar to the reversal of such a vote now.

Canada's "Disfranchising" Bill

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S war-time elections act, presented to the House of Commons in Ottawa on September 6, is not pleasing either eastern or western provinces, according to a Toronto suffragist, Miss Bessie Hatch, now probation officer at Summit, New Jersey.

In an interview given the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she explained that "the bill robs Peterina to pay Pauline," and suits neither; for while it gives a measure of franchise to the women of the eastern provinces who have none, it takes away from the already enfranchised women of the five equal suffrage provinces, and by no means fulfills Sir Robert's promise to women that before Parliament ended the Government would provide a general measure of woman suffrage.

"Moreover, the rumor is persistent in Canada that it does not even please Sir Robert himself, and that he shoved the presentation of it off on Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Secretary of State."

The bill, which is nicknamed "the disfranchising bill" by some Canadian newspapers and will be valid only in war time, has for its outstanding features the disfranchisement, in provinces where women now have votes, of all women who are not wives, mothers, sisters or daughters of men who serve in the overseas Canadian forces; the enfranchisement in all provinces where they have not votes at present of all women who are wives, widows, mothers, sisters or daughters of men who serve in the overseas forces; the disfranchisement of all Canadian citizens of alien enemy birth or blood who have been naturalized since March 31, 1902, a period of 15 years, and the disfranchisement of all exempted from the operation of the military service act by reason of conscientious objection and of all who may be convicted of offenses under the military service act.

"Two features of the bill peculiarly distasteful to Canadian women," says the Toronto suffragist, "are the refusal of the vote merely because they do not happen to have male relatives of fighting age, to many loyal women, now bending all their energies towards winning the war, and the reactionary character of the bill itself.

"Women of five provinces were given the vote as a matter of justice. Canadian women have already demonstrated their usefulness to the state in time of war. But on the new basis of the new bill the vote is granted them not as individual members of the state but as relatives of soldiers. It is a long step backward in its conception of women as citizens.

"Moreover it puts many splendid patriotic women in the class with the slacker, the alien, and the man exempted from war service." Canadian women are loyal. Women of Ontario province, at a conservation convention as long ago as July, put themselves on record as desiring "to express to the Government of Canada their earnest hope that conscription will be passed, and, realizing the desperate need that exists in the fighting line, to urge that the said bill be put into full force at the earliest possible moment."

Within the past ten days, at the convention of the Ontario Women Citizen's League, the following whole-hearted patriotic resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That this public meeting favors the formation of a Win-the-War Government, to be composed of the most competent men, representative of the various provinces of the Do-

minion, and chosen without reference to party politics; and, further, this meeting pledges to support such candidates.

"That this public meeting, called under the auspices of the Ontario Women Citizens' League, expresses its hearty support of the military service act, and calls upon the Government to enforce it immediately. Further, the meeting expresses its abhorrence of any consideration of a compromise peace, and its belief that lasting peace can only come as a result of the victory of the Allies, and that the terms of peace must include the restitution of all devastated countries now in the hands of the enemy."

Both parties have promised women the vote. The enfranchisement of Ontario women was projected by Hon. N. W. Rowell, Liberal leader, and was taken up and put through under Premier Hearst, representing the Government.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier, leaders of the two national parties, are also committed to the enfranchisement of Canadian women.

"As valiant win-the-war women they have deserved something better from the Conservatives than the present bill," says Miss Hatch. "In the words of the Toronto *Globe*, 'The Solicitor-General promises women the ballot after the war. Surely the women of Canada have earned it by their magnificently patriotic spirit and their war work. British women are given it by a grateful nation. Why are their Canadian sisters slighted? The exception in favor of the women relatives of the soldiers will be welcome, but there should be no restrictions upon one sex that do not apply to the other.'"

Policewomen to Protect Girls

THE Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has announced that it has requested Commissioner Woods to include in his budget for the coming year an appropriation for the appointment as members of the force of at least six women to work among girls who loiter about armories and soldiers' camps in the city of New York.

Two policewomen have already been appointed—Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Douglass. This is a war measure for protection of girls around soldiers' quarters. Ossining, N. Y., already has policewomen.

The Woman's Battle

THE suffragists now have an effective presidential vote. . . . They have the prospects of early triumph in other States. . . . They have the prestige of their victory in England. Rapidly the woman's battle is taking its place as a historic episode to be catalogued with the struggle for manhood suffrage characteristic of the America of the first half of the nineteenth century."—*Chicago Herald*.

The Time Is at Hand

The time may be close upon us when equal suffrage will rule throughout the country. If American women will follow the example of their English sisters and the advice of their national president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, they will bring the male population of the nation to their side in brief time. There are going to be many opportunities for women to prove their right to the ballot before the war ends.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald*.



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Famous Convert

EVEN if the vote proves a burden, one more able woman rises gallantly to meet the responsibility. Kate Douglas Wiggin—famous the world over as author and for long the bright particular boast of the anti-suffrage—has been won to suffrage.

What makes her conversion the strongest kind of testimony is the fact that it was so hard wrung. She didn't want to be a suffragist and says so frankly. It was very difficult for her to change her point of view, "built up through the years by every sort of circumstance, environment, field of work, and temperamental leaning." But it had to be. The evidence of the need of votes for women was there and when she saw that it was incontrovertible she stopped trying to controvert it. She has sent the National American Woman Suffrage Association the following statement:

"The entirely new conditions that confront the woman of to-day; the added activities and responsibilities that will inevitably fall to her lot; these more or less silent arguments convince me that, even if the vote should prove a burden, it is my plain duty to stand for equal suffrage."

(Signed) KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

The Practical Ways of Women

A practical patriotism shown by the women's section of the New Mexico State Council of National Defense consists in marketing the state's fruit crop.

These women have undertaken to find a buyer for every box of fruit in the mountain districts which is fit to ship. The mountain fruit-growing districts are scattered and the crop is so difficult to market that motor trucks are to be sent out to transport the fruit to shipping districts.



THE "WEAK AND NERVELESS HANDS" OF WOMEN

This picture was taken on the tour of the American Mission through Russia. One of the Army officers attached to Mr. Root's mission is watching women clean the train.

Before Mr. Root went to Russia, he said: "In the distribution of powers, of capacities, of qualities, our Maker has created man adapted to the performance of certain functions in the economy of nature and society, and woman adapted to the performance of other functions."

"In the divine distribution of powers, the duty and the right of protection rests with the male. I, for one, will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, exercising the birthright of man, and place that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected."

The weak and nerveless hands of women have always been accounted strong enough to do the scrubbing, and in the divine distribution of powers Russian women have had to spring into the breach to exercise the divine right of protecting Russia.

THE CALL TO ARMS OF VOTING WOMEN

Russian women are not only suffragists but voters. This is the call to arms of the Russian Women's Union of Military Volunteers:

"Women citizens, we ask all those to whom the liberty and prosperity of Russia are dear to come and put a stop, while there is yet time, to the disintegration of our dear country. By an active participation in the war, sacrificing our lives, we must raise the morale of the armies, and by carrying on a rightly directed propaganda in the ranks, we must arouse a consciousness of duty to their country in all free citizens."

BRITISH WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

All the recruiting for the British Women's Army is looked after officially by the British Ministry of Labor. The Corps is entirely military, according to Mrs. Chalmers Watson, Chief Controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, except on the financial side. "The pay is on a civil basis," she said. "We had thought it might have been possible to have the women recruited on exactly the same terms as the men, with Army pay and separation allowances where necessary, but this was not considered advisable by the financial authorities at the War Office."

When the Ministry of Labor requires woman's help, it sends out a call for a certain number of women. After the preliminary sorting of women recruits has been made, the selection board of the women's army corps, sees them and those chosen undergo a medical examination. Women enlisting for foreign service go into an overseas depot for three weeks and are inoculated."

VOTING COUNTRIES ARE PATRIOTIC

In New Zealand, where women have voted for 22 years, one out of every 13 men has gone to the war.

In the five provinces of Canada which have given women the ballot, one out of every 14 men is a soldier.

In Quebec, a non-suffrage province, one out of every 136 men is at the front.

At the convention of the Ontario Women Citizens' League, early in September, these newly enfranchised women passed a resolution setting forth:

"That this public meeting, called under the auspices of the Ontario Women Citizens' League, expresses its hearty support of the military service act, and calls upon the Government to endorse it immediately. Further, the meeting expresses its abhorrence of any consideration of a compromise peace, and its belief that lasting peace can only come as a result of the victory of the Allies, and that the terms of peace must include restitution of all devastated countries now in the hands of the enemy."

Will the Women of Russia

IMMORTAL DEATH BATTALION STOPPED GERMANS

When the Germans had taken Riga and the whole world was holding its breath in the early days of September, a New York City newspaper featured a map showing the towns of Segevoid and Burtnefsk, where it was reported that Russian women soldiers had helped to stop the advance of German troops. "An offensive in the Riga district," ran the news dispatch, "has been started by the Death Battalion of Russian women. The Germans were forced back in a southerly direction towards Riga in an attack at Segevoid and a battle is now being fought at Burtnefsk for the Pskoff road. In several clashes the women met and overthrew the foe, according to the Petrograd War Office."

This official announcement, published in America on September 11, was followed on the same day by word that Madame Vera Botchkareva, commander of the woman's battalion, had herself gone in person to Moscow to obtain more women fighters. "We will," said she, "assemble more women, every one of whom will die if need be for Russia's freedom."

On the day when General Korniloff was said to be marching on Petrograd, 1,100 women put themselves at the disposal of the War Ministry. They were reviewed by the

chief of staff, who declared them "one of the most perfectly disciplined and trained units around Petrograd."

These women soldiers have made up their minds to be loyal to the provisional government and obey the orders of Premier Kerensky.



CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY, GRANDMOTHER OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

STANDING BY THE GOVERNMENT

Madame Botchkareva has been made sub-lieutenant by the Ministry of War and has also been decorated by the Cross of St. George. She entered the war after her husband, a Russian soldier, was killed, and has been twice wounded in battle. The breast of her soldier's blouse is almost covered with medals, some of which she won in the engagement when her fighting legion took 100 German prisoners. Those who follow her in battle say she fears nothing and "absolutely disdains death."

Madame Catherine Breshkovsky, the Grandmother of the Revolution, has appealed to the Government to help the army conquer the enemy. She is standing loyally by the Government.

On one of the grim days of unexcited preparation for the attacks upon Petrograd this September, a reporter for a New York paper, who was at the Winter Palace, went into Madame Breshkovsky's room.

She was gone, but a gentle, white-haired lady who sat there declared: "The Grandmother of the Revolution says we mustn't make terms with Korniloff. We will not."

RUSSIAN WOMEN SOLDIERS IN SKIRMISH FORMATION, BEING TRAINED TO HANDLE THEIR RIFLES IN ANY POSITION.



MADAME VERA BOTCHKAREVA, COMMANDER OF THE BATTALION OF WOMEN SOLDIERS



TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS THE RUSSIAN WOMEN

Russia Save their Country?

WOMEN'S ARMY A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Most of the world has thought of the Russian women fighters as an extreme symptom of a desperate and abnormal situation. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the leader of the non-militant English suffragists, says in the official bulletin of her organization that "it is only recently that it has become evident that their daring exploits are not isolated instances of bravery, but form a part of an organized woman's movement."

Early in the war thrilling incidents of the heroism of Russian women crept into public print. There was the tale of Alexandra Ehimova, who won for herself a commission in a Cossack regiment, and was believed to be an isolated instance of temperamental daring, a Mollie Pitcher of Russia.

"But with the first signs of wavering in the Russian Army," says Mrs. Fawcett, "all Russian women began to incline towards sharing in the war, not merely as auxiliary workers, but as active members of the fighting units, and when Madame Botchkareva formed her women's Battalion of Death, she was but leading a movement which has behind it the country's womanhood."

"The Battalion of Death went up to the front to fill a gap left by deserters. It took its share of prisoners, it suffered its share of losses. It only differed from a men's battalion in leaving no captives in German hands. Each woman soldier had with her a poison ration, and when capture seemed imminent she used her last means of avoiding it."



VERA BOTCHKAREVA
COMMANDER OF THE
BATTALION OF DEATH



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS IN ONE OF
RUSSIAN CONVENTS



RUSSIAN NOBLEWOMEN WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS

Russian women do not confine their service to the battlefield. When Russia first went into the war, Madame Schischkina Yavein, president of the "Defenders of Women's Rights," the Russian branch of the International Suffrage Alliance, put the whole force of her association into war relief. She herself is a physician and has carried on a hospital for wounded soldiers.

The Council of Women was formed in May, 1917, to organize all classes of women's work. Women of the nobility of Russia are seen in the picture hard at work, making bandages and respirators for troops at the front.

DR.
SCHISCH-
KINA
YAVEIN
AND
SOME
OF HER
WOUND-
ED
SOL-
DIERS

Madame Kerensky, it is reported by the *Paris Matin*, has joined the regiment as a nurse and has undertaken to remain, if necessary, in the trenches by these soldier women.

One of the first acts of the new Russian government was to establish a commission under the presidency of a woman for universal conscription of woman labor during the war. On one phase of women's war labor Catherine Breshkovsky says, "It is one thing to know liberty and another to know the use of liberty. I have proposed to the government that just as young men enter the army, so the young women must give three years' service as teachers of democracy in the provinces and in the villages."

NOT YET OFFICIALLY EXISTENT

Women have gone on fighting for the country in its darkest hours, but up to the present no report shows them to have been officially accepted as part of the Russian Army. More of them and then still more of them, with their hair cropped close, their wide breeches, their coarse soldier blouses and their ineluctable record of courage and daring, forced themselves to the front individually. After a while they began to drift together as women's battalions. They are now drilling seven hours a day by the thousands in Moscow and in Petrograd.

By the summer of this year they had been accepted as sailors by Premier Kerensky and thus had attempted a new form of service. They have offered to train a battleship crew and their offer has been accepted—a bewildering instance of the ways of governments in accepting the services of women who are to them officially non-existent.

"Official recognition cannot long be denied them," says Mrs. Fawcett, leader of the English suffragists.

"The services of Russian women are too valuable to be refused and their spirit is too fine to admit of criticism. Slaughter may not be woman's work, but the woman who will sacrifice herself on the altar of patriotism is a heroine self-evident."



ITALIAN WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS REFUSE TO TALK OF PEACE

Teresa Fabiola, Romelia Troise and Mario Bianchi Miane have replied negatively, in the name of the Italian Suffrage Federation, to a message from Austrian suffragists, intimating that if Italian suffragists would promote meetings in favor of peace, the Austrian suffrage organization would do the same. The Italian statement reads:

"From the time of (Italian) neutrality the Italian suffragists have understood the moral greatness of the present war, and with a full and mature political consciousness, have been and are with the government that favors war and will conduct it to a victorious peace. We heartily cheer our glorious army, which in the days of victory is renewing the bravery of the Italian race, and we recall with devoted affection the martyrs of Austrian despotism."

A WOMAN'S BATTALION FOR CANADA

Women of Vancouver will fight in the trenches if they are needed, says a recent report. They have organized a battalion of women, namely, mothers, sisters and wives of soldiers. Already they are equipped with uniforms, the coat of regular military style, a plain skirt, leg boots and wide brimmed hat.

Women recruiting officers will be sent out to raise other battalions. "If we are not needed in the trenches," they say, "the training will be of great value to us and to the country."

WOMEN VOTERS MAKE GOOD PATRIOTS

Out of 24 states which have returned full quota of recruits for the Army, 10 are suffrage states.

Of the remaining 14, five are presidential suffrage states. In 15 of the 19 states where women now vote, the men have been prompt to enlist.

Of the equal suffrage states, 78.4 per cent. have done their duty. Of the states where men alone vote, only 34.4 per cent. have met the Government's requirements.

Woman suffrage Idaho leads the Union in Red Cross funds. It gave more than 100 per cent. over its apportionment.

Men's Liberty Bond Committee of California says women shared 59-50 in the work of bond-selling. When the Women's Committee was formed the sale of bonds jumped 50 per cent.

Suffrage Summarized—At Home

JUDGE WILKINS of Warren, Ohio, has thrown out 10 of the 15 suffrage referendum petitions against the Reynolds Act filed from Trumbull County. This leaves only 250 names on the Trumbull County petitions, and eliminates Trumbull as one of the counties filing the necessary 3 per cent.

Ohio suffragists claim that they have found 40 cases of forgery on the Montgomery, Hamilton, Pike and Clermont county petitions for a referendum on the Reynolds bill. These counties are in addition to Scioto, Trumbull, Franklin and Cuyahoga Counties. Local suffragists also now charge that W. D. Fulton, Secretary of State, is holding up the return of the Mahoning County election board of the petitions backing the referendum. "The Mahoning County election board has twice requested that the petitions be returned on the ground that the board unknowingly made a wrong return to the Secretary of State," Miss Florence Allen, the well-known Cleveland wo-

NO more is the married man of Washington absolute head of the family. He shares that post with the wife of his heart so far as the disposal of community personal property is concerned. Man was demoted from his high estate and his authority curtailed by a recent decision of the state supreme court, which held the mistress of the household has an equal share in the personal property and must be consulted before it can be transferred.

Under former decisions the power of the husband over community property was absolute, except that he could not will away more than half, the other half going to the wife at his death. He could mortgage, sell or dissipate the family personalty without the consent of his wife. The furniture could be sold over her head to pay the debts of a drunken husband. A judgment for a husband's wrong conduct could be collected from her half of the personal property as well as his. Now the husband is no more than an agent, the court has held.

and has already secured more than 600 signatures to a petition. On July 10 Mrs. Morgan brought in signatures to 150 food registration cards. She is an enthusiastic and indefatigable worker for the cause of equal suffrage, as well as for other good causes, and Virginia is glad to be so well represented in the New York State campaign. Mrs. Morgan will work in New York until the close of the campaign.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S referendum in 1903 was left out of the count in last week's reference to the suffrage campaigns in New England. Suffrage workers recall that the campaign was under the leadership of Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Mary N. Chase of Andover, president of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association. With Miss Quimby, secretary of the Association, Mrs. Chase was at the helm from beginning to end of the campaign. The vote cast was 13,000 for and 21,000 against.



THE WOMEN WHO HEAD THE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE OF INDIANA IN 1917.
Left, Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Vice-President; Centre, Mrs. R. E. Edwards of Peru, President; Right, Miss Dora Bosart, Secretary.

man attorney, is quoted in the *Ohio Herald*. "The Secretary of State has taken no action." The suffragists wish to attack the validity of these petitions, as they have those of other counties, but can take no action until the petitions are in the hands of the county election board. They threaten legal action unless Secretary Fulton acts soon. "A man whose name is signed as circulator to 12 petitions testified in the Trumbull County contest," says Miss Allen, "that he had circulated no petitions in Mahoning County."

RATHER a sad and decidedly a naive commentary was made upon Maine as the outcome of the suffrage campaign by a New York paper opposed to woman suffrage. "The W. C. T. U., and church votes were nearly solid for suffrage," said the paper in question, "and the antis say that a subsequent campaign can rally but little additional strength from any source as all these available were drained this year." The question that has arisen to plague the Commonwealth of Maine is, after you have drained the W. C. T. U. and church votes of Maine what grade of voter is left to the opposition? It looks as if by the Antis' own showing suffrage in Maine certainly lined up quality for quantity.

THE Chattanooga Equal Suffrage Association opened its 1917-18 season with an official denunciation of the Washington pickets. Mrs. J. L. Meek moved that the association go on record as condemning the actions of the pickets. The motion passed unanimously.

PUERTO RICO has before it a "Bill to Grant Women Right to Office." The measure would deny the ballot, however, and is opposed by suffragists. Mrs. Anna Duprey, founder of the Suffrage League of Puerto Rico, predicting that the bill would not come up for second reading, said: "As the Pinero bill now stands it would only place the women of Puerto Rico in the most degraded kind of politics instead of giving them an opportunity to show their capability of patriotism."

FOR the last two months Virginia has donated to the New York State campaign the services of Mrs. Faith Morgan, chairman of the Hampton, Va., league and fifth vice-president of the state league.

Mrs. Morgan is a cousin of Mrs. Gordon Norrie, chairman of the tenth district, New York State, and is working in Ulster County. She devotes from five to six hours daily to canvassing, visiting and general propaganda work,

THE forty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association is to be held in Des Moines, October 9 and 10, at the Savery Hotel, under the presidency of Miss Anna B. Lawther. The chairman of the Hospitality Committee is Mrs. Walter S. Brown, 2141 Grand Avenue, Des Moines.

Miss Lawther is on the Equal Suffrage Committee, part of the Committee on Legislation of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE Louisiana League for Woman Suffrage, feeling that the time is ripe for concerted action, is calling upon the leaders of all suffrage organizations to unite in the common suffrage cause and help to organize a rally or public mass meeting for men and women during the first week of October. Dr. Julia Seton has been promised as one of the speakers.

ALTHOUGH by a decision of the Marion County Superior Court Indiana's grant of municipal suffrage to women was declared unconstitutional on September 17, arrangements are being made to appeal immediately to the Indiana Supreme Court in an effort to obtain a final decision before the November elections. This decision does not affect Indiana women's right of presidential suffrage.

Suffrage Summarized Abroad

THE time is drawing near for the final disposition of the suffrage situation in Great Britain. It is expected that woman suffrage, as part of the Representation of the People Bill, will get to the House of Lords in October, and it is not expected that the Lords will interfere with a franchise measure that comes to it so strongly supported.

In the British Parliament every bill has to go through the following five stages: (1) First Reading; (2) Second Reading; (3) Committee; (4) Report; (5) Third Reading. The present suffrage measure, which is one of 34 clauses in the Representation of the People Bill, has successfully passed the Committee stage, where it scored the overwhelming vote of seven to one.

During the past sixty years twenty bills to confer the franchise on duly qualified women have been introduced into the House of Commons and one into the House of Lords. Seven times such bills have passed their Second Reading. After a bill passes Third Reading it goes to the House of Lords, and if passed there it receives the King's sanction and becomes law. Important bills cannot get beyond the Second Reading unless the Government will allot Parliamentary time for their consideration. Contentious measures which require much time for discussion cannot get passed however much support there is for them by individual members, unless they are taken up by the Government. (Bills can be amended in Committee and Report stages only.)

WOMAN suffrage in Great Britain has not been a party question. It has been supported by members of all parties. Government, however, is carried on by whichever of the two great Parliamentary parties, Liberal or Conservative, has a majority in the country and in Parliament. The only party which, as a party, has supported woman suffrage has been the Labor party, and that party has never yet formed the Government. Consequently each successive Government, Liberal or Conservative, has included both suffragists and anti-suffragists and has been unwilling to bring in a Woman Suffrage Bill, although for many years there has been a majority in Parliament, composed of members of all parties, in favor of woman suffrage. Women have had therefore to work for private members' bills, that is, for bills introduced by members of Parliament and not officially backed by the Government. Such bills ought to have had a chance of passing if the Government had given them fair play. Since 1906 a Liberal Government had been in power. In 1910 such a bill, known as the Conciliation Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 110. It got no further because the Government refused time, but in 1911 it came up again and passed its second reading by a majority of 167.

AGAIN the Government refused facilities, and shortly afterward Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, announced his intention to bring in a bill for manhood suffrage in 1912, and in reply to the demands of suffragists, he gave an assurance that amendments might be introduced for including women, and that if the House of Commons accepted such amendments, the Government would include them in the Bill. This pledge was supported by the chief members of the Government and women were apparently given the best chance of enfranchisement they

had ever had. The Government Franchise Bill passed its second reading, but in January, 1913, the Speaker ruled that the woman suffrage amendments were out of order. The Bill had to be dropped, as after the pledges given it was not possible to proceed with it leaving women out. No other bill could be introduced by the same Parliament because it was too late in its life for such a bill to have a reasonable chance of becoming law.

THE Government made no attempt to redeem the pledges it had given to women, and the greatest disappointment and indignation resulted and the Constitutional suffragists adopted the policy of supporting Labor candidates who gave sufficiently good suffrage pledges, with a view to strengthening it as a Suffrage party and to weakening the Liberal party which had failed in its pledges.

All suffragists were agreed that no private member's bill had any chance and that the only thing to work for was a Government bill.

Mr. Lloyd George calls the present measure a House of Commons measure, for which every section of the House of Commons is responsible; it is not, he says, strictly speaking a Government Bill, though the Government is using its machinery to conduct the bill through the House of Commons. The Government has, however, materially helped the woman suffrage cause by opposing wrecking amendments.

The point made by Mr. Lloyd George about a House of Commons measure may be of importance in case there should be a change of Government before the bill becomes law. If it were a Government measure it would fall through with the Government, but as it is a House of Commons measure, it would be possible for the succeeding government to take it up.

IN her speech opening an extra session of the Dutch parliament this month, Queen Wilhelmina again reminded the new Parliament of the almost unanimous declaration of the former parliament in favor of revising the constitution for franchise and reform. This includes woman suffrage.

"It is for the States General to decide whether the work thus begun shall be completed. No other measures will be submitted to you. Thus you will be able to devote your full attention to the questions arising from the war and preparations for the vigorous development of our country after the conclusion of peace."

THE increased importance which is attached to British women in view of their probable enfranchisement is already becoming evident. In the Enfield division of Middlesex a woman, Mrs. McEwan, has been asked to fill the office of President of the Liberal Association and has accepted. She succeeds Mr. William Grundy, who held the post for 21 years. Two other women hold similar positions. The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme is President of the Holderness division of Yorkshire Liberal Association and Mrs. Barnes of the Oswestry Liberal Association. Mrs. McEwan is, however, the first woman Liberal President in the home counties. Her appointment was admittedly made in recognition of women's new position as voters in the constituency.

MRS. SAMUEL HAIGHT, a former Minnesotan, is the first woman to hold a seat in the provincial legislature of Saskatchewan.

Welcome the Women

THERE was one feature of special interest to United States suffragists in the "War Times Election Bill" that has stirred up such lively excitement in Canada. It was the universal welcome given to the women.

The advertised intention of the bill was to regulate the national Canadian elections. As our readers are aware, in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia women already have a vote for all the elective officers of those provinces. In some of them this carries with it the national vote, in others it does not. The bill which caused so much controversy was drawn up as a war measure, and its main object was to enable the Conservative party to carry conscription. It passed the House of Commons on September 15 by a vote of 53 to 33 and has been sent to the Senate which is also expected to pass it.

By this measure the wives, widows, mothers, daughters and sisters of overseas soldiers are to receive the vote, while aliens of enemy birth, not naturalized as Canadian citizens before March 31, 1902 are to be excluded from the franchise during the war unless they have grandsons. In addition the "conscientious objectors," communities like the Mennonites and the Dukhobors, and the individual objector, will also be deprived of their vote, on the basis of "no service, no privilege."

According to the census of 1911 the number of aliens in Canada was 752,732, of whom 470,927 were males, and of these more than 200,000 were people of alien origin. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 60,000 were males of voting age. To this number must be added the "conscientious objector," an unknown quantity.

On the other hand the number to be added to the voters' list by virtue of the womenfolk of the soldiers who will exercise the franchise, is estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000.

Intense excitement was aroused by this measure, but all the opposition had to do with the clauses that temporarily disfranchise the men. No one seems to have had a word to say against giving the national franchise to the women, except that the bill does not go far enough. The Liberals say that there are a large number of women who have devoted their energies to war work at home, including workers in munition factories, and who, because they have no menfolk in the expeditionary forces, will be victims of a great injustice. The press reports say: "This view is largely held by people of all political complexions." But no one is inclined to criticize the granting of voting powers to the female kith and kin of soldiers who have offered their lives in the defense of their country.

Whatever the ultimate decision on the War Time Election bill, the women of Canada are assured Federal enfranchisement after the war. Sir Wilfred Laurier and his followers have committed themselves to the principle that the vote should be given to all women. Sir Robert Borden is also committed.

It has been charged that the election measure disfranchises about 1,000,000 women who now enjoy equal suffrage rights under provincial laws. Woman's suffrage acts are operative in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, but the Dominion authorities have denied that the women of these provinces are admitted, automatically, to the Federal franchise because their names appear on the provincial lists.

Suffrage for Soldiers

By Mary Sumner Boyd, Chairman Data Dept., N. A. W. S. A.

DEAR MADAM:

Of all the arguments of the opponents of woman suffrage in our South Dakota campaign, I found the soldier vote argument among those which carried the greatest weight. This was in effect that the officers of the regular army and navy as well as the soldiers and sailors, could not vote, therefore it was no injustice for a woman to be deprived of her vote and classed with the defenders of the nation.

Can you tell me the actual facts in regard to the franchise and the soldier in the various states of the Union?

Sincerely,

E. W. B.

On the subject of the soldier vote the War Department has this to say:

"The question as to whether or not a person in the military or naval service in the United States is entitled to vote while in the service is one that is decided by the state authorities. The War Department has always held that the matter is one over which the general Government has no control, and this Department has not undertaken to compile a statement showing what the requirement of each state is with regard to voting qualifications.

"It is understood unofficially that in some states soldiers who have resided there a sufficient length of time to gain a legal residence, are permitted to vote, regardless of the fact that during the entire time of their residence in the state they were serving in the United States Army. This Department has no official records to show that any soldiers of the Regular Army vote by mail, although I believe, from newspaper reports, that many states have a postal ballot."

It is not in reality as a soldier that in some states a man is not entitled to vote, though he has resided for the period required by the Constitution, but as a resident who is by the nature of his occupation transient, and in his interests actually identified with some other state. That this is the basis on which the soldier is in some states deprived of his vote, is borne out by the fact that many state Constitutions also deny the vote to students from other states.

The states whose constitutions provide that persons simply stationed in the state on military duty shall not be given the right to vote are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Indiana. All but twelve of these (Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, New Jersey and West Virginia) provide that absence of their own citizens on military duty in another state shall not mean loss of residence for voting purposes at home.

The constitutions of Pennsylvania, South Dakota, New York, New Jersey and Michigan provide that when their citizens are away on military service "the Legislature shall provide the manner, time and place for their voting." You will remember the newspaper items after

the last election in regard to the soldiers voting on the Mexican border. Where the method prescribed is cumbersome, and expensive facilities for voting are supplied by the Legislature only when large enough bodies of men are away on military duty to warrant the expense. Those who deplore the "cost of women's voting" regarded with perfect equanimity the expenditure by New York of \$33,000 or \$8.21 per vote to enable the soldiers on the Mexican border to vote. In one case an isolated vote is said to have cost \$25.

The New Jersey soldiers appear to have voted by mail, which is a cheaper and more practical method. Michigan also voted by mail for Michigan is one of thirteen states, including Wyoming, Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Missouri and Minnesota, where "absent voting" of citizens, whether military or not is provided for by postal ballot.

Kansas first, and since then the twelve other states have made voting easy by allowing absentees to mail their ballots. This applies in some states only to a few classes of voters, in others to many. It is the only way to make practical the provision in many constitutions that absence from state or precinct of soldiers, sailors or public officials shall not entail loss of citizenship. It should apply in all states to all enforced absentees; the voter often absent from home in the course of his work has always, in all countries, had a just grievance.

The commercial traveler has expressed this grievance more frequently than others, but there are many classes perpetually disfranchised by the nature of their work. Among these are actors on the road, workers in transportation, agricultural laborers, lumbermen, roadmakers or workers in many public works, workers in contract camps, those workers who migrate with the canning industry from Florida to Maine as the seasons change, other workers in seasonal trades, bridge-builders and many others in the building trades.

Some newspapers have chosen to make a joke of voting by mail, others have exaggerated its difficulties and possibilities of corruption, which are more amply provided against in the provisions of the mail-voting states than is corruption of home voters by local political machines. The problem of residence requirements, which in many migratory professions mean disfranchisement, is not an insignificant one, but one of great importance in a democracy. The great desideratum in mail-voting provisions at the present time, as in all legislation in the 48 states, is uniformity.

The fact that we have entered a great war puts all citizens potentially into the migratory class and makes the soldier vote, for the time being at least, the great argument for voting by mail.

To sum up the soldier vote in the United States: (1) 12 states deprive soldiers from other states of the right to vote; (2) 23 states do this also, but provide that their own citizens absent on military duty can vote if they arrange to come home on election day without previous residence; (3) in 13 states there is nothing to prevent soldiers from other states who have fulfilled the residence requirements from vot-

(Continued on page 315)

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General Federation Magazine

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs has finally purchased outright the General Federation Magazine, Inc. The August, September and October numbers will be omitted and the time of subscriptions extended to cover the lapsed months.

The business office of the General Federation Magazine, Inc., is on the twelfth floor of 40 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. The directors announce the appointment of Miss Helen Louise Johnson as editor-in-chief. The magazine will be edited from an office in Washington, D. C., the location of which will be announced in the forthcoming issue of the magazine. The president of the Board of Directors of the General Federation Magazine, Inc., is Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York. Miss Georgie A. Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., is Treasurer, and Mrs. William Pedrick, Jr., of Baltimore, is vice-president and secretary.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is headed by Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles.

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The Equipment of the Kitchen with proper facilities is absolutely essential to modern cookery.

Suffrage for Soldiers

(Continued from page 314)

ing; (4) a few states can make special legislative appropriation so that their own citizens absent in numbers on military duty can vote as if at home; (5) 13 states provide voting by mail for all absent citizens, including the soldier.

All this shows that it is not possible to say offhand that soldiers, even at the present time, cannot vote. On the other hand, if it were possible to say this, there would be no applicability of this argument to woman suffrage, for there is a special reason, whether unfounded or not, why the constitution makers feared the soldiers' vote. There has always, since the days when the military autocrat Sulla, gained control of the Republic of Rome, been a fear of the use that an ambitious politician could make of the soldiers' vote.

This fear is however, breaking down to-day, as the spread of mail-voting shows. The crying need of the soldiers vote is great, just at this time, when all the country is at war, when most of the nation's problems are bound up with war and those citizens actually in the field can contribute much from their experience to the solutions of these problems.

One American soldier at least who comes from a state which makes no provision for his voting, objects to disfranchisement, because he "doesn't like the company he is keeping with idiots, insane persons and those convicted of infamous crime—except the WOMEN!" He suggests a Federal war measure as the solution—"a Constitutional Amendment similar to the 15th, i.e., depriving the states of the right to deny the vote on account of either SEX or VOCATION."

The Other Stocking

By Julia E. Deane

THE Red Cross, the Allies Relief Association and all other aid societies are calling for stockings, particularly for hand-knit ones. The whole world is working for the soldiers in service and in hospitals, and hundreds are answering this call and are knitting socks early and late. It is a simple matter to follow directions and knit one sock, but the trick is to knit its real mate—for it's always the mate that proves obstinate. The natural inclination is to improve on the first attempt, especially as few of the directions are sufficiently explicit, and the keen beginner sees opportunities for alterations. The result is amusing, sometimes pitiful, and no wonder the soldier used "one for a helmet, one for a mitt."

The first sock is interesting because it is a fresh "field of labor" and the result is uncertain, but when the second one is set up the leg lengthens interminably and the zeal flags. One knits differently at different times, too, and in consequence of nervous energy, wide and narrow ridges of loose knitting alternate with tight ones and suggest confusion, so the second stocking doesn't correspond anywhere with its predestined mate, being more on the old piano leg style. This discrepancy may be absolutely avoided if the knitter will accept what I received as a heaven-born inspiration.

Get two sets of needles and keep both stockings going at the same time. Knit a few inches on one, put it down and knit the same length on the second, and the result will be twice blessed, for not only will the ridges correspond in position and size, but the pair will be finished al-

most simultaneously and the anguish of beginning all over again for number two will be avoided.

Advice is usually thrown away because it is cheap, but for the sake of the soldiers in the trenches who is destined to wear what socks he can get, however uncomfortably mismatched, keep both stockings going at the same time and send off a real pair.

The Impossible Happens

"NOTHING more radical could happen," writes a contributor from Boston, Mass., than the fact that Harvard should open its doors to women students. For the first time in the history of the University duly qualified women who are registered at Radcliffe College will be admitted to the Harvard Medical School. The need of doctors caused by the war is given as the reason for letting down the bars. Ten women applicants have already appeared. A few more were expected to register at Radcliffe and apply in the week remaining before the term opened.

But no very large class is expected, for the entrance requirements at Harvard Medical School are high and the time between the announcement and the school opening is short. Harvard's Dean says, however, that Harvard expects eventually to have as many women students as the other big colleges.

In most subjects the women students will be instructed with the men, Dr. Bradford stated, although the Radcliffe faculty may ask that the women students be taught separately in certain lines.

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What the Maine Campaign Showed

By Rose Lawless Geyer

MAINE lost a splendid opportunity to lead the forces of democracy in the New England group of states, but the referendum gave the suffragists the opportunity to prepare the ground for the final victory, which will not be long deferred in the opinion of political forecasters. As in some of the other states where referenda have been held, Maine entered this campaign lacking in those essentials of preparedness required to insure a speedy victory, but it has emerged from the campaign well on its way to the final goal. Maine is now undeniably ready for woman suffrage.

The Maine campaign has demonstrated several things which had become clear to suffragists in past campaigns.

First: That an important element of the voting public is not yet in tune with the forces of democracy.

Second: That political collusions over which the women have no control have the major voice in the final decision.

Third: That prejudice and narrow conservatism are still stumbling blocks in the way of progress and form a big obstacle in the way of women's enfranchisement.

Fourth: That women do want suffrage. (Eighty-five per cent of the women interviewed in Maine so expressed themselves.)

Suffrage soil in Maine was practically unbroken before the campaign was begun. Suffrage leaders encountered the most violent opposition from all those forces which make it their business to fight suffrage. A campaign of this character served to prove the mettle of the suffragists and they came to the front in a way that evoked favorable comment even from the opposition. The opposition predicted a defeat of at least five to one, but despite deep-seated prejudice, the traditional conservatism of the New England voter, and the lack of time to complete a thorough organization, the vote was scarcely two to one against the amendment. This decision against suffrage was that of a small minority, scarcely twenty-five per cent of an electorate of nearly 200,000 being sufficiently interested to exercise their sacred prerogative of citizenship. Thus seventy-five per cent of the voters voluntarily disfranchised themselves at an election which dealt with a most important change in the state constitution. The presence of four other important amendments on the ballot was not sufficient to arouse the voters to their responsibility. Yet one of the arguments advanced by the opposition was that the women of Maine would not vote if given the opportunity.

A concrete proof that the women of Maine do want the ballot and would use it if given the opportunity was found when a petition was circulated among the women twenty-one years of age and over, asking the direct question, "Do you wish to vote?" The answer was an overwhelming affirmative. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred women stated over their own signatures that they did wish to vote. This was eighty-five per cent of the women canvassed in the few weeks available for this work. All sections of the state, all classes and groups of women were represented. It is but fair to assume, in view of the general nature of the canvass, that this same percentage would hold good for all of the women of voting age.

In their extremity the opponents of suffrage circulated a petition among women of eighteen

years and over, ignoring the fact that a large percentage of the signers of these petitions would be ineligible to vote. Opponents even took the time and trouble to interview youths of fourteen years and over to gain their opinion on the merits of suffrage for women.

Complex political conditions contributed an important share to the adverse vote. Certain small but powerful political groups which have always opposed reform movements lined up solidly in opposition to suffrage, despite the fact that many prominent state and national political leaders gave their support to the cause. Notable among these friends of suffrage were President Wilson, who wrote a letter urging all Maine Democrats to stand by the cause in which they all believed, and Theodore Roosevelt, who made a similar appeal to all the voters of Maine. Governor Carl E. Milliken issued several thousand letters to Republicans urging them to support the amendment at the polls.

An interesting phase of Maine politics was presented by a prominent politician who declared in an address that Maine had a purchasable vote of from 15,000 to 20,000, and that one of the questions that Maine voters must decide was whether they preferred to have the balance of power rest with this purchasable vote or whether they preferred to have an unpurchasable electorate of 150,000 women added to the body politic of the state, thus swinging the balance of power back into incorruptible hands.

The length to which the opposition went is indicated by the fact that the leading Democratic paper of the state not only refused to print President Wilson's letter to Maine Democrats of the state as an item of news, but went so far as to refuse to permit the suffragists to pay for it to be printed in the advertising columns, making it clearly understood that no money could buy space for the letter. With practically unlimited resources this same editor entered the arena against suffrage and personally led a bitter fight against the women of his own state. In his enthusiasm for defeating suffrage this same editor, who is a political power in Maine, neglected to give proper attention to defeating another amendment to which his opposition was said to be equally as violent. This amendment gives to the governor the power to remove sheriffs who do not thoroughly enforce the prohibition laws of the state. It passed by a comfortable majority.

The press of the state, generally speaking, was favorable, to the extent that they would use suffrage news matter. A few fought for the women of their state in their editorial columns, notable leaders in this respect being the *Lewiston Journal* and the *Portland Argus*.

The good name and honor of the state of Colorado was again attacked by the opponents of suffrage, who attempted to advance their cause by gross misstatements, which were emphatically denied by officials and prominent business men of that state.

One thing that seemed to obsess the minds of the voters was the action of the pickets at Washington. Much valuable time which could have been used otherwise was spent in trying to undo the harm which these radicals were doing the suffrage cause. Maine suffragists were a unit in denouncing militant methods, but even this failed to set right the mind of a large element of ultra-conservative voters.

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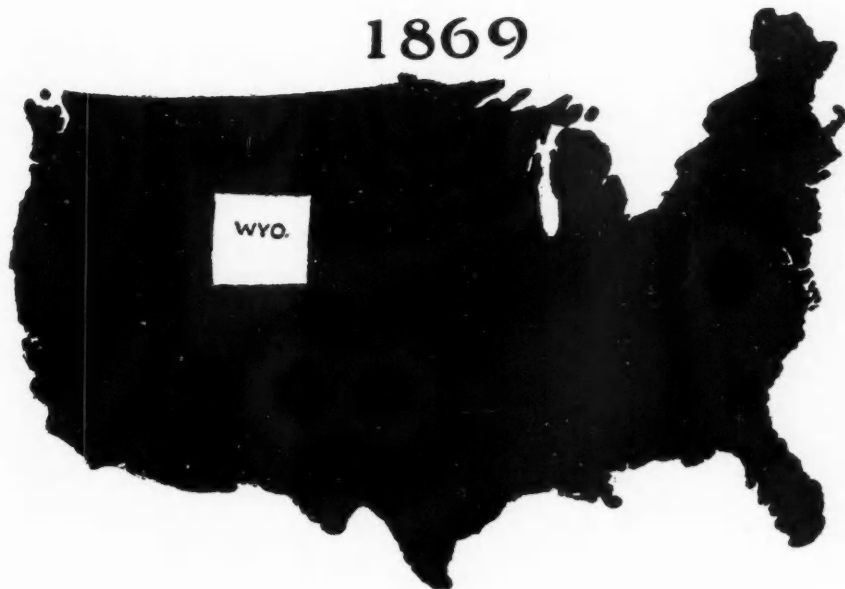
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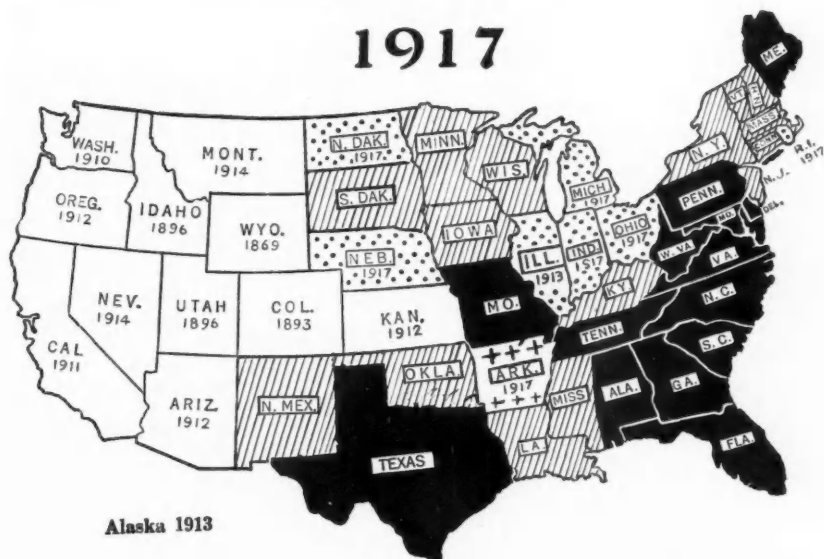
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To 1 cup of grits add 3 cups of cold water. In cold weather may be soaked over night, and require 15 minutes less in the cooking, which is an item of economy. Or may be placed all night in fireless cooker, and merely placed on the fire next morning to come to the boiling point. If placed on the fire at once, must be cooked not less than one hour. If water cooks off, add boiling water. If soaked over night $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour is sufficient for cooking. Use own judgment and taste as to whether served quite thick or very thin. Serve in vegetable dish. Eat with plenty of butter, or gravy. Young children sometimes prefer rich cream, but not served with sugar. Others like it served as other breakfast foods, with thin cream and sugar.

Fried Grits

Allow what is left over of the boiled grits to form a mold. Cut into good sized slices, dip in egg, or batter (or not) as desired, and fry, just as you would left-over potatoes, with small amount of grease.

Baked Grits

Use 1 or 2 well beaten eggs to an ordinary sized dish of the cold boiled grits. Add sufficient milk to make the proper consistency. Add 1 teaspoonful of melted butter, or small amount of bacon grease. Salt to taste. Bake and serve hot, sending to table in dish in which baked.

Grits Fritters

Cut the cold boiled grits into small squares (or any shape desired). Drop, one at a time, into regular fritter dough, and fry in deep oil, or lard. Oil is considered less expensive, more healthful and makes a more evenly browned fritter. Wesson Oil, or any other good oil made from the cotton seed, is easily procured. By clarifying each time used, the same vessel of oil may be used for weeks or months, and but little be absorbed at each "frying." Serve as for any other fritter, or may be eaten with butter, taking place of vegetable.

Grits Pudding

Make as for rice pudding, using eggs (beaten), milk, sugar, and vanilla or lemon flavoring, with the cold boiled grits. If made rather firm, any kind of sweet pudding sauce may be used. Or may be made with sufficient milk and egg for a custard pudding.

Mock Fish

Slice cold boiled grits in pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and roll in flour in which there is a small spoon of salt and dash of Cayenne pepper. Fry in deep fat until light brown and crisp. Serve very hot.

Grits Bread

2 cups cold boiled grits, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter, Crisco or Wesson Oil, 1 teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup flour, 1 cup sweet milk. Bake in hot oven.

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Corn Pancakes

1 cup corn meal, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon sugar, 2 cups sour milk or buttermilk, 1 tablespoon melted grease, 1 teaspoon salt. Sift all the dry stuffs together, then add milk and beat hard. Last add the melted shortening. This will bake on an aluminum griddle without any further greasing.—Mrs. Florence Meek, Redfield, S. D.

Batter Cakes

1 cup of Pamunkey Mills meal, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of Pamunkey Mills flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Make up with sweet milk.—Marion Harland, New York.

Corn Meal Batter Cakes

1 egg, 1 teaspoon lard stirred into a tablespoon of hot mush, a little salt, 1 pint of milk or water, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 1 tablespoon flour.—Mrs. F. T. Foote, Kapleen, La.

Spoon Corn Bread

1 pt. milk (sweet), 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ level tablespoon butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Heat milk, stir in meal, cook to a smooth mush. Remove from fire, add salt, and, when cool, the unbeaten yolks of eggs. Mix well; fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a well-greased shallow pan, and bake in moderate oven until golden brown. This should double its bulk. Serve at once. Dish with a spoon.—Mrs. Ashbury Abney, New Orleans, La.



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Add beaten egg to milk, and add to dry ingredients which have been well mixed.

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By the **WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY**
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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THE

**SUFFRAGE TRIUMPH
IN THE HOUSE WILL
BE REVIEWED IN
FURTHER DETAIL
IN THE OCT. 6TH
NUMBER**

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2.
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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THIS NUMBER IS DEDICATED TO MOTHERS EVERYWHERE
WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR SONS TO DEMOCRACY

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 29, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Suffrage Triumphs in House!

LAST week the *Woman Citizen* was able to chronicle two great victories for suffrage in the United States Senate. This week it can chronicle a still greater victory in the House. Greater because of the greater obstacles successfully overcome, the House having long withstood all appeals to make easier the path of suffrage. On September 24, in this year of victory, 1917, after a heated two hours' debate, the Rules Committee's report recommending the creation of a suffrage committee for the House was adopted by a vote of 181 to 107. What this means in its full significance is that the suffrage amendment, which has been for months lying unreported in the Judiciary Committee, is rescued from the tender mercies of Mr. Webb, Chairman of that committee and a violent anti, and put into the hands of its special committee. It is the crowning achievement of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's legislative work at Washington during this session of Congress and its import to the suffrage scheme of things is vast.

It is likewise one more testimony to the working merit of the political philosophy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The establishment of the committee has long been one of the points of application for the National's far-reaching efforts to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It completes the program of facilities for action for which the National Association has been fighting single-handed for years. That it will insure the early placing of suffrage on the House calendar nobody now doubts.

The *Woman Citizen* rejoices that this number, dedicated to mothers who are giving their sons to democracy, can herald a triumph which brings democracy immeasurably nearer to mothers.

The Irrepressible Ohioans

OHIO suffragists have not only won presidential suffrage this year. They have won it twice. On page 332 is set forth the judicial decision that makes it extremely unlikely that the suffrage referendum, fought for with more determination

than discrimination by anti-suffragists, will be held in November, if ever. By the terms of that decision the petitions from 22 counties are thrown out and the valid signatures to the petition are reduced to a number considerably below the necessary requirement.

When the Ohio suffragists won presidential suffrage from the Ohio Legislature, a shout of gladness rocked the suffrage world. "Just like Ohio," said the suffragists. When the word went forth that the question would have to go to referendum those outside of Ohio who had some conception of the struggle ahead found comfort in the remembrance that Ohio suffragists were still led by Mrs. Upton, and that Mrs. Upton can make an ally out of an obstacle as easily as she can make two jokes grow where no joke grew before.

Ohio suffragists believe in the referendum when it is the will of the people, but they are very far from believing that bartenders and ward-healers are able to speak authoritatively for the people. County by county they attacked the petitions. County by county they proved that the circulators of them were open to the charge of reprehensible activity in their zeal to carry out orders from higher up. In the result suffragists have won not only a great victory for Ohio, they have shown the moral and political calibre of women for the country. Because of the Ohio showing politicians and vested interests that work through politicians the country over are sure to move more slowly in any effort to throw dust in the eyes of a community that possesses wide-awake women informed as to the political game and able to oppose to it wisdom and honesty and directness of purpose, born of woman's faith in and hope for civic righteousness.

The Mother's Battle

THE mother's battle has to be fought, not once but each day. Each day the questioning, the debating, the struggle to comprehend the meaning of a world in which old standards seem to have been overturned.

To make the world safe for democracy! Is an abstract principle of government, then, worth so much, such great sacrifice, that it can take the most precious thing in life, nay even those things that it has taken a lifetime to possess, take the sons that the mother has guided through sickness, through the dangers of childhood, sons who have successfully met the snares of youth, who have conquered in college, and whose feet have just been set in their manhood's career?

To suffragists this counting the cost of a great principle of government is no new thing. The road of winning suffrage is not a flowery path. It has been rough to our feet. It has been weary to our spirits, but of the value of the principle of a real democracy, without distinction of sex, there has never been any doubt. That question has long been settled in the mind of every suffragist. To suffragists the principles of democracy are worth striving for, are worth sacrificing for, are even worth dying for.

Thus it happens that in this great world struggle there has been a notable readiness of suffrage sons to enlist in the war for democracy.

For instance, in Yonkers, the 1915 officers of the local suffrage association who themselves led the last battle for democracy in the New York State suffrage referendum, have fifteen sons in service, all officers. All their sons eligible for service have volunteered; none have waited for the draft (three sons are ineligible for physical reasons). One of the officers, Mrs. Robinson, has four sons in service, Mrs. Waite has three sons, Mrs. Thomas, two, and Mme. Pattou, two.

This is irrefutable testimony to the fact that patriotic mothers breed patriotic sons.

To many a mother has come the experience of watching beside the bed of one of her little ones during a severe illness. With faculties that refused to think she sat helplessly watching. Today in the mother heart of the country this same experience has been taking place. Breathlessly has each mother watched her sons making a great decision, going forth to danger and to an uncertain future. First, the pain of the personal sacrifice, then the pride in the son's patriotism. God grant that the final battle in the mother heart may end in rejoicing.

HENRIETTA W. LIVERMORE,

Honorary President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Yonkers,
New York.

What Do Mothers Think of the War?

IF the Great War of Europe was brought about by the political and financial machinations of men, then there is no reparation! there is no sufficient punishment! The horror and stench of its awfulness cry to Heaven.

If the part of the United States is to assist in eradicating from the world autocracy and militarism, and their concomitant evils, then there is no sacrifice too great. Our sons are to fight for nothing less than the freedom of the world.

If a mother has faced death bravely in order to create a new life, then she has the right to expect that her son, so dearly bought, shall also face duty with brave courage and cheerfulness, even to death; 'twas for that she bore and bred him.

If America demands the services and the lives of these sons of mothers, then these mothers have the right to demand from their country for their sons, as they render this service, such patent decencies as: food honestly provided and prepared; quarters sanitary; surroundings moral; shelter and clothing adequate, during the days of training and waiting here, and "Over the Top," ammunitions honestly manufactured.

A sacrifice so great as the willing offering of our hundreds of thousands of sons to a conflict designed to make this great world a decent place for the living of the hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters yet unborn is none too great a sacrifice,—provided, that those who lead them carry on high, in the sight of them and of us all, the ensign of Freedom, Equality, Humanity—Righteousness.

It is difficult to see clearly or judge sanely, however, because of the vision of one dear face.

FRANCES DOANE TWOMBLY,

Equal Suffrage League,
Summit, New Jersey.

Giving and Understanding

THE mother, more than any one else, feels justified, through dutiful habit, in seeking to protect and spare her child. Hence, above all others, she is the one to whom the cause, for which her son makes sacrifice of the life she purchased for him, must be justified.

If in the name of patriotism, the government demands that she give her son, she, above all others, has the right to ask, "Among the virtues, where does this patriotism stand? What does it mean? Is it an emotion, fostered in the ignorant by the shrewd for mean or interested purposes? Or is it a fundamental principle by obedience to which God and Humanity are best served?"

To the mothers of America, the President and Congress, who decided that war should be, owe the surest responsibility. Much more than life they give to their country. Vital to them it is that no legal demands, no fear of punishment, no shrinking from a manufactured public opinion, no response to excitements, to a light love of adventure, no false slogan about an artificial honor decide the boy's fate.

At the door of every "port somewhere in America" from which at some appointed time the young shall sail, stands the spirit of American motherhood, giving, but not without question, because not without intelligent understanding of her duties and her rights, of her responsibilities, and her righteous prerogatives.

In the name of the God of Justice and Mercy, who is it that dares deny to these givers and molders of life in America a voice in the happenings of the years?

L. C.

Mothers and Sons

THE Secretary of War wants 500,000 more men for the Army. A new draft is to be called out at once, and the war department needs equipment for 2,300,000 men. It asks just now for an additional appropriation of \$287,416,000 for

needed supplies. Of this sum Secretary Baker needs \$10,000,000 for ordnance service, \$40,000,000 for supplies other than ammunition; \$33,750,000 for ammunition; \$76,676,000 for ammunition for target practices.—So the tale of needs runs.

Some of the millions and billions of dollars asked for will filter back into the pockets of men who make munitions and army supplies.

Of the millions of men asked for, all are sons of mothers. Mothers bore them and raised them. Not wealth but poverty will come to thousands of mothers whose sons go to the front. Neither glory nor fame will soften the loneliness of most of those whose sons leave them to fight for the freedom of the world. And mothers know it. Yet when their sons march out like men and offer their lives to their country these mothers choke back their tears, and say God speed.

Little headlines appear from day to day in the daily press, into which one may read bits of a world-wide tragedy.

From Houston, Texas, a mother, and of German descent, too, has urged her five sons to go out and fight for democracy. From Alabama and New York mothers are sending their sons, four, three, two or one, as the case may be,—all they have—to the service of America.

A woman in Hoboken, New Jersey, has sent seven sons into the war. Two are in the British Army, two are with the Canadian forces, and three are serving under the American flag.

This woman, says the public press, "will never be known as the woman without a country. She has through her sons deserved citizenship in England, Canada and America."

Yet she is a woman without a country. Her state refused two years ago to give her the right to vote on any measure affecting the welfare of the sons it is so glad to accept at her hands.

Our Fattest Year

SEVERAL kinds of crops, it is announced, are wonderfully good in the United States this year. One crop that has broken the record in 1917 is the crop of suffrage victories. To gain eight new states in one year is to get more than double the number we ever carried in twelve months before. The nearest approach to it was in 1912, when Kansas, Oregon and Arizona all came in together.

The suffragists have been reversing the experience of the children of Israel. They had seven fat years followed by seven lean ones. We had fourteen lean years—from 1896 to 1910—during which we did not carry a single new state. Then the years of rich harvests began. Washington gave women the ballot in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912, Illinois and Alaska in 1913, Montana and Nevada in 1914.

In 1915 suffrage was defeated in the four Eastern states that submitted the question, but in each it got a larger popular vote than the Republican party had received at the previous presidential election. In that year women were enfranchised in Denmark and Iceland. In 1916 the procession of suffrage victories moved over to the Canadian side of the border, and women were given a vote in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1917, victories multiplied on both sides of the line. Women were given the ballot in Rhode Island, Ver-

mont, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and Arkansas; Ontario gave them a vote in state elections, and Canada's national Parliament has just given a vote in national elections to all women who are the mothers, daughters, sisters or wives of the soldiers in the field. Add to this the suffrage victories in England and Russia, and 1917 has indeed been a record year for the friends of equal rights.

And the harvest season of 1917 is not over yet. We are hoping before it ends to garner in New York state; and if the Federal Amendment does not come to crown the list, it will be because some members of Congress are blind to the plainest signs of the times.

A. S. B.

Women's War Service

THE help of women in war is proving invaluable. Few realize the extent to which it has already been drawn upon; and its amount is increasing day by day. Look at England alone:

Since July, 1914, 453,000 women have gone into the industries, 198,000 into the government establishments, 62,000 into the transport service, 50,000 into banking and finance, 307,000 into commerce; into the professions 21,000, into the civil service 89,000, and into local government work 47,000. There are now 5,000,000 women employed in the various occupations, not including domestic servants and women at work in military, naval and Red Cross hospitals; and the latest statistics announce that since the outbreak of war 1,256,000 men required at the front have been directly replaced by women.

As bakers, the women have set up a new record for economy, especially in the hospital service and at the officers' and sergeants' messes. In one case their careful management reduced the daily cost from 72 cents to 18 cents. More than 600 cooks and waitresses have been provided for the 200 English camps.

No wonder the British House of Commons voted for women suffrage, seven to one!

A. S. B.

The Lady With the Lamp

WHENEVER war comes upon the world, the vision of Florence Nightingale with the lamp rises like a star, the type to all minds of woman's work in war relief. It should be borne in remembrance that the two great pioneers in this field, who showed the way for all the rest—Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton—were life-long advocates of votes for women. Florence Nightingale wrote:

"You ask my reasons for believing in woman suffrage. It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom, that every householder and tax-payer should have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

Just now the war taxes, coming down with an ever-increasing burden, give added weight to this argument. It never was so clear as today that the indirect taxes are even heavier than the direct ones, and that they press upon every consumer, whether man or woman.

A. S. B.



MRS. JAMES Z. MOORE,
of Spokane, Washington.

A Voting Mother

"The patriotic women of the far Northwest did not raise their sons to be slackers," according to Mrs. James Z. Moore, whose only son, Captain Lawson Moore, organized a machine gun battery in the Washington state contingent of the National Army at the first call for volunteers. "Far from 'feminizing' the community, woman suffrage gives women a greater feeling of responsibility toward the state, a deeper sense of the meaning of democracy. That has been demonstrated in the promptness with which the suffrage states filled their quotas," says Mrs. Moore. "I have only one son to give and son-giving is the greatest sacrifice that any woman can make for her country. The war seems very far away from us out here on the Pacific Coast, but I could not bear it if my boy had been a slacker."



MRS. R. V. MARTINSEN,
of Birmingham, Alabama.

The Mother on the Sidewalk

*The mother on the sidewalk
As the troops are marching by
Is the mother of Old Glory
That is waving in the sky.
Men have fought to keep it splendid,
Men have died to keep it bright,
But that flag was born of woman
And her sufferings day and night;
'Tis her sacrifice has made it,
And once more we ought to pray
For the brave and loyal mother
Of the boys that go away.
There are days of grief before her,
There are hours that she will weep,
There are nights of anxious waiting
When her fear will banish sleep;
She has heard her country calling
And has risen to the test,
She has placed upon the altar
Of the nation's need her best.
And no man shall ever suffer
In the turmoil of the fray
The anguish of the mother
Of the boy who goes away.
You may boast men's deeds of glory
You may tell their courage great,
But to die is easier service
Than alone to sit and wait,
And I hail the little mother
With the tear-stained face and grave
Who has given the Flag a soldier—
She the bravest of the brave.
And that banner we are proud of
With its red and blue and white,
Is a lasting tribute holy
To all mothers' love of right.*

EDGAR A. GUEST.

In the Philadelphia North American.

To the Mothers of Our Soldiers

Sad and weary mothers, women past your prime,
Plants whose bloom is withered, touched with silver rime,
Who have seen your little sons grow to stalwart men,
And can never hold a baby in your arms again—
How shall you be comforted when they say goodby.
All of them to suffer, and some of them to die?
Once there was a mother of a Son that died:
Blessed among women, though she saw him crucified.
Hers had been the sorrow, his the shameful death,
Had he stayed at home with her in quiet Nazareth.

—MARY, in the Sun Dial.



The Double Task

Giving two sons to serve her country, one on land and one on sea, a Nebraska mother has taken the place of one of her boys in the post office, and is doing her bit, and his, too, that he may be free to serve their common land.

An Alabama mother is manager of her son's business while he fights. From one end of the country to another extra burdens are being cheerfully lifted and borne by mothers.

"We somehow take for granted," says the Detroit News, "that motherhood is foreordained to self-surrender; that self-sacrifice is really her metier, and that for this very reason she will play her part well. That mothers are to give up their sons is a matter of course, and matters of course elicit neither comment nor commendation.

"The motherhood of America will pay its share of the war, just as Canadian mothers have done, in silent suffering. It is relatively easy for a young man to enlist, even though he faces almost certain death, if he believes he is giving his life for the liberty of his countrymen. It is indefinitely harder for the mother to give up her son; she would rather face death herself, if by so doing she could render her country the same service and save life. And this would be only repeating what in some real measure she has already done, when in bringing him into the world she had entered without fear into that strange borderland of suffering out of whose mingled joy and pain there came forth her first born hope.

"It will not be long before every one of us in one way or another will be bearing our share of the burdens of the most dreadful conflict ever witnessed by modern civilization. But the fiscal load will not compare with what the motherhood of the nation will have to bear."

Concerning Mothers



MRS. H. A. ROBINSON,
of Yonkers, N. Y.



MRS. HENRY LEE BADHAM,
of Birmingham, Alabama.

Has Four Sons in Army

MRS. HENRY LEE BADHAM, a member of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, and mother of ten children, is one of the best known women socially in Birmingham, Alabama. Her four oldest sons are in the army. Robert Badham is a first lieutenant in the Alabama Cavalry. Henry Lee Badham, Jr., is a private in the Aviation Corps at Atlanta, Georgia. Vernon is second lieutenant of artillery. William is at the camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

Another Alabama suffragist, who has sent her sons to the front is Mrs. R. V. Martinsen. They are, Ottocar H. Martinsen, of Fort Oglethorpe, and Richard A. Martinsen of the First Alabama Cavalry. When the first contingent of drafted men left Birmingham for their camp early in September, Mrs. Martinsen, representing the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association and the women of the city, made them a farewell address. She was the only woman on the program.

Mrs. Martinsen has taken the place of her eldest son, who was manager of the National

Cash Register Company, of Birmingham, so that he might be free to go to camp. Wishing to help in a more personal way, she has made an offer, through the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association, to teach French or German, both of which she knows thoroughly, to any person or group of persons free of charge. This offer will hold good for the duration of the war.

They Raise the Army

"Men fight wars, but it is the mothers of a nation who raise the army. They are the silent patriots. Given her will, every mother in this great land would go to war, if by so doing she could keep her sons in safety. It is easier to go than to send a boy.

"Yet war is not necessarily death. I try to comfort myself with this. Perhaps it will help other mothers. It is a hazard, but it is a thing of vast rewards and much cheerfulness, of democracy, of big moments and little feasts, of smiles and grumbling, of labor and rest, and of that joy in his own kind that only the boy knows. And underneath it all, buried deep and never articulate, is that feeling of doing his bit for his country which is the foundation on which a nation rests secure.

"I wish I could always remember these things. I have panicky times when the sun dies for me, and the world goes black. But I am like the other mothers. I shall go through with it, and I would not have things otherwise. I would not have my son do otherwise. He is still in his 'teens, but he is a man, and this is his country. I have not raised him to be a shirker."—Mary Roberts Rinehart in *The Altar of Freedom*.

A Letter About Mothers

"Dear Bill:

"We saw one of our boys off last night—off for France. . . . His brothers were with him, a sister, too, and his sweetheart. Yes, and his mother was with him. He introduced the gang to his mother, and after he had done so, somehow it seemed he became the secondary member in the group. She hadn't a tear. As the youngest brother said to me to-day, 'Wasn't she great though? Mother always was there in a pinch.'

"You can bank upon it, mother was 'there.' She said very little. She was not upset. She was the head of the family, lending them courage and strength, rather than requiring it of them, and giving up her oldest son—the boy who had taken the place of his dead father—to the service of his country with a dauntless spirit that matched his sacrifice.

"There were tears in her eyes when she got back from the train. But there were other things there, too—things that I couldn't describe and that I wouldn't if I could. The Kaiser had better look out for the boys who leave mothers like her, Bill. I'm strong for mothers."—From a son "somewhere in Minneapolis."

Balm for Sorrow

"And when they are gone, the blessed balm for our sorrow, the help through the long days of waiting, is work. Don't sit down in your own home and think. Get out and work."

—The Mother of Coningsby Dawson.



MRS. HENRIETTA LIVERMORE,
of Yonkers, N. Y.



MRS. HENRY B. TWOMBLY,
of Summit, N. J.



GOOD-BY, MY MOTHER, GOOD-BY!

Sons of Suffra



(Underwood and Underwood)

THE MOTHER ON THE SIDE-
WALK AS THE SEVENTH,
NEW YORK, PASSED BY

GIVES FOUR SONS
TO DEMOCRACY

Four sons of Mrs. H. A. Robinson of Yonkers (below) are in the army. They are: Sergeant Hamilton Whitney Robinson, Lieutenant Guy Robinson, Sergeant Henry Atwood Robinson and Sergeant James Hamilton Robinson.



OTIS B. THOMAS

Lieutenant Otis B. Thomas (left) is one of the two sons of Mrs. Thomas, also on the official board of the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Association.

Lieutenant Leland Logan (right) is the son of Mrs. Charles Logan, a director of the association and head of the Tenth Ward Club.



LELAND LOGAN

Below are portraits of sons of mothers who are on the board of the Yonkers branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. All the men are officers. All of them enlisted; not one waited for the draft. No son of age for service who has not volunteered.



THE "WHITE"

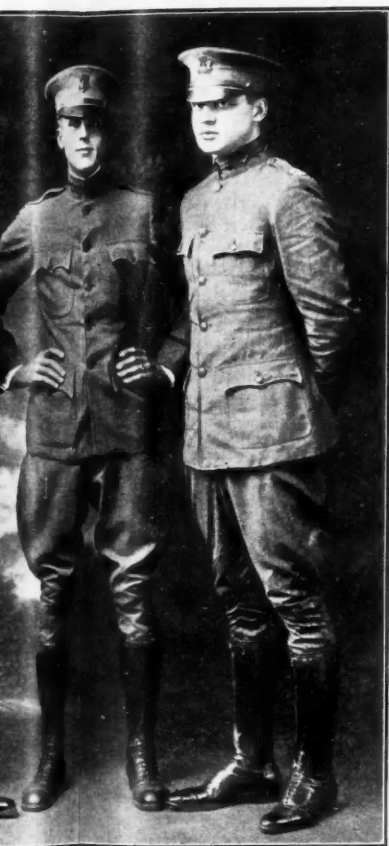


THE "ROBINSON B"

Suffragist Mothers



(Underwood and Underwood)



THE "WAITE BOYS"

GIVES THREE SONS TO DEMOCRACY

Three sons of Mrs. Byron Waite of Yonkers (at the left) are now at the front. They are Lieutenant Stanley Waite, Captain Malcolm Waite and Lieutenant Alan Waite.



VICTOR ELTING PATTOU

THE THIN BROWN LINE
A PICTURE LIKE THIS IS
IN THE MIND OF EVERY
MOTHER WHOSE SONS
HAVE MARCHED AWAY



ALBERT BRACE PATTOU

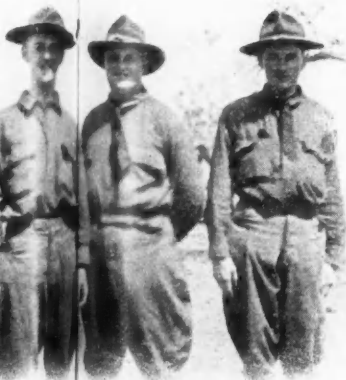
Victor Elting Pattou (above) one of the sons of Madame Edith Pattou. He is in the Intelligence Service of the government. This service may mean work at the front in the most dangerous spot, or it may mean service in an office. Mr. Pattou is an able translator.

Madame Pattou's second son, Albert Brace Pattou, is at the left.

Lieutenant Russell B. Livermore (at right) is the son of Mrs. Henrietta Livermore, who founded the suffrage association of Yonkers, and was its first president. She is now chairman of literature in the National American Suffrage Publishing Company, and honorary president of the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Association.



RUSSELL B. LIVERMORE



"ROBINSON BOYS"

Rousing Victory in House

SUFFRAGE is to have its own committee in the House.

This was decreed amid tense excitement, after a two-hour debate in the House on September 24, when the Rules Committee's report recommending the creation of a House Committee



MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK,
Chairman of Congressional Committee

on Woman Suffrage was adopted by a vote of 181 to 107. The fight against the rule was led by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, who objected to what he termed the infringement upon the jurisdiction of his committee. Members of the Judiciary Committee supported him, as did also Representative Garrett of the Rules Committee. Valiant speeches for the resolution, however, were made by Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee, and Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, both men notable as having previously opposed all suffrage measures. Representative Rankin spoke earnestly in behalf of the Committee.

Suffrage found, too, a new and vivid supporter in Representative Blanton of Texas. A feature of the debate was the courtesy of the men from the suffrage states, all ardent advocates of the amendment, in making way for the new comers who had things to say about suffrage. Some of the speeches made will go down in suffrage annals as eminently worth while, among others, Representative Cantrill's speech, which will appear in the next issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

Chairman Pou, after quoting from statements of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary and active presidents of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been urging the committee measure throughout the special session of Congress, concluded his speech by saying: "I am willing to rest the case on the statement of these distinguished women. A word to the wise is sufficient. This, Mr. Speaker, is a question that will not down. We have already in this body the first woman representative in the American Congress. She will not be the last. There will be others who will be elected to seats in this body. It seems to me the time has come to respond to this nation-wide de-

mand, and give these women the committee they seem to me to be entitled to."

Opponents of the rule attacked the creation of a new committee as entirely unnecessary, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee was amply able to handle the suffrage question and had planned to report the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the House early in December. They also declared the rule to create the committee and the formation of the committee itself were "merely a sop thrown by politicians."

To suffragists familiar with the tender tactics of Chairman Webb, a violent anti, whose idea of "handling" the suffrage question was to keep it throttled, unreported, in the Judiciary, the news of this "infringement" on his prerogatives comes as an order of release.

At 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, where its indomitable Congressional Committee planned the victory long ago, there was great jubilation as the die was cast. Last week, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the committee, paved the way to success by sending to all House members the following letter:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association, composed of state-wide leagues of women the country over and numbering two million members, asks your support for the recommendation of the Rules Committee to create a Committee on Woman Suffrage in the House.

"We believe that fair-minded men, whatever their views on the general question of woman suffrage, will agree that a principle of such undeniable national importance should be considered by a committee which has time for a thorough investigation of the subject. We consider it a matter of justice that the women of this nation, who are one-half its people, and share the country's burdens equally with the men, should be given this means of presenting their cause to Congress. We know, also, that the 8,000,000 women voters of this country, in nineteen states, expect this recognition of women's political interests.

"Lest there be any misunderstanding, let me make clear that our Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, has no connection with the small group of women, in a different organization, who have adopted the tactics of 'picketing' the White House. Through our national president and our state branches also our disapproval of such tactics has been repeatedly and emphatically declared."

Commenting on the situation, Mrs. Catt said:

"We are naturally gratified that the committee for which we had asked has been established by so handsome a majority. We are grateful to the many friends in Congress who espoused our cause and worked so gallantly to secure this splendid vote. We are a bit shocked, it is true, that any one in this twentieth century should be so out of touch with the real trend of civilization as to manifest so much bitterness and feeling, and so uncomprehending a state of mind as was evidenced by some of the speeches this afternoon. But, just the same, the next step in this country will be the vote on the federal suffrage amendment, which we confidently expect will pass both houses of Congress before next March."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said:

"The action of Congress to-day shows that it is keeping abreast of the times. By creating

this committee it is expressing its willingness to treat fairly the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and the fact that this committee can devote its entire attention to our question at the present time is of vast importance, since so many of our allied nations are taking steps for the enfranchisement of women, not alone as an act of democratic justice, but as absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of their national life. It would ill become this great republic, fighting for democracy, to fall behind in so just a movement."

Headway

ALASKAN women, who have had the suffrage since 1912, seem inclined to make the most of it in connection with the exorbitant price of sugar. The women's feeling about the matter was set forth by the president of the Seward Women's Club as follows: "Alaska women are said to enjoy the suffrage. We don't specially 'enjoy' it, but we will if we ever get a chance at the sugar trust."

* * *

In view of the fact that Great Britain is now about to enfranchise 6,000,000 of her women, you may be pleased to recall that Horace Walpole called Mary Wollstonecraft a "hyena in petticoats" for advocating the education of women in the eighteenth century, and that the Reform Act of 1832 was at pains specifically to disqualify woman by substituting the words "male person" for the word "man" of the earlier acts.

* * *

Two reform clauses have been added to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Great Britain. They provide that the consent of a young person under the age of 16 shall be no defense to a charge of indecent assault and that reasonable cause to believe that a girl was over 16 shall be no defense in case of seduction. The time for taking proceedings against the offender in these cases is increased to twelve months.

Promises from the Premier

PREMIER BORDEN, of Canada, has just made two promises to the women of Canada. In a letter to Mrs. J. U. Perry, of Vancouver, the Premier says that if he be returned to power in the coming national elections, it is his intention not only to confer the franchise upon women generally, but so to amend the naturalization act that there shall be no discrimination against women as compared with men.

If carried out this would be a far-reaching reform, setting women of Canada on the same plane with those of Australia, the only country where a woman may retain her full rights irrespective of the nationality of her husband.

Premier Borden's letter says that he intends to "place on the statute books" a measure granting the franchise to all women of British birth, and conferring upon women of foreign birth the right to seek and obtain naturalization on their own behalf so that they may thus become endowed with the same privilege after suitable residence in this country and perhaps after suitable educational tests.

"The measure should provide that a woman of British citizenship should not lose that citizenship upon her marriage, except with her own consent."

Suffrage

IN all likelihood there will be no referendum in Ohio this November. The chicanery and deceit practiced by anti-suffragists in collecting the names for the petitions for the referendum have had their own reward. The court has knocked out the petitions from 22 counties as not having been properly certified. Judge Frank Rathmell of the Common Pleas Court issued a temporary injunction at Columbus which prohibits the state referendum in November.

Anti-suffragists immediately announced that they would return the faulty petitions to the twenty-two counties for proper certification. In case this is done, the suffragists will again attack the petitions, supported by the added contention that there is no authority for an amended certification. The exposés made by the suffragists as to the character of the circulators of the petitions and the duplications, misrepresentations and actual deceit practiced in securing them, taken in connection with judicial decisions rendered adverse to the antis show plainly that the antis have not the ghost of a show and that Ohio, thanks to Ohio suffragists, is safe for suffrage.

MISS FLORENCE ALLEN, Attorney for the Ohio suffragists, charges that 25,000 of the signatures on the petitions, calling for a referendum on the Ohio presidential bill, are invalid; that in 65 of the 73 counties from which petitions were returned the county boards of elections were not scrutinized according to law; that in 33 counties the election boards did not file proper certifications with the Secretary of State; that in several counties the election boards violated the law in refusing to inspect the petitions.

Forged handwriting was much in evidence; there was proof of palpable fraud in connection with many of the affidavits. Petitions from five counties only showed no irregularities.

In the words of the *Akron Times*:

"If there is anything that should strengthen the cause of woman suffrage in Ohio, it is the disclosure that the petitions of the antis for a referendum on the Reynolds Act abound in frauds. Fraud is a confession of a weak cause. It ought to condemn its perpetrators in the eyes of all fair-minded voters."

BECAUSE Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton had her "ear to the ground" in 1916 and was sure some kind of victory was coming to the suffragists of Ohio, she sent over the state the slogan, "Get Ready." And Ohio did have victories. Presidential suffrage was won in the state. East Cleveland women won municipal suffrage. And the Supreme Court decision in reference to this case opened the door to suffrage in every charter city over the state. Columbus is the first state capital to grant municipal suffrage to women by a referendum vote of men.

These three victories came to Ohio as the result of getting ready. Now Ohio suffragists are getting ready for a big two days' Suffrage Convention at Dayton on October 24 and 25, and the special speaker of the Convention will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

WHEN Judge Rochford, of Indiana, decided that the women of Indiana may not exercise the partial state and municipal suffrage granted by the Legislature last winter, he set forth that "the privilege of voting, being a con-



MRS. A. L. BAILEY,
of St. Johnsbury, the new leader of the Vermont
Suffragists.

stitutional grant, can only be altered by constitutional action."

"Suffrage is not an inherent or natural right," he says, "and not a necessary incident to citizenship. It is a privilege possessed by those to whom it is granted. In this state the right of suffrage is governed by the constitution and not by statutory regulation." Judge Rochford ordered that a permanent restraining order be granted to prevent the women from voting, as was asked by W. H. Knight, who brought the suit. But he held that in view of the fact that the case is to be taken to the Supreme Court at once, he would not issue the restraining order against registration, for the reason that upon its final determination it can be determined whether or not a permanent injunction should be granted. He declared: "In the judgment of this court women should be permitted to register in order that a hardship or injustice will not be worked upon any one, and if the court of last resort should differ with the opinion of this court, a restraining order or a permanent injunction would visit a hardship and an irreparable injury upon the women who desire to register and vote."

This decision is not at all surprising: it has been anticipated for some time. We are not discouraged, but hope for a reversal by the Supreme Court, as happened in Illinois. Hundreds of fresh recruits for suffrage have been raised up by the recent treatment of the matter in our state. The decision a month or so ago that the Legislature had no right to call a constitutional convention was generally understood to have been prompted by the belief that woman suffrage would go into the new constitution. People were much aroused over that decision: this later one will still further animate them with a feeling of rebellion against measures so unjust and so manifestly dictated by "the interests" that uniformly oppose woman suffrage everywhere.

We have but one course: to fight on and fight ever until the victory is won by means of a Federal Amendment, which we expect the coming winter.

G. J. C.

AT the outbreak of the war, the 500,000 women enrolled in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who had long been devoting themselves to the struggle for equal rights, sacrificed their own campaign in order to do war service for the government. Their action took the form of an offer to the Governor of the Empire State "for whatever service

Summary

he might deem necessary in the war with Germany."

Since that offer, made in the capitol at Albany, the women of this party have given strong support to the government. In two counties they took entire charge of the census-taking. In New York City they enrolled 11,000 women to do the work in 400 registration bureaus. In every county they did all that was given them to do. In Warren County alone they arranged 35 Chapters of the Red Cross. Their suffrage teams raised money for the Red Cross, sold \$4,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, and in many rural counties arranged canning clubs and sent speakers on food conservation tours. The Suffrage Party in New York City gave \$22,000 for army units, one at Plattsburg, the other at Camp Upton, L. I. The Suffrage Party is now canvassing the women of the state with the Hoover Conservation pledge.

There are today 1,000,000 women enrolled in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party doing war service work, and while they have been devoting their time, energy and money to this government service, the men of Russia, France and England have pledged themselves to give the vote to women. In New York State this much needed reform is no longer in the hands of the Legislature. It is a question to be passed upon by the voters.

Because of the service to the state and the nation by women, these 1,000,000 women now find themselves with an empty treasury, with election day only a few weeks off. In order to bring their cause before the public they are devoting one week to suffrage sacrifice.

THE personnel of the new Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, recently announced by the executive board, shows a group of women well equipped for the work. Mrs. Robert Moss of Annapolis, the chairman, is a woman experienced in the legislative side of suffrage work. Baltimore is represented on the committee by Mrs. Frank Ramey, corresponding secretary of the League, and Mrs. William M. Maloy, secretary of the Woman's Section of the Maryland Council of Defense. It was upon the sage advice of Mrs. Ramey, then temporary chairman of the Legislative Committee, that the woman suffrage bill was deferred until the regular session of the Legislature in December instead of being pushed at the special session in the spring. As secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, Mrs. Maloy has come to be one of the best known and most influential women in the state. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Edward Koch of Woodside and Mrs. C. E. Rowe of Riverdale. Mrs. Koch is known as one of the ablest suffrage workers in Montgomery county and is secretary of the county league. Beside her duties as secretary of the Prince George's County Woman Suffrage League, Mrs. Rowe is publicity chairman of the Woman Volunteer Service Committee of the county's Council of Defense. The Maryland Woman Suffrage League is the youngest offspring of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, being only a few months old. Beside its own campaign for presidential suffrage and besides lending its support to the drive on Congress for a federal amendment, the League has engaged in the National Association's war work program.

Where Women Vote

When men in public office testify to the efficacy of woman suffrage, its opponents say, "Oh, there speaks the politician currying votes." But it is as easy to get endorsements of suffrage from business and professional men of suffrage states, as from men in public office in those states. For instance:

Mr. Charles Heberd of Spokane, Washington, one of the leading business men of eastern Washington, whose public-spirited record was recently recognized by the presentation to him of a life membership in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, has this to say on the working of woman suffrage in Washington state:

"That women are at least as capable as men to exercise this function of citizenship is evidenced by the known fact that in institutions of higher education attended by both sexes the average degree of proficiency attained by female students is somewhat higher than the average of male students.

"That women make right use of the ballot is evidenced by recent legislation in this and other suffrage states. In this state there is no disposition whatever to regret the granting of suffrage to the women of the state.

"That women actually do exercise the function of voting when accorded them is evidenced by the following facts: The proportion of female to total population in the state of Washington, according to U. S. census reports, is 42 3/10%. In the general election of 1916, the

proportion of women registered for voting in this city was 40 1/10% of the total registration.

"That voting is not confined to any one element among women is evidenced by the distribution of this woman registration. Eliminating one ward, composed largely of downtown hotels and lodging houses in which men predominate, the other four wards, representing somewhat diverse elements of population, show a variation in woman registration of only 1 4/10%. From the foregoing data, it is evident that women in all stations of life exhibit an equal interest with men in political matters.

"The women of the state have shown a keen appreciation of the ballot, and have worked faithfully with men in political matters. They have not, however, shown any disposition or desire to run politics or the government.

"In elective offices of this city and country there is only one woman office-holder. In state elective offices there is only one; and in the state Legislature there is only one woman member. Office-holding may be expected, however, to be the next step in woman's political enfranchisement. Her increasing activity in commerce and industry and in professional work must necessarily hasten her complete political enfranchisement, both in the state and in the nation.

"Washington men believe in woman's suffrage as a logical development of growing democracy. They have tried it, and found the result good."

France Accepts Hospital Unit

THAT the French government will accept the first mobile hospital unit composed entirely of American women, has been announced to Dr. Caroline Finley, director of the unit, by the French High Commissioner, Tardieu.

In July this woman's unit, which is accredited to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and has the backing of the National American Suffrage Association, was offered to the United States government. Women, however, are not eligible to the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps upon which the government draws for its medical quota, and the offer was reluctantly declined. The women then tendered their unit to the French nation and were received with open arms.

"Since America's entrance into the war, this is the greatest gift to France," is the way one of the French Commission characterizes the work these women have undertaken.

Primarily this work, which will follow closely the lines carried out by the New York Infirmary, will be among women and children in the devastated area and as close as may be necessary to the actual firing line. But upon request, in times of necessity, the unit has agreed to extend its activities to include the care of the military wounded. Owing to the pressing needs of the army upon the medical profession, women and children in the occupied districts have been altogether without medical aid.

Dr. Finley will leave early in October for France to complete arrangements, and as soon as the necessary equipment is gotten together the unit will follow, probably in December. Dr. Anna I. van Sholly, treasurer of the organization, will have charge of the preparations here, assisted by the other two members of the original executive committee, Dr. Alice Gregory and Dr. Mary Lee Edward.

It is planned to have a hospital of 100 beds and, in addition, to have small flying auxiliary units, whose work will extend over a wide territory and who will be directed from the base by means of ambulances. The hospital will be equipped with every modern device. The personnel of the unit will include gynecologists, general surgeons, obstetricians, a radiologist, bacteriologist, dentist, pharmacist, 21 nurses, 20 nurses' assistants, chauffeurs, a bookkeeper, recording clerk, an electrician, a dispensary clerk, a plumber, mechanic, orthopedic mechanic, laboratory technician, X-Ray technician, housekeeper, cook, seamstress and helpers.

London's Policewomen

London has more than three hundred policewomen whose services cover a wide range from protecting children from physical and moral perils to keeping order and quiet during Zepelin raids.

The Pragmatic Test

WHEN Professor Willie James popularized the word "pragmatism" for a politely puzzled world everybody's thought flew surreptitiously to the dictionary. Professor James went on to explain. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating—that's all it means," declared the Professor. "If it works—that's the supreme test." Applying the pragmatic test to suffrage, then, it works. Perhaps no set of men is more competent to testify than the Governors of the suffrage States. Every year they are called upon to refute irresponsible aspersions upon the political outworking of suffrage. Every year they rally with stronger testimony in behalf of suffrage. During recent weeks a new, 1917, sheaf of gubernatorial testimonials has come to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

From California:

Governor Hiram Johnson writes: "Equal suffrage has stood the test most admirably in this State. In California's governmental achievements of the last six years, which we boast are unsurpassed by any other State, women have played an important and conspicuous part, and have fully justified and vindicated the amendment of 1911 granting them suffrage."

From Kansas:

Governor Arthur Capper is one of the truest friends suffrage has. He says: "Enemies of suffrage say the women do not want to vote and will not vote if given an opportunity. Nothing is further from the truth so far as Kansas is concerned. An investigation has shown that the woman vote in Kansas is only about 15 per cent. less than the male vote. When given the opportunity women not only vote, but they vote right; they use their ballot with intelligence and discrimination, and have been a distinct force in making Kansas the great state that it is. So I am not afraid to trust the women with the ballot in every city and every state in the Union."

From Idaho:

Governor Alexander says: "Our women are as good wives and mothers as there are in the world, and our men are as loyal and chivalrous as you will find any place on earth, and they work hand in hand for the upbuilding of the commonwealth and meet at the ballot box with equal rights and privileges. We are proud of this, and we are not interested in what someone might utter for the purpose of furthering a particular propaganda. Idaho is willing to bear the verdict of fair-minded men and women who take the trouble to ascertain the truth."

From Wyoming:

Governor Kendrick "Is fully in accordance with woman suffrage."

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Last Laughs

"How did Tompkins happen to fall downstairs?"

"Why, his wife said, 'Now, Claude, be careful!' And as he is not the man to be dictated to by any woman, down he went."

Bertie (whose motor has broken down and who is compelled to ride in a trolley): "Bah Jove! I had no idea these affairs were so popular."—*Judge*.

Porter: "All the lower berths are taken, sir."

Stout passenger: "That's all right. Give me an upper berth over some thin, nervous man. When he sees me he'll be glad to exchange!"—*Stray Stories*.

"I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money artistic."

"Why?"

"Every time they bring out a new coin it buys less than its predecessor."—*Washington Star*.

The Frenchman did not like the look of the barking dog barring his way. "It's all right," said his host; "don't you know the proverb, 'Barking dogs don't bite'?" "Ah, yes," said the Frenchman, "I know ze proverbe, you know ze proverbe; but ze dog—does he know ze proverbe?"—*Christian Register*.

Since we now have eminent British, French, Italian, and American authority for the statement that the war is to be finally fought out and won in the air, the time-honored figure of speech, "He flew to his country's defense," assumes a meaning which even the poets of other days probably did not dream of attaching to it. —*Christian Science Monitor*.

A little Columbus girl had never seen her Uncle Sam, but she had heard of him often. He came from Indianapolis to visit her the other day, and she was somewhat surprised.

"Don't you think Uncle Sam is a nice looking man?" her mother asked.

"Yes," she admitted, "but where are his red, white and blue clothes?"—*Indianapolis News*.

Little four-year-old Bessie was putting on her shoes for the first time, and got them exchanged.

Going to her mother, she said, triumphantly: "See, mamma, I got my shoes on."

"Oh!" said mamma, "but you have them on the wrong feet."

Bessie looked down doubtfully and said: "I don't see how that can be. These are all the feet I got."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start down town so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning, and gave him bird seed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."—*United Presbyterian*.

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Preparedness in Virginia

In Claremont county, Virginia, suffragists are so sanguine about an early opportunity to vote that they have organized a class in civil government and political economy in order to be ready for enfranchisement.

Psycho-Analyzing Miss Anthony in 1852

HE did it blind-folded and it is not recorded that she told him her dreams. Instead, following a fashion of an earlier day, he felt the bumps on her head. His name was Nelson Sizer and the year was 1852 when the study of phrenology held public attention much as psycho-analysis is doing today.

"You have," he told her, "a finely organized constitution and a good degree of compactness and power. There is such a balance between the brain and the body that you are able to sustain mental effort with less exhaustion than most persons. You have an intensity of emotion and thought which makes your mind terse, sharp, spicy, and clear. You always work with a will, a purpose and a straightforwardness of mental action. You seldom accomplish ends by indirect means or circuitous routes, but unfurl your banner, take your position and give fair warning of the course you intend to pursue. You are not naturally fond of combat, but when once enlisted in a cause that has the sanction of your conscience and intellect, your firmness and ambition are such, combined with thoroughness and efficiency of disposition, that all you are in energy and talent is enlisted and concentrated in the one end in view.

"You are watchful but not timid, careful to have everything right and safe before you embark; but when times of difficulty and danger arrive, you meet them with coolness and intrepidity. You have more of the spirit of acquisition than of economy; you would rather make new things than patch the old. Your continuity is not large enough. You find it at times difficult to bring the whole strength of your mind to bear upon a subject and hold it there patiently in writing or in speaking. You are apt to seize upon fugitive thoughts and wander, unless it be a subject on which you have so drilled your intellect as to become master of it.

"You have a full development of the social group. I judge that in the main you have your father's character and talents and your mother's temperament. You have the spirit of her nature but the framework is in the main like the father. You have large benevolence, not only in the direction of sympathy but of gratitude. You have frankness of character, even to sharpness, and you are obliged to bridle your tongue lest you speak more than is meet. You have mechanical ingenuity, the planning talent, and the minds of others are apt to be used as instruments to accomplish your objects. For instance, if you were a lawyer, you would arrange the testimony and the mode of argument in such a way that the best final result would be achieved. You judge correctly of the fitness and propriety, as well as of the power, of the means you have to be employed. You would plan a thing better than you would use the tools

to make it. Your reasoning organs are gaining upon your perceptions. At fifteen your mind was devoted to facts and phenomena; of late years you have been thinking of principles and ideas. You are a keen critic, especially if you can put wit as a cracker on your whip; you can make people feel little and mean if they are so, and when you are vexed you can say very sharp things.

"You are a good judge of character. You have a full development of language devoted rather to accuracy and definiteness of meaning than to volubility; and yet I doubt not you talk fast when excited—that belongs to your temperament. Your intellect is active and your mind more naturally runs in the channel of intellect than feeling. It seeks an intellectual development rather than to be developed through the affections merely. You have fair veneration and spirituality but are nothing remarkable in these respects. Your chief religious elements are conscience and benevolence; these are your working religious organs and a religion that does not gratify them is to you "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Ida Husted Harper relates that those who knew Miss Anthony will testify to the accuracy of the analysis. It is only fair to Mr. Sizer's powers of clairvoyancy to add that he did not know Miss Anthony's name and even if he had she was only 33 at the time and the salient characteristics which he nailed and named had not then become the speaking evidence that they later became.

Women as City Housewives

Women farm agents are for the first time to be placed in the larger towns and cities, according to recent plans made by the Department of Agriculture.

The use of city agents is a new feature made desirable by the present food crisis.

Suffrage Leader Sought for War Service

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, has asked Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Alabama, to be the Alabama representative on her committee.

Mrs. Jacobs has been identified with the Alabama suffrage movement for so long that the suffragists feel themselves honored by the fact that she is chosen.

A Correction

In Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth's contribution in the August 18th number, page 202, she was made, through proofreader's error, to refer to "Joel" Hazard, instead of Thomas Hazard, as Mrs. Roworth's own copy read.

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The Woman's Parade

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, is the day set for the great Woman's Parade, to which an invitation is extended to every woman in New York state by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

One of the big features of the parade will be the carrying through the streets by 2,500 volunteers the signed lists of the names of one million women who are enrolled in the state for woman suffrage—1,006,503 women—attached to great pieces of beaver board. This is considered to be one of the most telling answers to the anti-argument that women do not want suffrage that could be made.

This is not, however, to be exclusively a suffrage parade. It is, as its name signifies, essentially a woman's parade, and every woman in the state, be she suffragist or anti, young or old, white or black, rich or poor, is invited to join its ranks.

Mrs. William Hayes, who has been appointed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as Parade Chairman, announces that one-half million pledge blanks have been printed, to be distributed broadcast throughout the state and signed by women who will march in some section of the most tremendous and striking woman's pageant which ever passed up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, "rain or shine."

The parade is to be closely associated with the war and with woman's work in the great struggle for democracy. There will be a division of the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, and another, of women who are doing, or already have done, patriotic service. By present indications, these divisions will be overwhelming in their number. The first division will be of the officers, leaders and captains of the Woman Suffrage Party. There will be a division of women in industry, of business and professional women, teachers' division, division for tax-paying women, division for the Men's Section, and numerous others.

At Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3rd, the first big mass meeting of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party during the 1917 campaign will be held.

Hon. Livingston Beekman, Governor of Rhode Island; Everett H. Colby; John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Correction; John Mitchell, Chairman of State Industrial Commission; Thomas Mott Osborne; William Fa-

versham; Samuel Untermyer; Richard Billings; Franklin M. K. Cutcheon; Victor Morawetz, and Frederick Peterson will speak.

The meeting will be a "Men's Experience Meeting," like that held at the Colony Club last winter, and all the men above mentioned will take occasion to tell how they became converted to suffrage and why they are suffragists. It is expected that the testimony of these prominent men will be so convincing that numerous others from the audience will hit the suffrage trail on that evening.

Although the box seats in the house are for sale, the seats in the body of the house are free. It is expected that this first big demonstration for suffrage will bring out in full force the suffrage cohorts of the city. A number of the boxes have already been taken by prominent suffragists. The hall will be elaborately decorated in suffrage colors and there will be patriotic music and singing.

Pickets and Protests

WHEN the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor met in state convention this month, the picketing methods of the National Women's Party in Washington were condemned, but no resolution of protest was passed, according to press reports. To condemn picketing in the abstract is foreign to the purpose of labor, as of suffrage organizations. Suffragists have met the Washington situation by a specific condemnation of a specific act of picketing at a specific time.

In adopting the resolution asking woman suffrage, Frank H. McCarthy, chairman of the committee on resolutions, said that his committee had approved the resolution, not only as a war measure, but because they believed women were entitled to the ballot as human beings.

Another Congresswoman

As a result of the recent election in Alberta, Canada, another woman becomes a member of Alberta's Legislative Assembly. She is Roberta Catherine MacAdams, now serving at the military hospital in Kent, England. Miss MacAdams before the war was supervisor of domestic science in the Alberta public schools and has done much toward organizing women's institutes in that province.

She is a dietetic expert in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Besides Miss MacAdams, there were twenty men candidates for the two legislative memberships.

Alberta enfranchised its women last year and has already elected its first woman member of Parliament, a Mrs. McKinney, who enters the Alberta Legislature as an independent in politics.

Miss MacAdams says she has been elected to provide for the protection of the interests of overseas men and of their dependents and to see to it that their claims are regarded in any legislation which may be enacted.

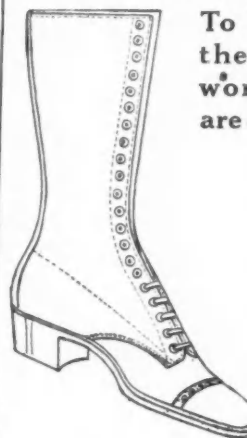
Her clientele is the 38,000 soldiers and nurses from Alberta, who are now in England and France. They were given the privilege of selecting two representatives, and a notable feature of the election was the absence of politics as a determining factor.

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The shoes are absolutely water-proof, soft, flexible and a comfort to the woman who is constantly on her feet. In tan grain leather.

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3rd Floor

Your Husband's Nationality and You

THE condition by which in almost every country a woman is forced to take the nationality of her husband has worked such hardships in Europe during the present war that on April 17 of this year the International Woman Suffrage Alliance called a special meeting on the nationality of married women.

A questionnaire had previously been sent out to various countries concerning the status of married women and the answers returned showed that in all countries, except the Commonwealth of Australia, an alien woman acquires the nationality of the country by marrying one of its subjects. In Australia alone she has a choice whether she will accept her husband's nationality or not. Australia alone sent back an unequivocal answer to the question whether a woman must lose her own nationality by marrying an alien. This answer of an equal suffrage state rang out a challenge to the world: "British born women retain full rights irrespective of the nationality of their husbands."*

The occasion of the meeting to consider the nationality of married women was the fact that French women married to Germans had been sent out of France into Switzerland and considered as alien enemies. The same thing was true of German women married to French men. In many instances these exiles were without sufficient allowance for themselves and their families. Thus the injustice of the position of married women forced to accept a nationality against their will was made manifest by the unusual international chaos of the present war.

* By personal application an Australian woman may retain her nationality. Where no application is made she keeps that of her husband.



Far-Sighted Preparedness

Peter and Margaret, the children of Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, of New York, are determined to have the world safe for democracy by the time they grow up.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

The Book Stall

The Long View for the Business Girl

A little monograph has been published in the Columbia University Quarterly by Julia Searing Leaycraft, and Mary J. Bush on the College Alumna's work. It gives a brief sketch of the growth of economic independence among American women. In effect, it is a report of the work of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations and it records such distinct advances along the whole front of women's professional activities as a gain both in better pay for teachers and in a more deliberate choice of profession on the part of all college women; more calls from business houses than the Bureau can fill; a more and more sympathetic and open-minded attitude on the part of college faculties in regard to making curricula in some measure fit into the scheme of life work for women.

The monograph shows further that there is increasing activity on the part of most women's colleges in the matter of placing their graduates in all sorts of jobs. It is beginning to be understood in academic circles that expensive college courses for girls are expected to lead to self-supporting positions upon graduation.

Mrs. Leaycraft and Mrs. Bush assert that one thing needed by professional applicants and their parents is "the long view" of a girl's professional work. In the main the world is moving away from the idea that a girl is to use a remunerative position only as a hyphen between college and matrimony. The need is present for the girl's life-work to be planned with a view to the continuance of vocational interest.

Further work of the Bureau will include efforts to find out by means of a questionnaire sent out to successful women in business and professions what electives in college courses were most helpful to them in fitting them for their present posts.

Miss Kittredge's Book

A real text book for the home maker? Why not? If a large fraction of the married women of the country have adopted the profession of housekeeping as theirs, they need to study it. Mabel H. Kittredge's *Home and its Management* is an authoritative book, because it is written by one who really knows.

Miss Kittredge is president of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers in New York City. In this position she has instituted and carried on the chain of model houses connected with the city's educational system, where young girls are taught in a practical way every detail of housekeeping from the draughts in the kitchen stove to marketing on the budget plan. Her book is arranged in a series of short chapters and paragraphs, in which every detail of housekeeping is described. The latter

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 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

half of the book is devoted to practical cooking recipes.

The Home and its Management, by Mabel Hyde Kittredge. The Century Co., \$1.50.

City Worker's World

If selection were possible where so much is valuable, it might be true to say that the chapter on "Health" in Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch's *City Worker's World* gives more information important to women than any other in the book. It certainly proves that women who live in a city and wish to improve its conditions need the ballot. The author has outlined a vigorous policy for public health: the elimination of race poisons, such as alcoholism; the standardization of work conditions, especially in regard to elimination of fatigue; public insistence on and provision for adequate sanitation; education in personal hygiene.

Not one of these things, of course, can be carried out completely without legislation and legal enforcement. Mrs. Simkhovitch is a suffrage worker herself. Indirectly, her entire book is a call for the enfranchisement of women. "The women of the industrial family are full of wisdom, responsibility and realism. When they get interested in politics," writes the author, "it is not to abandon responsibility, but rather to give it a new and delightful flavor. The world is interesting and this new flood of interest flows back into the home and vitalizes it. Women

see their own work in its larger aspects." *The City Worker's World in American*. By Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.25.

Our Ups and Downs

On elevators, for instance. More than two hundred girls and women are already operating apartment house elevators in this city. Downtown business houses have also started training women to take the place of drafted men. It may be possible through this readjustment of labor to center public attention upon the situation so as to secure fair hours and fair wages for elevator operators. They have never had either. As things are now some of the girl employees are working 99 hours a week. To the casual inquirer it would seem as if a certain labor law supposed to obtain in New York State cracks in two about here. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, keenly interested in protecting women's work in all the labor readjustments made necessary by the war, is checking up on this particular situation with care.

Concerning Maine

A Colorado woman writes: "Well the Mossbacks of my native state quite met my expectation. I am glad I moved West."

A prominent Washington woman writes: "I was grieved over the news of the returns in Maine, my native state. I'm glad I came away."

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Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary Society in Washington, D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful translations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the interest and enthusiasm they evoked. There were many learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."

THE PRESTIGE OF THE EMPIRE STATE IS THREATENED

IN NINETEEN states of the Union women have been given the right to vote for the next President. In eleven states they have full suffrage. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Norway, and New Zealand have given women full suffrage.

Women voted this spring in Mexico. Russian women vote. English women are soon to vote. Europe is enfranchising her women so rapidly that there remains but one last chance for American precedence.

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November 6, 1917**

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October 6, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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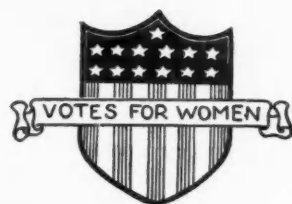
PUBLISHED BY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

171 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
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as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage
for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
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Continuing also the

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and the

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Founded 1915

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ceeding the National Suffrage
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comes the official organ of the
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Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
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Citizen Corporation in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

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New York

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KATRINA TRASK
CONTRIBUTES SPE-
CIAL ARTICLE ON
SUFFRAGE TO THE
WOMAN CITIZEN OF
OCTOBER 13. BE
SURE TO READ IT

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee
approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage
committee in the House adopted by the House
September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 6, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

On to Washington!

THE very banners are going to be sentient with victory when the National American Woman Suffrage Association meets in Washington for its 49th annual convention December 12 to 15. Never has there been such a year in suffrage annals as this blessed 1917. Presidential suffrage won for seven states; primary suffrage for one state, municipal suffrage for one, not to dwell on Ohio's highly developed capacity to win and win all over again! Federal Suffrage Amendment on the Senate calendar and its own committee secured for it in the House!

Poli's theatre has been engaged for the sessions.

The Chairman of Hotels and Rooms is preparing a printed circular, giving the location and price of rooms and board in all the hotels and places in Washington, but delegates must write direct to hotels or boarding houses, and make their own arrangements. Washington women, now canvassing the city, are making up the list of available places, and hope to have it ready for publication some time next week.

A Sacred Milk Trust

ONE unescapable debt of honor that New York State owes to New York babies is milk at a price that mothers can pay. Most sacred of trusts is the trust imposed on communities to keep the connection between the baby and the bottle. In New York today the babies face a complete abrogation of that trust on the part of the community. The price of New York milk has gone up and up and is going upper. It seems to be too late now to hope for relief through ordinary readjustments of supply and demand. The export demand for condensed and powdered milk makes for increasing scarcity. The milk trust (not the sacred one) says it is taking none of the latest price increase. That may be true. It may be true that the accusation of "methods of high finance," that keeps flitting like a black bat over the whole situation, is unjustified. It may be true that the farmer remains badly pinched for his pains of production. If so, it but makes the more evident the fact that in this time of stress a system of private competition that is starving the babies, pinching the farmer and leaving the distributing agent unrecompensed simply won't do. Especially it won't do for the babies. Here, if ever, is the place for the Government to experiment with public distribution at cost. Here is the appointed place for the Government to assume food control and that promptly.

The Good Word from Sweden

ONE lone press dispatch from Sweden, dated at Stockholm September 27, set forth that by a two to one vote the proposal for a democratic revision of the constitution of Sweden had been carried at the polls. There were approximately 500,000 votes for the proposal and 250,000 against. What makes the situation of gripping interest to women is the fact that the revision of the constitution carries with it not only the abolishing of plural voting but the enfranchisement of Swedish women. Unfortunately the paucity of definite information remains intact up to the moment of going to press.

Feed Middlings

NOBODY knows what a feed middling is. And nobody seems to care.

Vaguely we have identified feed middlings as a by-product, like bran, evolved in the milling of white flour, and we have seized it forthwith by the scruff as a good excuse for something that needs to be said.

White flour is, supposedly, a luxury. Supposedly, something has gone to waste in its making. To that extent the consumer is cheated of a nourishment that ought to be there and isn't. Now, we are neither chemists nor millers, and we don't want the country to settle the question of white bread or brown on our authority wholly. But women, be it remembered, are to be held to strict account, as food purveyors, for their commitments this way or that on all such questions. True, women have been allowed no voice in the making of the food laws on which the country has to bank today. But women, just the same, will be remonstrated with and hectored and blamed if the nation sticks to white bread when it would better go to brown. Therefore it is that we urge women to keep feed middlings in mind and insist upon the balance being clearly established between feed middlings and the nourishment that ought to be in white bread and isn't. In other words, do the by-products—feed middlings, bran, etc.—derived through the milling of white flour offset in value to the nation the sustenance lost from white flour? An even greater consideration that complicates the question is the alleged greater loss from the spoiling of whole wheat flour.

Food experts like Dr. Harvey N. Wiley and Dr. Alfred McCann declare unreservedly for whole wheat. The Food Administration has the matter under test and promises a trustworthy report on it later.

As we have said already, we don't pretend to know whether the nation as a whole would thrive better on whole wheat flour or on white flour. We don't pretend to know whether there is relatively more loss to the consumer in the spoiling of whole wheat flour than in the decreased nutritive value of white flour. Judging as a consumer, and from inside information wholly, we should vote for the brown. We seem to remember getting through the morning's stint with a feeling of greater sustenance on brown bread toasted than on white bread toasted. But what we do definitely know is that feed middlings, and all such by-products which, too, are a part of the nation's productiveness, must be reckoned with before woman is asked to give her whole-souled commitment to whole wheat bread. Else the shoe may be pinching on the foot of the cow who misses her bran; there will be a shortage of milk and beef; and woman will be catching it for that.

Unpatriotic Antis

THE opponents of equal rights for women are trying to hamper the government in its war work. It was a bitter pill to them that most of the women appointed by the government to serve on the Woman's Council for National Defense were prominent suffragists; and they are trying with small success to persuade women to refuse to serve their country under such leadership.

In communities where the woman at the head of the local war relief work happens to be an anti, if the suffragists refused to cooperate with her, they would rightly be accused of narrowness and bigotry. But the opponents of equal rights will not admit that the rule works both ways.

"Why was Dr. Shaw chosen as the head of the Woman's Council of National Defense?" asks an official anti-suffrage publication; and it answers, "Because she is supposed to have political power." It ascribes Mrs. Catt's appointment to the same cause; asserts (wholly without foundation) that she and Dr. Shaw are Socialists, intimates that they neither of them believe in national defense; and says, with bitterness, "The loyal, patriotic women of the country are expected to serve under these women without protest!"

Loyal and patriotic women ought not to impute mean motives to their government when legitimate motives lie on the surface. To an unbiased observer it would seem likely that Dr. Shaw was appointed because she is the country's most eloquent woman speaker, because she is ardently in favor of the present war, and because she has been going about like the fiery cross, stirring people up to cooperate with the government for national defense. Mrs. Catt might well have been appointed for her great influence and her unrivalled powers of organization. Both women were well qualified in being leaders of a big association with branches all over the country, which had offered its services to the government even before war was declared, and which was in a position to render efficient help. In Boston, women have no votes; yet when Mr. Hoover's census of housewives was to be taken in that city, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association was selected to have charge of the work (somewhat to the displeasure of the anti-suffragists) because it was the only society of women so thoroughly organized by wards and precincts as to be competent for the job.

If the idea of "political power" had any share in bringing about the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt it could only have been through the Administration's conviction that such a choice would be pleasing to the suffrage states. The suffrage planks in the national Republican and Democratic platforms are ascribed by the anti-suffragists to the same cause—a wish to please the suffrage states. But this does not square with the theory that most of the people in those states are disgusted with equal suffrage. Is it quite loyal and patriotic to imply (as the anti-suffragists do) that the nation's leading statesmen are utter fools?

A. S. B.

The Real Reason

NOTHING succeeds like success. In the recent Congressional debate, many reasons were brought forward for granting the women's request for the appointment of a special committee on woman suffrage; very good reasons, too, some of them; but in all probability the really decisive argument was the fact that women have won presidential suffrage in nineteen out of forty-eight states of the Union. Times are changed since the days when there were only three or four suffrage states. Then the United States House Judiciary Committee could let the suffrage petitions pile up in its pigeon holes for twenty years, and during all that time refuse to report upon the question, either favorably or unfavorably. But that will never happen again. The women have already secured so large a share of suffrage that they are now sure to get the whole. "Unto him that hath shall be given."

A. S. B.

Acorns or Daffodils?

"WHY put so much stress on the Federal Amendment?" the states' rights advocates ask the suffragists. "Aren't you getting along very well state by state? Haven't you already won twenty states in that way? Didn't you gain eight new states this very year?"

And the wise suffragist answers, "Yes, we are getting on by that method, but it has been a long, slow process. It has taken nearly seventy years of effort to get those twenty states. We believe that equal suffrage will be a good thing for our country, and we want to bring it by the quickest route."

"How soon do you think the war will be over?" one soldier is said to have asked another.

"Don't know; by spring maybe. We've planted daffodils in front of our trenches."

"You bloomin' optimists!" retorted the other. "We've planted acorns in front of ours."

If They Were Women

IF the recent proceedings in Philadelphia had taken place in the metropolis of any one of the twenty states where women vote, we should have been told that "government by gunmen" was the natural outcome of woman suffrage. If Miss Jeannette Rankin had got into a fist fight with another Representative on the floor of the House, we should have been told that it was because she belonged to "the emotional sex." If any one of the suffrage states had elected a woman as Governor, and she had been found guilty of a tenth part of the offences lately brought

home to Gov. Ferguson of Texas, we should have been told that her conduct had forever demonstrated the unfitness of women to take part in public affairs.

All over the country things are happening which would have been called "a deadly blow to woman suffrage" if they had been done by women. No one draws the conclusion that all men are unfit to vote because certain men have misbehaved; yet that is the line of argument to which the opponents of equal rights are driven for want of anything better to say. Remember, gentlemen, Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!

A. S. B.

Anti-Suffrage Mythology

DIRECT and deliberate falsehood is a weapon in constant use by the opponents of equal rights. Over and over again, of late, in their official publications, they have asserted, commenting on Mrs. Catt's disapproval of the picketing, "Mrs. Catt never disapproved of militancy before." Mrs. Catt has been expressing her disapproval of militancy for years—both militancy in England and the comparatively mild militancy that we have here. This is merely one example of the unscrupulous misrepresentations to which the antisuffragists are driven to resort.

A. S. B.

Liberty a Mixer

THE spirit of liberty is a great "mixer." Every struggle for the widening of the franchise has brought together men of the most diverse opinions on all other questions. The woman suffrage movement is no exception. On that subject, men so widely different as Wilson, Roosevelt, Brandeis and La Follette, all stand together. The endorsement of woman suffrage was almost the only point on which all the national parties in the United States were able to agree.

In the recent act of the Canadian Parliament which gave national suffrage to some 500,000 women, Conservatives, Liberals and Labor men were all agreed that the women ought to have it, while they differed acutely over every other feature of the bill, and especially over the disfranchisement of all aliens born in enemy countries except those who have grandsons in the army. Men of all shades of opinion in politics and religion made up the recent overwhelming majority for woman suffrage in the British House of Commons. The same was the case with the Legislatures of the eight states of our own Union that have given women the ballot this year. The same was true of the men in Columbus, Ohio, who lately voted to extend municipal suffrage to the women of that city.

This mixture has always existed. Some time ago it occurred to the eight general officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to ask each other, as a matter of curiosity, to what religious denominations they belonged. They had worked together for years without ever raising the question. They found that the eight women belonged to seven different denominations. The Episcopal Church was the only one that had two representatives on the board, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky.

This mixture was found even in the pioneer days. A couple

of anti-suffrage editors down South are urging that women ought not to be allowed to vote because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a free thinker and wrote "The Woman's Bible." Why should the free thinker Mrs. Stanton be taken as typical of the movement any more than the Quakeress Susan B. Anthony or the devout Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Lucretia Mott? Why she more than Frances E. Willard, who was Christianity personified? "The Woman's Bible" was so far from embodying the general sentiment among suffragists that the National Suffrage Convention passed a resolution expressly disclaiming all responsibility for it. Those two Southern editors might as rationally urge free thinkers to vote against woman suffrage because Dr. Anna H. Shaw is a Methodist minister.

The patriots of the American Revolution included free thinkers as well as church members; and the leaders of the French Revolution were mostly atheists. This last fact has ever since been quoted in all the monarchies of Europe as an argument against a republican form of government; but America never looked upon it as having any weight in that connection. It is amusing and significant that the enemies of woman suffrage should be driven to use exactly the same pleas that are made by the enemies of democracy all the world over.

A. S. B.

The Soldier Vote

THE soldiers and civilians of a community seem to feel pretty much alike on the suffrage question. In British Columbia, the vote of the soldiers in the field went heavily for woman suffrage, and so did the vote of the civilians. In Maine, soldiers and civilians alike voted against it.

A. S. B.

Suffrage Promotes Comfort

AS many as "2,000 women a month, mostly from the farms, are said to visit the rest-room established by the city of Phoenix, Ariz."

This item, now going the rounds of the press, recalls the fact that one of the first things the Arizona women did with their votes was to secure the establishment of public comfort stations in the cities and towns throughout the State, and to open a rest-room in Phoenix for women. Here farmers' wives, coming to the city to make purchases, can rest in the middle of the day, and also leave the baby in care of a competent nurse, while they are doing their shopping. Evidently the rest-room is meeting an actual need.

A. S. B.

A Human Vote

"COLORADO, which has tried equal suffrage for thirty years, is a more competent witness upon this subject than Maine, which has never tried it, and Colorado's vote, where opportunity offered, would be twenty to one in favor of giving woman her rightful place in the social and political system. Moreover, the two to one vote in Maine is a man vote, while the twenty to one vote of Colorado would be a human vote."—Pueblo, Colo., *Chieftain*.

A Rather Exciting Day

"NOW, this," said the Speaker of the House, on that memorable September 24, when suffrage won its own committee from that august body, "this is likely to be a rather exciting day."

And it was.

For it was with old suffrage war horses, supported by various worth-while new-comers, rounding up suffrage arguments in force, and with the "antis" seizing opportunity by the hair to interpose irrelevant argument against the principle of suffrage, that the resolution to create the committee got to the floor of the House.

Suffragists who followed the debate grew as enthusiastic over the sagacity of the seasoned suffrage campaigners as over the vigorous support of men who are comparatively new to the work of upholding the suffrage banner.

IN introducing the request for a woman suffrage committee in the House, Mr. Pou of North Carolina said:

"Mr. Speaker, the question before the House should not be confused with the larger question of national woman suffrage. The proposition before the House is simply the creation of a committee. In times past various new committees have been created by the House. Within the last few years the Committee on Good Roads has been created and also the Committee on Food Control. The Committee on Rules decided that the question of woman suffrage was of such importance as to justify the creation of a committee charged with the duty of considering that particular question.

"In my own mind there is but one argument that can be advanced against the creation of this committee, and that is the trifling expense involved. It is very true that at this time the Judiciary Committee has jurisdiction of this question. It is very true that the Judiciary Committee can consider it again as it has been considered in the past. If that point is to be fatal to the resolution offered by the Committee on Rules, then no new committee could ever be created, now or hereafter.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the request for this is nation-wide. I have here a petition signed by more than eighty members of the House of Representatives, gentlemen of both political parties, men from various states of the Union, men from the East, men from the West and men from the Mississippi Valley, asking that this committee be created. I pause here to say, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it would be a most gracious thing to do in this hour, when the life of this Republic is at stake and when American women are responding to the call to duty equally with the men, to say to the women of America, 'You are at least of importance enough to entitle you to have a committee created in the House of Representatives to consider your claims.' (Applause.)

"Mr. Speaker, I read this extract from a letter of President Wilson, dated May 14, 1917, addressed to myself. Speaking of the resolution now under consideration, the President wrote:

"On the chance that I may be of some slight service in this matter, which seems to me of very considerable consequence, I am writing this line to say I would most heartily approve. I think it would be a very wise act of public policy, and also an act of fairness to the best women who are engaged in the cause of woman suffrage."

"I want to say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker: The appointment of a committee only is asked; but after this committee is appointed in the next Congress, the friends of this resolution expect to go before the people of America, and if the returns justify, then in the Sixty-sixth Congress they will ask for congressional action."

IT is hard to see how the issue could have been more clearly defined. A committee to handle the suffrage question was wanted and a committee was asked for. But the mild request opened opportunity to the opposition to show their logic, along with the high esteem in which they hold women and the woman question.

To Representative Blackmon, of Alabama, it gave a chance to draw the conclusion that since we now have a woman elected to Congress, unless the present House settles back upon established procedure, we may yet have children elected to Congress. (Listening to him one wondered here and there if the time had not slipped upon us unawares.)

It gave Representative Magee, of New York, a chance to comfort the world with the assurance that "if it were legally possible for the women to settle this question among themselves, that would be perfectly satisfactory to me."

It gave Representative Webb, of North Carolina, a chance to refer to the "suffragette ladies" in what, apparently, struck him as a highly original vein.

It gave a chance to imply that a little thing like the American woman's political liberty must not for a moment be weighed in the balance with a great thing like the political liberty of the European man, and that the House was "frittering away its time" creating a suffrage committee when it might better be about war legislation.

It gave a chance to show that to some Congressmen it is infinitely more important to rebuke fifty suffragists who have picketed than to recognize the plea of 2,000,000 who haven't.

What stood out in the argument of the opposition was the hoar-frost on it. Merciful heaven! Will the anti-man never advance anything new? Will he never, for instance, be able to oppose to suffrage anything more modern than his fear of what he calls the feminist movement?

HEAR Meeker of Missouri:

"I think that we have had up to the present all the feminist movement that we can stand."

Again and again in its peculiar way the opposition tried to stab and jab and damn the whole suffrage cause with the pickets, and again and again the life was hammered out of the effort by the insistent logic of Pou and Blanton and Campbell and Mondell and Austin and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and London and French, of Idaho.

Again and again men like Webb of North Carolina and Garrett of Tennessee had to be gently but firmly dragged back from ill-tempered exhibitions of their private feeling against suffrage to the discussion of the question before the House, which was not after all whether Mr. Webb or Mr. Garrett liked suffrage, but whether the nation should be given the needed facilities for considering the question through its Congressional agents.

MR. SMALL of North Carolina seemed more so after Mr. Blanton had taken up the North Carolinian's contention that it was "an impairment of the dignity of the House" to create a committee on woman suffrage.

Said Mr. Blanton:

"Why can there not be a committee at this time, carefully considering the thousands of petitions which are coming into this Nation's capital every day upon this subject? (Applause.) I say that the time is ripe when a committee should be considering this question."

"In the great Lone Star State, fifty-eight counties of which it is my honor to represent a state which is the largest in this Union, every person over twenty-one years of age may vote except a convict, a lunatic, and a woman. (Applause.) I am not willing that woman shall be placed in the same class and category in the Lone Star State with a convict and a lunatic. (Applause.)

"We are grossly inconsistent in being willing to permit our good women of the United States to faithfully toil in Red Cross service during war times, to nurse our maimed and wounded, to lovingly provide clothes and bandages for their wounds, to materially assist in conserving the food supply of the Nation, to run the public elevators of the country, to drive trucks and automobiles in service at the front, to enter daringly the air-crafts upon which now we so largely depend; in short, to do every kind of service and bear every kind of sacrifice—we are willing to permit them to do all of these things for the good of their country, but when they ask us to graciously confer upon them a God-given, inherent right, it is beneath our dignity to give such request any serious consideration. I intend to support the resolution. We owe it to the womenkind of America." (Applause.)

IT was a bored man who faced the House when Meyer London rose. Like others who could be mentioned, he settled the suffrage question long ago. "The proposition is so elementary: A woman is either a human being or she is not. She is either a member of the community or she is not. If she is a member of the community she has a right to vote, as to vote means to participate in the making of those rules which are binding upon the community."

"The right of woman to shape national legislation is a national concern. The Federal Government is ever extending its sphere of activity into fields of legislation heretofore held as exclusively belonging to the states."

MR. FRENCH: "Another speaker says it is beneath our dignity to create this committee. But why? It was not beneath the dignity of our fathers to fight for liberty a hundred years ago. It has not been beneath our dignity to stand for freedom for the down-pressed of other lands. It is not beneath our dignity to-day to support as we believe in the world war the side that stands for human rights, for liberty, for suffrage in a large sense, if you please.

"May I now turn for a moment to those who oppose this resolution because they are opposed to woman suffrage?

"Again I ask, Why? Are they not in favor of fair play? Do they want all the facts, or are they afraid that further inquiry and further consideration will strengthen the cause of suffrage? For my part I believe it will.

A Rather Exciting Day

(Continued)

Some of our opponents urge that suffrage is being repudiated in elections that are being held. If so, why should they oppose the creation of a committee that would accentuate this deplorable condition? Rather, gentlemen, I believe that the more this question is debated, the more it is discussed in Congress and on the platform and by the fireside, the stronger must be the claim of those for suffrage, who at all times and under all circumstances have been loyal to our country. I remember well the words of a dear mother of two sons who have already gone to France to do their 'bit.' She said to me, as the tears filled her eyes, 'I am proud of my boys, but I am living in Gethsemane.' Gentlemen, the women of our land are not only living in the garden of sorrow, but they are doing their full share in carrying forward the great work upon which our Nation is engaged."

MR. AUSTIN: "I hope there will be chivalry and fairness enough in this House to elect the Member from Montana (Miss Rankin) as chairman of this proposed committee, who so well, efficiently, and faithfully, represents the great State of Montana on the floor of this House. Mr. Speaker, there are two great public questions which will be settled only in one way in America, and they will be settled right. The prohibition question is fast being settled. There comes hand in hand and directly back of it this question of suffrage for the American women. Just as sure as tomorrow's sun will rise, it is coming. You may stop it here today. You might block it in this Congress, but the sentiment in favor of it grows with the days and the hours. There will be fairness enough, justice enough, honor enough among the thinking American people to give them the rights which they deserve and to which they are justly entitled." (Applause.)

MR. KELLY: "Does any Member mean to say that the women should give their sons to defend the Nation and yet have no voice as to their protection? Shall the women encourage their children to save their pennies and to keep a watchful eye on the family pocketbook and yet have no voice in protecting that money from the hands of unscrupulous profiteers? Shall the women work in munition factories and yet remain dumb as to working conditions in those factories? Shall they teach citizenship in schools and churches and yet be denied the vital rights of citizenship? Shall they remember the President and the fighting forces in their prayers and yet be unable to help make their prayers come true? Shall they urge the new spirit of national unity while at the same time they are prevented from realizing their own membership in the Nation?" (Applause.)

MR. MONDELL of Wyoming interjected a decisive blow against the opposition to the committee when he said:

"Mr. Speaker, it will be noticed that while gentlemen opposing the creation of the committee may begin their remarks by urging against the creation of the committee as being unwise or unnecessary in itself, they always close by strongly presenting their arguments against suffrage. In other words, those who

are opposed to the creation of this committee are opposed to it apparently not because it is not proper to create a committee to consider the subject, but because they are opposed to woman suffrage, and they have a notion that, in some way or other, the creation of the committee will help the cause. . . . The peculiar thing about it is that none of the gentlemen have discussed the question of the creation of the committee from the viewpoint from which we should consider such a question. They are discussing the merits of suffrage."

MR. GORDON: "The point I want to ask the question about is what legislative question will this committee have to consider if you create it?"

MR. MONDELL: "The very important question, presented in various ways, as to whether



REP. GUY E. CAMPBELL, OF KANSAS
Who Summed Up the Case for Suffrage.
See Page 352.

the better half of mankind in these United States is going to have something to say about the laws and the government of the land. (Applause.) . . . Now the only question before the House is, Should there be a Committee on Woman Suffrage? Is the question important enough to justify the formation of a committee to consider the subject? Well, we have a Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers, created possibly in a prophetic hour by some one who wanted to get a place to put the printed arguments of those who are against suffrage. We have committees on some fifty-odd different subjects, no one of which can in the nature of things be more important than the question of whether or not one-half of the race, and the better half, is to have anything to do with the affairs of government. This is a reasonably important question in my opinion.

"So far as I am concerned, I am not favoring the formation of this committee primarily because I believe such a committee would hurry the decision on the question of the constitutional amendment, but because the question is so important. So many people have asked for

the creation of the committee that the Congress should meet their demand and expectation in that regard. . . . Whenever any large number of people have asked for the creation of a committee for the examination of any tremendously important and controlling matter, it has been granted, and that is all we ask in this case.

"It would seem from what some gentlemen have said that some gentlemen of the Committee on the Judiciary, in order to retain jurisdiction over this highly important subject, are at last beginning to see the light, and that they are willing to do in the future what they should have done in the past. If gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee believe that it is proper to present this matter to the Congress, they should have presented it months ago, but they have not done so; they have failed and failed utterly, and it is not extraordinary that under that condition of affairs a very considerable number of people should have asked for the formation of a new committee to consider the subject.

"The gentleman from Georgia, who, since he acquired high honors elsewhere, seems to have taken a curious view of things, suggests we should not have a committee on woman's suffrage because we have not a committee on male suffrage. We have no committee on the formation of a Constitution for the United States of America. We have no committee on the promulgation and adoption of a bill of rights. There are a great many other important things heretofore accomplished for the consideration of which we have not been foolish enough to appoint and establish committees after the thing was done. We have no committee having to do with things done, accomplished, and established. We may not need a committee on woman suffrage after women are enfranchised; probably we shall not. We do have committees for the consideration of those splendid purposes which we seek to accomplish in the future, of which this is one."

MISS RANKIN of Montana, who was received with marked applause, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I believe we should have a woman suffrage committee in the House, as we have one in the Senate. Everyone admits that the question of woman suffrage is a vital question before the American people today; that all of the women are divided, either for or against woman suffrage; and that the great body of women who are undecided are now vitally interested in this question. So we believe this is a question that should take all of the time of one committee. There is no other question concerning a certain group of people that is receiving the attention that the woman suffrage question is receiving from the American people. The Judiciary Committee has all it can do in attending to the regular business that comes before that committee, and we would like to have a committee that would discuss the merits of the question and would report either favorably or unfavorably on the woman suffrage question.

"Some have told us to go to the states. Of course we have always known that woman suffrage was constitutional according to the Federal Constitution, but some of the state constitutions disfranchise the women. Perhaps it is news to you to know that some of the women of the United States can never be enfranchised

(Continued on page 355)



Underwood and Underwood

SUMMER KNITTING FOR WINTER WEARING

When New York weather was doing freak stunts this summer and breaking the official record at 99 degrees, wool helmets did not seem pressingly necessary, but the suffrage shop-keepers kept right on making them. For months they have been giving out materials, listing knitters, and raising money for free wool to distribute to those who had already knitted to the end of their purse strings, but not to the end of their heart strings.

FREE WOOL

Free wool has been a feature of the Suffrage Assembly District's scheme. This has meant much collecting of funds, so that those who can knit but cannot pay might be provided for



MRS. CHARLES L.



MRS. EDMUND O'CONNOR
Brooklyn Suffragist and Red Cross Leader



KNITTING BALLET OF THE HIPPODROME

At 77 West 47th Street
Its windows are gay with
Woman Suffrage Party
the flag of New York
District of the City Su
Hill, Assembly District
League for Equal
All through the hot sun
hanks of gray wool an
mufflers and socks for
There are 712 boys, and
dred pounds of yarn,

Prominent in the unit a
Harry Frazee
Mrs. John Henry Ham
of the unit, were of spe
rec

CLEVE
AND

The 27th Assembly Dist
the Great White Way, a
is but a step from the H
for the Hippodrome Ball
Tutsie Ravel, Miss Lillia
has been of appreciable h
girls are swift knitters.
with amazement at the fl
she did so much in the h
"So much"



CHARLES L. TIFFANY, STANDING JUST LEFT OF BANNER, AND "THE KNITTING 27TH"

KNIT YOUR BIT DON'T QUIT

East 47th Street, New York City, there is a little suffrage shop. The walls are gay with the yellow and blue of the New York State Suffrage Party, which are also, by the way, the loyal colors of New York City. It is the headquarters of the 27th Assembly District Suffrage Party. And it is in charge of Miss Helen Hill, Assembly District Leader, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany of the College of Equal Suffrage, who is leader of the knitting unit. In the hot summer days they have kept on their job, giving out gray wool and taking in knitted helmets, sweaters, wristlets, and socks for the boys on Uncle Sam's warship "Missouri." 712 boys, and that means 3560 knitted garments, and many hundreds of yarn, and an unflinching spirit for the 27th Assembly District.

In the unit are Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. E. A. Clisbee, Mrs. Harry Frazee, Mrs. Heilbron, Mrs. Robert Wolfers, Henry Hammond and Miss Virginia Dean, the actress, members, were of special help in working up novel schemes of gaining recruits for the knitting work.

CLEVER WITH THEIR FINGERS AND LIGHT ON THEIR TOES!

Assembly District Suffrage Shop is not a stone's throw from White Way, where many theatres were open all summer. It is up from the Hippodrome. Therefore it was a convenient center for the Ballet Girls' Knitting Club. This club, of which Miss Lillian Carena and Miss Evelyn Mitchell are leaders, has given appreciable help to Mrs. Tiffany and Miss Hill. Many of the knitters are ballet girls. The photographer who took their picture looked up at the flying fingers of one pretty ballet girl. "By Jove, much in the half hour I was there," reported the photographer. "So much" was about two and one-half inches.

IN THE "ROARING FORTIES"

Invitations were sent out to all the women's societies of the churches within the "roaring forties" to come and knit or else to contribute to the free-wool fund. On hot evenings New York City, like any other village, turns out to sit on its diminutive stoops. Miss Hill's squads of helpers went from house to house, leaving their knitting circulars with the young women on the steps of the houses. They also visited the table-d'hote restaurants in the neighborhood, and, having gained permission to go from table to table, they spoke to the women dining.

MEN CONTRIBUTE

"Then we found," said Miss Hill, "that men felt slighted because we neglected them. Several asked for our circulars, and when we did not pass our mite boxes to them they asked permission to contribute."



MISS JANE MCKEE
Prominent Brooklyn Suffragist Who Has
Helped Organize Red Cross Band



MISS HELEN HILL

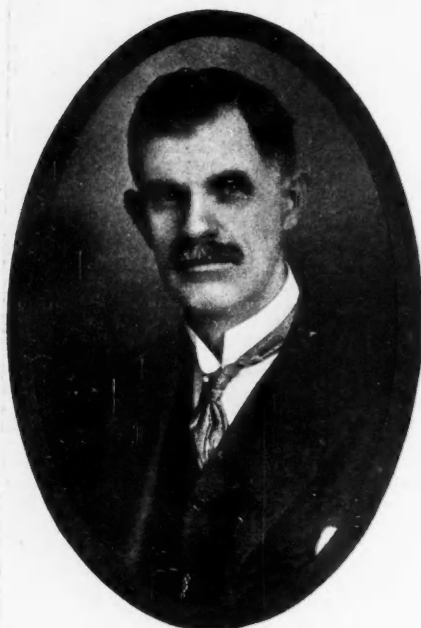
WILL THEY BE READY?

Well, these are the same women who helped get the signatures of more than 500,000 women of New York City who want to vote. Women who did not let the grass grow under their feet until they had performed that arduous task are not likely to stop at a little thing like knitting winter garments for 712 sailor boys.



MINNESOTA SUFFRAGISTS AS RED CROSS WORKERS

"Cantrill of Kentucky"



REP. JAMES C. CANTRILL

MR. SPEAKER, when the Raker resolution for the formation of a committee on suffrage in the House of Representatives was considered by the Committee on Rules, it was my pleasure to move a favorable report. That the motion received a majority vote of the Committee on Rules is, of course, evident, else the matter would not be up for consideration today. It will be my pleasure to vote for a committee on suffrage in the House. I can find no real argument against the establishment of such a committee.

The question before the House today is confined to the one question of establishing a committee on suffrage. The broad question of woman suffrage by constitutional amendment is not considered in the resolution before the House. I cannot understand why even the most active opponents of woman suffrage would oppose the establishment of a standing committee to consider the question. I hope that we all desire to be fair and we should welcome a committee in this House which would gather information and facts on the great question of suffrage. Today 19 States of the Union have presidential suffrage for women and 36 States of the Union permit women to vote on various questions. Surely a question which has been recognized as just in 36 States is worthy of a committee in the House of Representatives to consider that question. [Applause.] I am in favor of a committee on suffrage, which committee should be elected by the House to make a full and complete study of suffrage questions and present their views to the House for its consideration. Heretofore I have not favored an amendment to the Federal Constitution for woman suffrage, but I am not afraid of information on the subject, and if a study of conditions in the Nation in the great crisis which now confronts us as a people leads me to believe that woman suffrage is a good thing for the United States, I would not hesitate to favor it. [Applause.]

This is not a partisan question, but it is not out of place to say to the Democratic side of the House that of the 12 States having woman suffrage in the last presidential election, 10

of them voted for President Wilson. [Applause.] There can certainly be no valid objection from the Democratic side of this House for the consideration of a great public question, which gave us control in a political way of this House and of the affairs of the Nation. The Democratic side of the House cannot afford to consider this question from the local standpoint of the political welfare of a few of its members. We have been busy passing legislation which denies many of our citizens their individual rights and liberties. It is high time that we were enacting some legislation that would give at least consideration to granting rights and liberties to half of our population. [Applause.] I have heard but one argument advanced against the resolution before the House, and, in my opinion, that is not an argument in reality. I have heard some members of this House say that they did not favor the establishment of a committee on suffrage because of pickets at the White House gates. I do not favor "picketing" either, but I would not insult my intelligence by voting against this resolution because some few women held banners on the streets of Washington. It would be just as consistent to say that men should be denied the ballot because some few men on soap boxes in some of our large cities have been criticizing the President and the entire administration, which is working so nobly to bring victory to American armies. Millions of Christian women in the Nation should not be denied the right of having a committee in this House to study the problems of suffrage because of the mistakes of some few of their sisters. [Applause.] One had as well say that there should be no police force in Washington, because the police force of this city permitted daily thousands of people to obstruct the streets and impede traffic and permitted almost the mobbing of women without arresting the offenders. There was a lawful and peaceful way in which the police of this city could have taken charge of the banners of the pickets without permitting the women carrying them to be the objects of mob violence. To see women roughly handled by rough men on the streets of the Capital of the Nation is not a pleasing sight to Kentuckians and to red-blooded Americans, and let us hope that the like will never again be seen here.

Everyone of average intelligence knows that one of the greatest questions before the country today is that of woman suffrage. This being true, why not establish a committee in this House, as the Senate has done, to carefully study the question and report its findings to the House? I will note with much interest the votes of some of the members of the House, who have always been so insistent on prohibition legislation. It is generally believed that woman suffrage means prohibition legislation. In my opinion, no real and earnest advocate of prohibition could vote against such a simple proposition as forming a committee in this House to study the problems of suffrage, and I sincerely hope that my prohibition friends in the House will join with me in supporting the Raker resolution. [Applause.]

MR. SPEAKER, millions of noble American women are doing just as much as the men of the Nation today to bring victory to our armies. They are meeting with hearty patriotic response every demand that is being made by Congress and by our great President. When victory comes, as it surely will, to that flag which has never known defeat, it will be the victory of

American women as much as of American men. These same millions of Christian and patriotic American women are today asking this House to grant them a committee on suffrage. In my opinion, they have the right to ask that, and I deem it the duty of the House to grant the request. I sincerely hope the House will adopt the report from the Committee on Rules, so that a committee on suffrage can be established in the House.

MR. FARR: "Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for the resolution favoring the naming of a special committee on woman suffrage. I shall do this not only for the reason that the importance of the question of equal suffrage deserves this consideration, but frankly because of the stimulus it will be prove to be in giving to women the privilege of direct participation in our Government. The interests of the women are equal to those of the men. They are as much concerned in the welfare of the country. They are as intelligent and honest as the men, and there is no substantial reason for discrimination against them. And particularly at this time I want to show in part my appreciation of the splendid services that the women in so many ways are rendering.

"Millions of mothers and wives are giving their boys and husbands for the preservation of the liberty which they, in its fullness, do not enjoy. Their heroism in this sacrifice to patriotism commands our veneration. Practically without a murmur, though their hearts bleed, they are answering the call of their country in its hour of peril."

MR. CAMPBELL: "Why gentlemen who have voted for appropriations to exterminate the boll weevil down in Georgia and Texas and Alabama should raise the question of state sovereignty and state rights when the question of the right of women to vote is under consideration is something that I cannot understand. (Applause.) Is the boll weevil of more importance in Georgia and Alabama than woman suffrage? You did not raise the question of state rights then, or assert the question of the duty of a state. You insisted that the Federal Government should cross the state line, and do the thing that the planter, therefore, had done for himself, or that the county might well have done. But, oh no, you lost sight of those questions and went to the Federal authority. You have been doing it upon so many questions that it is most natural that those of us who have always believed this was a Nation spelled with a big 'N' did not have the cold chills when we saw another question of nationwide importance forcing itself for consideration upon the Federal Congress. (Applause.) We believe that this question rightly belongs to the nation, to the Federal Government, and that the creation of this committee is a mere incident in the consideration of that subject.

"Of course the resolution will be agreed to. The committee will be appointed, and in due time a resolution will be reported out of the committee on woman suffrage granting woman suffrage to the people of the several states. Then gentlemen can vote their sentiments upon that subject here in this House.

"Now, that is all there is before the House. The fact has been referred to that some of the advocates of woman suffrage have been doing things that have not appealed to the best sentiment of the country. It was not asserted by these gentlemen that the large majority of the women who believe in woman suffrage frown upon these actions of a small

(Continued on page 355)

Congressional Committee's Work

(Special Correspondence from Washington)

UNTIL a few days before September 24, the situation seemed to promise comparatively easy victory. The leaders of both parties in the House had promised the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association to do what they could to clear the way for the Rules Committee's favorable report, the President himself had declared his approval, and the report, being privileged, was to be voted upon as soon as brought in. The House leaders, including Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman Pou, of the Rules Committee, and, from the minority side, in Mr. Mann's absence, Representatives Mondell and French, all fulfilled their promises to clear the way for this question, and we were told to expect the vote any day last week.

But the creation of a new committee to consider the suffrage amendment transfers that measure from the Judiciary Committee, where it has remained unreported throughout the past two sessions of Congress. The Judiciary Committee is one of the most powerful committees in the House, and Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, the chairman, is very jealous of his prerogatives, particularly so in this instance, since he is a bitter anti-suffragist. Mr. Webb therefore, apparently concluding that by a sudden sharp drive at the end he could carry the day, invoked the argument of congressional courtesy against the Rules Committee's report. He rallied round him most of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and with them and Representative Garrett (Tenn.) of the Rules Committee, who had voted in committee against the report on our measure, organized his forces to defeat us.

Fortunately, he failed. But on the Friday preceding the actual vote, when we were expecting the question to come up, he had succeeded in having it postponed, in the hope of calling back to Washington his supporters who were out of town and also completing his canvass of the members who were within reach. When this developed, our Congressional Committee knew a real struggle was on, for Mr. Webb is a hard fighter, and a powerful one, and so is Mr. Garrett, his second.

Our Committee therefore sent a call to state congressional chairmen for more workers at once. If Mr. Webb was bringing his friends back to town, so were we bringing ours. Mrs. Park, Mrs. Gardener and Miss White, in conference with our co-operating committee of members of the House from the equal suffrage states, headed by Representative Taylor, of Colorado, as senior member of the group, set new lines of activity in motion, and the Washington headquarters buzzed night and day with typists and telegraph messengers. Miss Rankin, Mr. Raker, Mr. Mondell, Mr. Keating, Mr. Langley, Mr. Hayden, Mr. French and other friends each undertook a share of the hardest of the labor, and pushed things through for us as they and they only could do. Our own state chairmen responded with their part—and Mr. Webb was put to rout by a vote of 181 to 107 after a two hours' debate in the House, including a most impassioned speech by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Including also a rare bit of unintentional humor by Mr. Meeker, anti-suffragist from St. Louis (all the representatives from Missouri except the St. Louis members are friendly to

suffrage). Said Mr. Meeker: "Here is a law that is on the statute books of a score of states, and it has never been carried to a court to decide its constitutionality, but still these folks come here and want a constitutional amendment as to whether it is constitutional as coming from the different states. I think it is a reflection on the constitutional judgment of the people who are advocating this amendment. It is about the way men would keep house. That is the way they are coming into these governmental affairs." The House laughed, and so did the suffragists in the galleries.

Mr. Walsh, of Massachusetts, Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin, Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, and Mr. Small, of North Carolina, also contributed gems from the anti side of the question, Mr. Adamson and Mr. Small in particular inviting the sharp retort of Mr. Blanton, of Texas, a new member from the Lone Star State, who, as his speech reveals, is one of the best suffragists in the House. (See page 348.)

Two of our friends, Mr. Volstead, of Minnesota, and Mr. Morgan, of Oklahoma, both members of the Judiciary Committee, voted with their chairman, Mr. Webb, and both made speeches against the creation of the committee. Mr. Rogers, of Massachusetts, hitherto voting with us, also failed to support us on this resolution. Otherwise we held most of the suffrage votes present and were actively aided by such tried and true friends as Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Mr. London, of New York, and Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, in addition to the members already mentioned from the suffrage states who were the generals in the fight.

The personnel of the new suffrage committee has not been announced, but the members will be elected by the House, and therefore will represent the suffrage sentiment of the House, the majority of which we are sure is with us. With a friendly committee we may hope for a report on the federal amendment itself early in the next session and under favorable conditions. To have secured the establishment of this committee is therefore a significant victory in more ways than one. It gives us a valuable piece of legislative machinery—and, to some degree, it affords a preliminary test of suffrage sentiment in the House.

For the latter fact, interestingly enough, we are somewhat indebted to Mr. Webb. Had he not fought us, and with the weapon so dangerous to us—namely, his claim to congressional courtesy—the vote we received would be less of an indication of suffrage sentiment than it is. In itself, the question of creating a suffrage committee was not a straight suffrage issue. It was a proposal for a square deal in legislation, and some members not in sympathy with our main question were willing to vote to give us a committee. Mr. Webb was able to draw away from us some of these members when he urged that they were being discourteous to him and his committee. The fight, consequently, narrowed down more nearly to suffrage and anti-suffrage lines than it would have done without Mr. Webb.

With these facts in mind, an analysis of the vote becomes more interesting, as do also the speeches of some members not hitherto on our side. For these speeches see other pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

(Continued on page 357)

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Vote on Suffrage Committee Resolution

House of Representatives, September 24, 1917.

Aye 181; no 107; "present" 3; not voting 141.

ANALYSIS BY PARTIES

STATE.	AYE.			No.			Not Voting.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Other.	Dem.	Rep.	Other.	Dem.	Rep.	Other.
Total	82	98	1	74	32	1	59	80	4
Alabama	1	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..
Arizona	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arkansas	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
Colorado	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..
Delaware	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..
Idaho	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	5	13	..	..	..	..	1	8	..
Indiana	3	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Iowa	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Kansas	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kentucky	5	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..
Maine	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..
Massachusetts	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	6	1
Michigan	..	7	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Minnesota	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	3	1
Mississippi	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
Missouri	10	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
Montana	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	1	3	..	..	3	..	2	3	..
New Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	3	4	1	..	7	..	13	14	..
North Carolina	5	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
North Dakota	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ohio	5	4	..	5	1	..	3	3	..
Oklahoma	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Oregon	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	9	..	3	1	..	2	18	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
South Carolina	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..
South Dakota	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tennessee	2	1	..	4	1	..	2	..	..
Texas	6	..	..	7	..	..	5	..	..
Utah	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Virginia	2	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..
Washington	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Wisconsin	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	4	..
Wyoming	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Keep This for Future Reference)

ALABAMA

Aye:
Huddleston, Dem.
No:
Almon, Dem.
Bankhead, Dem.
Blackmon, Dem.
Burnett, Dem.

No:
Dent, Dem.
Gray, Dem.
Oliver, Dem.
Steagall, Dem.
Not Voting:
Heflin, Dem.

ARIZONA

Aye:
Hayden, Dem.

ARKANSAS

Aye:
Caraway, Dem.
Goodwin, Dem.
Jacoway, Dem.
Tillman, Dem.

Aye:
Oldfield, Dem.
Taylor, Dem.
Wingo, Dem.

CALIFORNIA

Aye:
Elston, Rep.
Kettner, Dem.
Osborne, Rep.
Raker, Dem.
Paired For:
Church, Dem.
Curry, Rep.

Paired For:
Hayes, Rep.
Kahn, Rep.
Nolan, Rep.
Randall, Prohi.
Not Voting:
Lea, Dem.

COLORADO

Aye:
Hilliard, Dem.
Keating, Dem.

Aye:
Taylor, Dem.
Timberlake, Rep.

CONNECTICUT

No:
Freeman, Rep.
Glynn, Rep.
Lonergan, Dem.

Paired For:
Hill, Rep.
Not Voting:
Tilson, Rep.

DELAWARE

No:
Polk, Dem.

FLORIDA

Aye:
Sears, Dem.
No:
Drane, Dem.

Not Voting:
Clark, Dem.
Voting Present:
Kehoe, Dem.

GEORGIA

No:
Crisp, Dem.
Howard, Dem.
Larsen, Dem.
Lee, Dem.
Overstreet, Dem.
Park, Dem.
Walker, Dem.

No:
Wise, Dem.
Vinson, Dem.
Adamson, Dem.
Paired Against:
Bell, Dem.
Brand, Dem.

IDAHO

Aye:
Smith, Rep.

Aye:
French, Rep.

ILLINOIS

Aye:
Cannon, Rep.
Denison, Rep.
Foss, Rep.

Aye:
Sabath, Dem.
Sterling, Rep.
Wheeler, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Continued)

Aye:
Foster, Dem.
Fuller, Rep.
Gallagher, Dem.
Graham, Rep.
Ireland, Rep.
King, Rep.
McAndrews, Dem.
McKenzie, Rep.
Madden, Rep.
Rainey, Dem.
Rosenberg, Rep.
Sabath, Dem.
Sterling, Rep.

Aye:
Wheeler, Rep.
Williams, Rep.
Not Voting:
Britten, Rep.
Copley, Rep.
Juul, Rep.
McCormick, Rep.
McKinley, Rep.
Mann, Rep.
Martin, Dem.
Mason, Rep.
Wilson, Rep.

INDIANA

Aye:
Barnhart, Dem.
Bland, Rep.
Cox, Dem.
Dixon, Dem.
Elliott, Rep.
Kraus, Rep.
Purnell, Rep.
Sanders, Rep.

Aye:
Vestal, Rep.
Wood, Rep.
No:
Denton, Dem.
Moore, Rep.
Not Voting:
Fairfield, Rep.

IOWA

Aye:
Dowell, Rep.
Haugen, Rep.
Kennedy, Rep.
Ramsayer, Rep.
Sweet, Rep.
Towner, Rep.
Woods, Rep.

No:
Scott, Rep.
Not Voting:
Good, Rep.
Green, Rep.
Paired Against:
Hull, Rep.

KANSAS

Aye:
Ayres, Dem.
Campbell, Rep.
Doolittle, Dem.
Helvering, Dem.
Little, Rep.

Aye:
Shouse, Dem.
Paired For:
Connelly, Dem.
Not Voting:
Anthony, Rep.

KENTUCKY

Aye:
Cantrill, Dem.
Barkley, Dem.
Fields, Dem.
Johnson, Dem.
Langley, Rep.
Thomas, Dem.

No:
Helm, Dem.
Kincheloe, Dem.
Not Voting:
Sherley, Dem.
Rouse, Dem.
Powers, Rep.

LOUISIANA

No:
Aswell, Dem.
Dupré, Dem.
Estopinal, Dem.
Lazaro, Dem.
Martin, Prohi.

No:
Sanders, Dem.
Wilson, Dem.
Paired Against:
Watkins, Dem.

MAINE

Aye:
Goodall, Rep.
Hersey, Rep.

White, Rep.
No:
Peters, Rep.

MARYLAND

Aye:
Zihlman, Rep.
No:
Coady, Dem.
Linthicum, Dem.

No:
Talbot, Dem.
Not Voting:
Mudd, Rep.
Price, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS

Aye:
Carter, Rep.
Dallinger, Rep.
Phelan, Dem.
No:
Olney, Dem.
Rogers, Rep.
Walsh, Rep.
Paired For:
Fuller, Ind.

Paired Against:
Tague, Dem.
Not Voting:
Gallivan, Dem.
Gillett, Rep.
Greene, Rep.
Paige, Rep.
Treadway, Rep.
Winslow, Rep.
Tinkham, Rep.

MICHIGAN

Aye:
Bacon, Rep.
Cramton, Rep.
Hamilton, Rep.
Kelley, Rep.
McLaughlin, Rep.
Mapes, Rep.
Smith, Rep.

No:
Nichols, Rep.
Scott, Rep.
Not Voting:
Currie, Rep.
Doremus, Dem.
Fordney, Rep.
James, Rep.

MINNESOTA

Aye:
Davis, Rep.
Ellsworth, Rep.
Knutson, Rep.
Lundeen, Rep.
No:
Volstead, Rep.

Paired For:
Steenerson, Rep.
Not Voting:
Anderson, Rep.
Miller, Rep.
Schall, Prog.
Van Dyke, Dem.

MISSISSIPPI

Aye:
Humphreys, Dem.
No:
Collier, Dem.
Candler, Dem.
Quin, Dem.

MISSOURI

Aye:
Alexander, Dem.
Booher, Dem.
Decker, Dem.
Dickinson, Dem.
Hamlin, Dem.
Hensley, Dem.
Romjue, Dem.
Rubey, Dem.
Russell, Dem.

MONTANA

Aye:
Evans, Dem.
Rankin, Rep.

NEBRASKA

Aye:
Kinkaid, Rep.
Lobeck, Dem.
Reavis, Rep.
Shallenberger, Dem.

NEVADA

Aye:
Roberts, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Aye:
Burroughs, Rep.

NEW JERSEY

Aye:
Bacharach, Rep.
Gray, Rep.
Hutchinson, Rep.
Scully, Dem.
No:
Browning, Rep.
Parker, Rep.

NEW YORK

Aye:
Chandler, Rep.
Francis, Rep.
Hicks, Rep.
Hulbert, Dem.
London, Soc.
Lunn, Dem.
Oliver, Dem.
Pratt, Rep.
No:
Fairchild, B. L. Rep.
Gould, Rep.
Magee, Rep.
Parker, Rep.
Platt, Rep.
Siegel, Rep.
Snyder, Rep.
Paired For:
Mott, Rep.
Rowe, Rep.
Smith, C. B., Dem.
Paired Against:
Fairchild, G. W. Rep.
Haskell, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA

Aye:
Doughton, Dem.
Hood, Dem.
Pou, Dem.
Stedman, Dem.
Weaver, Dem.
No:
Small, Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA

Aye:
Young, Rep.
No:
Norton, Rep.

OHIO

Aye:
Bathrick, Dem.
Brumbaugh, Dem.
Claypool, Dem.
Cooper, Rep.
Crosser, Dem.
Emerson, Rep.
Fess, Rep.
Kearns, Rep.

OHIO (Continued)

Not Voting:
Gard, Dem.
Hollingsworth, Rep.
McCulloch, Rep.

OKLAHOMA

Aye:
Carter, Dem.
Ferris, Dem.
McClintic, Dem.
Thompson, Dem.

OREGON

Aye:
Hawley, Rep.
McArthur, Rep.

NEW MEXICO

Aye:
Walton, Dem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Aye:
Campbell, Dem.
Farr, Rep.
Focht, Rep.
Kelly, Dem.
McFadden, Rep.
Porter, Rep.
Robbins, Rep.
Rose, Rep.
Strong, Rep.
Temple, Rep.
Watson, Rep.
No:
Dewalt, Dem.
Leshner, Dem.
Rowland, Rep.
Steele, Dem.
Paired For:
Clark, Rep.
Kiess, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND

Paired For:
Kennedy, Rep.
O'Shaunessy, Dem.
Stiness, Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA

No:
Byrnes, Dem.
Dominick, Dem.
Nicholls, Dem.
Stevenson, Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aye:
Dillon, Rep.
Johnson, Rep.

TENNESSEE

Aye:
Austin, Rep.
Byrns, Dem.
Fisher, Dem.
No:
Garrett, Dem.
Houston, Dem.
Moon, Dem.

TEXAS

Aye:
Blanton, Dem.
Connally, Dem.
Garrett, Dem.
Gregg, Dem.
Jones, Dem.
Sumners, Dem.
No:
Black, Dem.
Eagle, Dem.
Garner, Dem.

UTAH

Aye:
Mays, Dem.

VERMONT

Aye:
Dale, Rep.

VIRGINIA

Aye:
Glass, Dem.
Harrison, Dem.
No:
Carlin, Dem.
Flood, Dem.
Holland, Dem.

WASHINGTON

Aye:
Dill, Dem.
Hadley, Rep.
Johnson, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA

Aye:
Bowers, Rep.
Littlepage, Dem.
Reed, Rep.

WISCONSIN

Aye:
Browne, Rep.
Cooper, Rep.
Davidson, Rep.
Esch, Rep.
No:
Classon, Rep.
Stafford, Rep.

WYOMING

Aye:
Mondell, Rep.

Aye:
La Follette, Rep.
Miller, Rep.

No:
Woodyard, Rep.
Not Voting:
Cooper, Rep.
Neely, Dem.

No:
Voigt, Rep.
Paired For:
Lenroot, Rep.
Not Voting:
Nelson, Rep.
Cary, Rep.
Frear, Rep.

"A Rather Exciting Day"

(Continued from page 352)

faction who believe in woman suffrage, and that this majority is as much opposed to the conduct of that faction as are the gentlemen who have criticized them here upon this floor today. In the conduct of great affairs we cannot take notice of the mistakes that are made by the advocates of a great principle. The merit of this question is the only thing to be considered.

"What substantial argument has been made against the creation of this committee? None. No more argument has been made against this than was made against the creation of a Committee on Good Roads, and no more than was made against the creation of the many committees that have been created in this House.

"It is said that this committee will be useless after this resolution has been submitted to the states for their adoption or rejection. Suppose it is. The great Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River is dead—has had its last meeting. It no longer has a chairman, a secretary or a janitor. It died because there was nothing more for it to do."

Mr. Blanton of Texas Explains

In the House discussion on the Woman Suffrage Committee:

MR. ADAMSON: There is no committee in this House on male suffrage?

MR. WEBB: No.

MR. ADAMSON: Why should there be one on female suffrage? If Congress is to take up the question of suffrage, why not have a committee on the question of suffrage?

MR. BLANTON: I would like to state that the reason we have not a committee on male suffrage is because males have suffrage.

Miss Rankin of Montana

(Continued from page 349)

except by a Federal amendment, for the constitutions of some of the states are such that it is practically impossible to amend them.

"We are simply asking that you give the sanction of your opinion on this question of whether or not woman suffrage is a question of vital enough concern for the House of Representatives to consider seriously. . . . I believe we should have this woman suffrage committee, in order that this question may be discussed in an intelligent and dignified manner.

"Of course we are not asking for anything unusual, since they have had a Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Senate for many years."

Suffrage

MAINE women, nothing daunted, are carrying on suffrage business as usual. At the thirty-seventh Convention of the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Augusta, Maine, on September 17, they elected their new set of officers for the coming year, and agreed that they were undismayed by defeat.

They all concurred in the words of the outgoing president, Mrs. Katharine Reed Balentine, who declared: "I, for one, refuse to consider this in any sense a melancholic occasion."

Miss Mabel Connor, daughter of the late General Selden Connor, a former Governor of Maine, was elected president to follow Mrs. Reed, who could not serve again. The other officers chosen were: Vice-Presidents, Miss Helen N. Bates and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, both of Portland; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George Chase of Lewiston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Augusta, wife of former Attorney General Pattangall; Treasurer, Mrs. F. I. Luce of Old Orchard; Auditor, Mrs. Alton C. Wheeler of South Paris; Congressional Counsellors, Mrs. S. E. Woodruff of Brunswick, Mrs. Dora A. Crockett of Thomaston, Mrs. Julia A. Gatchell of Waterville, and Mrs. J. H. Huddleston of Orono.

All of these women worked hard in the seven months' campaign just ended and are ready to fight on.

THE distinguishing feature of the suffrage resolution passed at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in session at Jamestown, August 29, was the recommendation that all wage-earning voters *work* for its adoption.

The East Bethany, N. Y., Grange has voted to support the suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

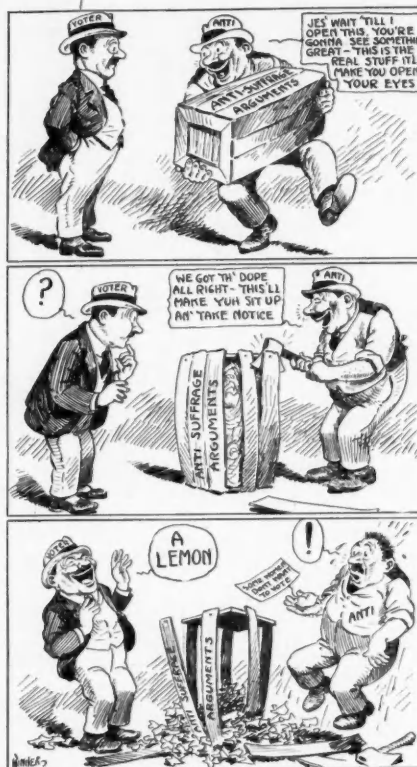
On September 10 the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, by a vote of 32 to 3, adopted a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and pledging themselves to work for the cause at the polls November 6.

By unanimous vote, the Genesee Conference of the Free Methodist Church, held at Rochester the early part of September, passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and calling upon the members of the church to support the measure at the polls, November 6.

IN commenting upon the nomination of two women to the school board in Monroe township, Ohio, the Madison, O., press says: "Two women on the school board will do more for the good of the school both as regards morals and education and will take more interest in the children attending school than forty men." Yet there are seventeen states in which women can neither hold such office nor vote for those who do.

MAINE Officer: As Maine cast 150,000 votes in the Presidential election, 38,000 votes against Woman Suffrage cannot be called the voice of the people.

Maine Worker: The women of Maine are certainly exempt from the Meatless and Breadless Days on the ground that since they are considered too unintelligent to vote, they would not know when such days appear on the calendar. September 10 is becoming known throughout Maine as "Witless Day."



HIS LEMON

One Million New York Women Want to Vote

LEADERS and suffrage workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, on October 1 and passed a resolution addressed to the voters of New York, repudiating the work of the suffrage pickets at Washington. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, Some of the men in the City of New York have said they proposed to vote against the Woman Suffrage Amendment in order to rebuke the women who have picketed the White House. Be it

Resolved: That we of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York protest against this injustice. We have not picketed the White House and are opposed to such tactics as emphatically as any man in New York City.

Let it not be forgotten that a million women in the State of New York have asked the men of this State for the vote. Shall this petition of patriotic honorable women be denied, in order to express condemnation of the handful of women? These are times which call for calm-mindedness, reason, and fair play.

Men of New York, we ask you to do justice to the women of New York City, and not punish them for the acts of a few.

This was the next to the last meeting before the question of votes for women in New York State will be put before the people and plans were formulated for the work of the campaign in the next five weeks. Heads of the State Suffrage Associations of Nebraska, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Michigan were present and brought greetings from the women of their states, most of whom have campaigns on for next year. They came to learn of the organization work of the New York women.

Summary

MRS. HENRY GULDBERG, president of the Norwegian Suffrage League, of Brooklyn, has demonstrated her loyalty to cause and country by giving free knitting lessons all summer long to small groups of women unskilled in the art.

She has also fulfilled the "knitting pledge," made by each member of the Norwegian Suffrage League, to finish a record number of garments before cold weather.

Her unit has been asked to assist the Mayor's Committee in Americanizing Scandinavian immigrants.

As patriots the members of the Norwegian League will be glad to assist in making aliens into citizens. As suffragists they hope to emphasize the point that those who are fit to instruct others in a citizenship which includes voting privileges are themselves worthy of a vote.

Incidentally they do not forget that in their native land, a monarchy, they would be so considered. In the greatest of democracies they are disfranchised.

WITH the opening of the fall months comes the opening of state suffrage conventions. The late spring and September saw a few conventions on the calendar, but October ushers in the big drive of suffrage activities. The climax will be reached in December when the National American Woman Suffrage Association will meet in convention at Washington.

Some of the October convention dates include: Iowa, at Des Moines, October 9 and 10; District of Columbia, October 23; Ohio, at Dayton, October 24 and 25; and North Carolina, October 30 and 31.

November will have a full calendar, with Nebraska coming the first week; Virginia, at Richmond, November 12 and 14; Wisconsin, November 14 and 15; Minnesota, November 16 and 17; Florida, November 19 and 20; Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, November 20 and 22; New Jersey, Michigan, Kentucky, New Hampshire and Delaware have November conventions scheduled, with dates to be announced later.

THE Representation of the People Bill in Great Britain, the bill which will enfranchise British women, has progressed as far as it can before the House of Commons takes its recess. It is not expected to reach report stage before the end of October or beginning of November. The progress of the bill has been interrupted by debates on the Corn Production Bill, which has now passed its third reading.

AUSTRIAN women may now serve on juries, if the head committee of the Austrian Parliament has its way. In spite of protests from government members, by a majority of 7 to 6 it recently voted in favor of admitting women to juries. Women must take men's places here as elsewhere.

FOR the first time a German woman has been given the title of Professor of Music, and at Leipzig University the first woman lector has been appointed.

One of the anomalous features of the Canadian situation has been the fact the bill was put through by the conservatives as a conscription measure and as a war measure.

Annual October Sale

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Congressional Committee's Report

(Continued from page 353)

The North Carolina delegation gave us 5 votes out of the 7 cast by a delegation of 10, although that is Mr. Webb's state as well as Mr. Pou's. It is also Mr. Kitchin's, and he was one of the three North Carolina members not voting. He had promised not to oppose us, and he kept his word. The Kentucky delegation gave us 6 votes, Texas gave us 6, Virginia 2, Alabama 1, Florida 1, Mississippi 1. Arkansas gave us her entire delegation of 7—for women vote in the primaries in Arkansas.

In the four biggest northern and eastern states, a certain diffidence and uncertainty were manifested by the members. Eleven Pennsylvania members shyly stayed at home or somewhere else, and 18 New York men failed to go on record. Massachusetts mustered only 3 votes for and 3 against with 1 paired for and 1 against, out of 16 members; Ohio 9 for and 6 against, out of 21; and 9 Illinois men failed to respond, out of the total 27.

Two men broke definite pledges, and these, regrettably, came from presidential states. They were Representatives Norton, of North Dakota, and Moores, of Indiana. Their cases, with those of the many absentees, have been referred to their women constituents.

They were among the petitioners for the Committee, and they voted against the measure for which they petitioned!

The vote, it will be noticed, did not follow party lines. While there were more Republicans than Democrats voting for us, and more Democrats than Republicans voting against us, the most of those not voting were Republicans. The Democratic ayes were 82, Republican 98,

Socialist 1. Democratic nays were 74, Republican 32, Protectionist 1. Democrats not voting numbered 59, Republicans 80, Prohibitionist 1, Independent 1, Progressive 1, Non-partisan 1. As to the pairs, the Congressional Record is not clear, but the number seems to be either 19 or 21. If 21 is correct, the count would seem to be 5 Democrats for and 8 against; 13 Republicans for and 13 against; 1 Independent, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 Non-partisan all paired for.

Those Familiar

THE latest blood-and-thunder screed from the antis projects this question:

"Does Mrs. Catt know anything about woman's work in the home? Those familiar with her career can answer."

That they can! The whole official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association sat down Sunday night in her beautifully appointed residence to a "Home Defense Supper," concocted and partly cooked by this same Mrs. Catt. Every course was a gay little reminder of how to help Hoover. Conservation and palatability were coordinated in a fashion to show that it is not for nothing that Mrs. Catt holds a degree in domestic science. The antis have certainly for once shown rare discrimination in putting up to those familiar with Mrs. Catt's career, and cooking, the answer to all inquirers interested in what she knows about woman's work in the home. She knows it all. It just happens that she is a woman of sufficient capacity not to have the limit of what she knows reached when the housekeeping limit is reached.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

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"So I noticed when the plate came around."

"Once in a while," said Uncle Eben, "you'll hear a man sayin' he regrets his past, when de fact is dat he's afraid of his future."

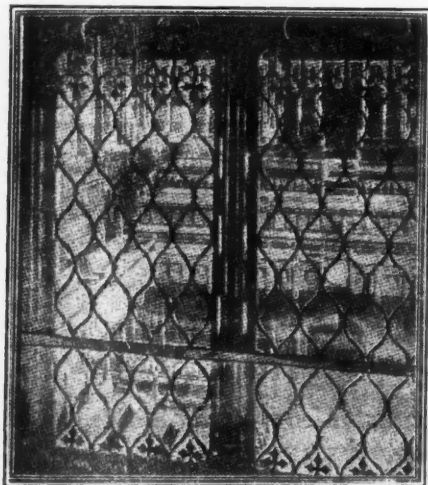
The Susceptible British Male and the Grille

By a majority vote of 166 to 20 the House of Commons adopted a resolution in favor of removing the historic grille from in front of the Ladies' Gallery. From explanations of those opposed to this radical step, characterized by the *London Times* "as little short of a revolution," it is not quite clear whether gentle M. P.'s feared most for themselves or for the ladies.

"I thought that the beauty of the occupants of the Gallery, when fully seen, would distract members from their duties," said Mr. W. A. Lindsay. "I am opposed to the abolition of the grille for the women's sake," said Col. Pryce-Jones, but failed to state to what dear dangers he thought it would expose the ladies. Lieut. Blair regretted the removal of the screen "if it meant the forfeiture of the privilege of ladies attending prayers, as they could do behind the grille—they require praying for." Sir J. D. Rees, with the same solemnity that distinguishes certain members of Congress when discussing any matter affecting women, declared that he "protested against dealing with such trivialities in war-time." Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts voted No "because mystery lends enchantment to the view," but whether the view he referred to obtained from the gallery or the floor remained another mystery. Lieut. E. M. Archdale considered "the House of Commons not suitable for an opera box, where dress and glitter must distract attention from business." Mr. Basil E. Peto offered a truly British reason in regarding it as "illogical to undertake now an alteration which has never been thought necessary during the last eighty years since the House was built."

"The British cling to their traditions and customs with a tenacity an American can hardly understand," says Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, speaking of the removal of the grille. "I remember seeing in a side street near the Houses of Parliament a sign which read: 'Fathers' Clothes Cut Down for Sons.' To the irreverent American mind that sign was expressive of the English habit of fitting manners and customs of the fathers to the sons.

"I have sat behind that heavy bronze or iron grille, which was several inches thick, and peered through at the members of the House of Commons, sitting in long rows, wearing their stovepipe hats, which they take off only when making a speech. Above the seat of the



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 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
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8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

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A Mother of Soldiers

Still another notable mother of soldiers is Mrs. V. W. Long of Birmingham, Alabama, a very active suffragist, and vice-president of the Housewives' League. She has three sons al-

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ready in the army among the Alabama troops. Their names are Ashby, George and Donald, the first two lieutenants and the last, a sergeant.

Fine and Steady

In the *Scribner's* for October, p. 392, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in giving an account of the work of the U. S. Legation in The Hague, after the opening of the war, says:

"The women, as a rule, were fine and steady and cheerful, especially the Americans.

"They met the adventure with good sense and smiling faces; asked with commendable brevity for the best advice that we could give them, and usually took the advice and were more grateful for the service than it deserved."

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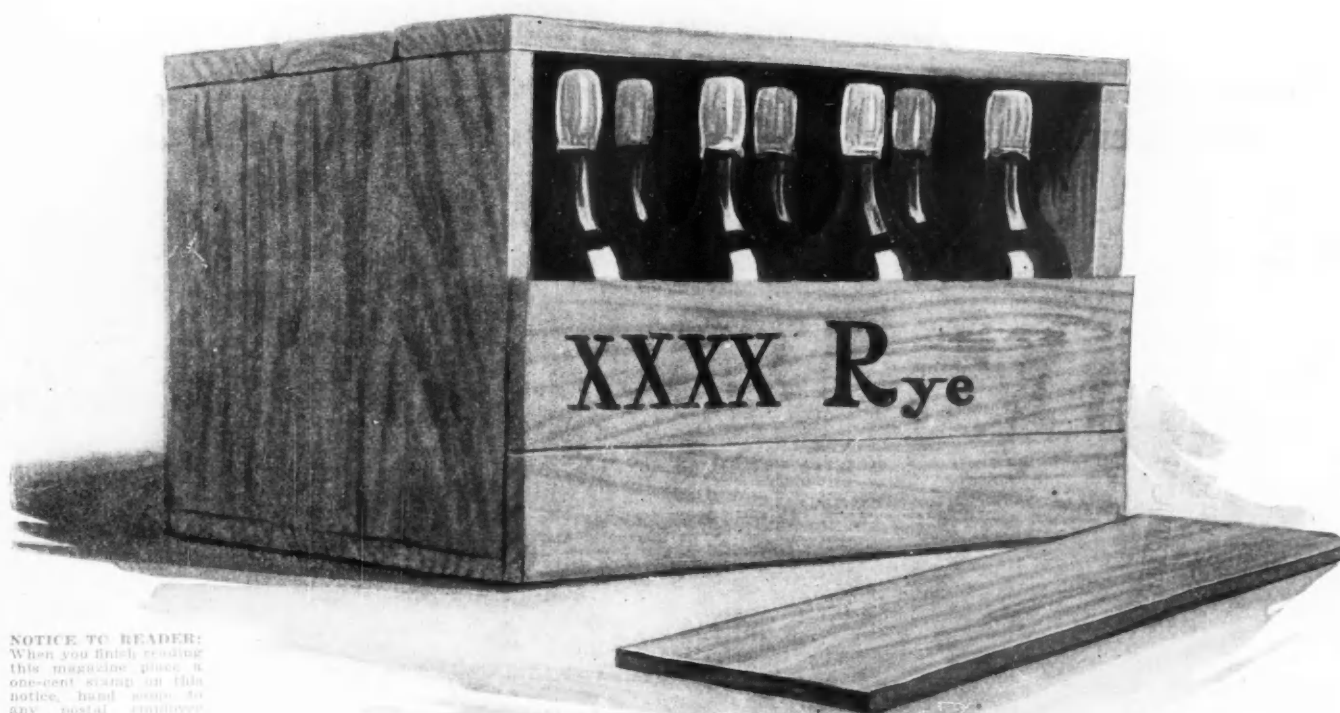
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Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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Published Weekly at NEW YORK, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1917.

Before me, a Notary Public..... in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Rose Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the WOMAN CITIZEN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1917.

[Seal] MAY GUERIN.
(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

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Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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IN THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S ISSUE OF OCTOBER 20 FAMOUS MINISTERS CONTRIBUTE A CHURCH-AND-HOME ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. CLERGYMEN OF EVERY DENOMINATION SHOW WHY WOMAN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT WILL BE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 13, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Call to the 49th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

For the forty-ninth time in its history the National American Woman Suffrage Association issues a call to its State Auxiliaries to send their elected delegates to meet with officers, committees and life members in annual convention. The place selected is Washington, D. C., Poli's Theatre, December 12th-15th, 1917.

Since last we met, the all-engulfing world war has drawn our own country into its maelstrom and ominous clouds rest over the earth, obscuring the vision and oppressing the souls of mankind. Yet out of the confusion and chaos of strife, there has developed a stronger promise of the triumph of democracy than the world has ever known.

Every allied nation has announced that it is fighting for democracy and our own President has declared that "We are fighting for Democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government." New Russia has answered the call; Great Britain has pledged full suffrage for women and the measure has already passed the House of Commons by the enormous majority of seven to one. Canada, too, has responded with five newly enfranchised provinces; France is waiting only to drive the foe from her soil to give her women political liberty.

Such an array of victories gives us faith to believe that our own government will soon follow the example of other allied nations and will also pledge votes to its women citizens as an earnest of its sincerity that in truth we do fight for democracy.

This is our first national convention since our country entered the war. We are faced with new problems and new issues, and the nation is realizing its dependence upon women as never before. It must be made to realize also that, willingly as women are now serving, they can serve still more efficiently when they shall have received the full measure of citizenship. These facts must be urged upon Congress, and our Government must be convinced that the time has come for the enfranchisement of women, by means of an amendment to the federal constitution.

Men and women who believe that the great question of world democracy includes government of the people, by the people, and for the people in our country are invited to attend our Convention and counsel with us on ways and means to attain this object at the earliest possible moment.

(Signed) DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, *Honorary President*,
National American Woman Suffrage Ass'n

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President

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller
1st Vice President

Mrs. Stanley McCormick
2nd Vice President

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Chairman, Congressional Committee

Miss Rose Young, Chairman of Press

Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore
Chairman of Literature

Life-and-Death Matters

NOW and then the evidence that some untouched part of the world is still about some of the old ante-war, leisure-time thoughts, pursuits and diversions comes with a shock to those of us whose whole imagination has become possessed with the war tragedy, the world fight for democracy. Here and there Beethoven's music drifts out to ears no longer turned to music. Can it be possible that anybody can sit still today and listen to sonatas, we wonder. Here and there eyes stray across mention of books that treat of the "adventures of spinsters," or of Chicago traveling salesmen, or are composite of "Yarns of the Tracks," or made up of "Letters about Shelley," or that deal with the "rough and simple charm" of some Kentucky mountain community. What does any of that matter, we wonder, we who lie down with the war on our hearts and rise up with the war filling our minds. How can people care about spinsters and Chicago traveling men and race tracks and the ways of rough and simple mountaineers with the world aflame today, aflame for democracy? Haven't all the spinsters yet shipped for somewhere in France with Red Cross badges on their arms? Aren't the race tracks all closed yet? And the mountaineers and salesmen, are they not all drafted or enlisted?

Of course we know that it is well that music should not utterly cease off the face of the earth. Of course we admit that it is good to persist in the everyday way of life and diversion. But we just don't see how it is done. We just don't see.

Nothing truly matters today but this war for democracy; at home, as in Europe. And as part and parcel of it stands forth woman's struggle for the franchise. It is the one thing that women are doing on their own account at this crisis that seems to fit, to belong in the world's account.

"How," wonders the *New York Times*, "do suffragists expect to interest the people of New York in their cause in this year 1917? The State has other things to think of, life-and-death matters, cardinal, supreme."

Unintelligible the *Times* finds woman's hope and enthusiasm for a place in the sun of democracy. To the "unilluminate mind" the suffrage theory of "patriotic and public values" is incomprehensible. The American woman's insistence that those who submit to authority must have a voice in their own government the *Times* cannot follow, its attention being so utterly engrossed with the identical insistence on the part of the European man!

The unilluminate mind may not understand, but the fundamental fact is that its mental operation in declining to see why women should want the vote is exactly that of the Kaiser who cannot see why men want the vote. Autocracy has its degrees. It is so far attenuated in America that a one-man sovereign rule is condemned by all, but an all-men-sovereign-and-all-women-subject rule still holds its undemocratic precedence. The detaining influence in both cases is mistrust of people in the mass. Autocracy holds that one, or some, are born to rule, others to obey. Democracy holds that the voice of those who obey the laws must be heard in the law-making.

It is because women are working for democracy when they work for woman suffrage that they expect to be heard in this

hour of life-and-death matters. As the part is fundamental to the whole, so is woman suffrage fundamental to democracy, and the State has and can have no other things to think of that can share democracy's supremacy of interest today.

A Voice from the Red Cross

THE founder of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton, bears the same relation to the later leaders in Red Cross work as Columbus bears to later captains. He had the genius and courage to pioneer the way. Now everyone can follow. It is significant that Clara Barton was as clear in her views about woman suffrage as Florence Nightingale. In an address before the New England Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Barton said:

"I believe I must have been born believing in the full right of women to all the privileges which nature and justice accord to her in common with other human beings. Perfectly equal rights—human rights. There was never any question in my mind in regard to this. I did not purchase my freedom with a price; I was born free; and when, as a younger woman, I heard the subject discussed, it seemed simply ridiculous that any rational person should question it. And when, later, the phase of woman's right to suffrage came up, it was to me only a part of the whole, just as natural, just as right, and just as certain to take place.

"And whenever I have been urged, as a petitioner, to ask for this privilege for women, a kind of dazed, bewildered feeling has come over me.

"Of whom should I ask this privilege? Who possessed the right to confer it? Who had greater right than woman herself? Was it man, and, if so, where did he get it? Who conferred it upon him? He depended upon woman for his being, his very existence, nurture and rearing. More fitting that she should have conferred it upon him.

"Was it governments? What were they but the voice of the people? What gave *them* their power? Was it divinely conferred? Alas! no; or they would have been better, purer, more just and stable.

"Was it force of arms—war? Who furnished the warriors? Who but the mothers? Who reared the sons and taught them that liberty and their country were worth their blood? Who gave them up, wept their fall, nursed them in suffering, and mourned them dead?

"Was it labor? Women have always, as a rule, worked harder than men. Was it capital? Woman has furnished her share. Who, then, can give her the right and on what basis? Who can withhold it?

"There is, once in a while, a monarch who denies the right of man to place a crown upon his head. Only the great Jehovah can crown and anoint him for his work; and he reaches out, takes the crown, and places it upon his head with his own hand. I suspect this is in effect what woman is doing today. In one way or another, sooner or later, she is coming to it. And the number of thoughtful and right-minded men who will oppose will be much smaller than we think; and when it is really an

accomplished fact, all will wonder, as I have done, what the objection ever was."

Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian revolution," says that Clara Barton's argument for equal suffrage is the best she has ever heard. Incidentally, it is worth remembering that the International Council of Nurses, representing nine nations, has declared for woman suffrage, with only one dissenting voice.

A. S. B.

An Imaginary Figure

A sculptor, it is said, once made a lovely statue of a woman by a novel method. He enlisted the help of many women in his community and reproduced from each her most distinctive beauty. He modelled the hands of this statue from the woman who had the most beautiful hands, the feet from the one who had the prettiest feet, and so on. The result was charming.

Acting upon principle, "Evil, be thou my good," the opponents of equal rights have constructed an imaginary figure by picking out and putting together every objectionable or unpopular feature they can find in the opinions of any advocate of equal suffrage; and they have labelled their composite monster "The Feminist."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is ardently in favor of the present war, but Jane Addams is a pacifist. They say, "The feminist is a pacifist." Jane Addams has devoted her life and her means to the poor; but Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., is reported to have said that she would give nothing for charity till women got a vote. They say, "The feminist refuses to give to charity." Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman strongly disapproves of illicit sex relations, but approves of having married women work for money. They say, "The feminist wants married women to work for money," and they quote Mrs. Gilman. Ellen Key is strongly opposed to having married women work for money or go in for "careers," but she believes that under exceptional circumstances illicit sex relations may be justified. They say, "The feminist believes in free love," and they point to Ellen Key. Mrs. Pankhurst is a red-hot patriot and has done more to stimulate recruiting than any other woman in England; but before the war she was a militant. The anti-suffragists say, "The feminist is a militant in peace and unpatriotic in war," and they point to Mrs. Pankhurst; and so on and so on, ad NAUSEAM.

Meanwhile, every American can look around upon the women who favor equal suffrage in his own state and in his own neighborhood, and can see how entirely different they are from this fantastic "feminist" monster.

A. S. B.

Are Women a Class?

EVEN so great a conservative as Ex-President Taft admits that there is one strong argument for woman suffrage. This is that every class understands its own needs somewhat better than anyone else can, and hence may be expected to look out for them more closely in matters of legislation. For this reason, he says, all classes should be represented in government; although in the case of women he wants to put it off until some time in the indefinite future.

The opponents of equal rights insist that women are not a class, that they belong to all classes. This is a narrow refusal to recog-

nize that any lines of classification exist among human beings except those of property. The anti-suffragist can see no classes except the rich and poor. But people can be classified in many other ways: as native-born and foreign-born, as black and white, as minors and adults, as literate and illiterate, as employed in gainful occupations or not so employed, as sane or insane, as law-abiding citizens or criminals, as good or bad, the sheep and the goats, etc., etc.

Doctors are spoken of as a class, and lawyers, and farmers, and teachers. We often hear of "the professional classes." Persons are even classified according to their opinions; pacifists are often denounced in the press just now as "a pernicious class of our citizens," etc. All these other lines of classification cut right across the lines of poverty and wealth. The feeble-minded, for instance, constitute a class by themselves, although some of them are rich and others poor.

When one class legislates for another, the legislation is apt to be one-sided. Thus the Junkers, or landed aristocracy of Prussia, are reproached with having enacted legislation unfair to the dwellers in cities, even though the latter included many rich men. When the landowners of England made the laws, the legislation was strongly colored in favor of the landlord against the tenant. Where there is a property qualification for suffrage, the laws usually discriminate in favor of the rich and against the poor. Women have been as distinctly the sufferers from class legislation as any other set of people who were debarred from the franchise. Plain examples of such class legislation are the grossly unjust property laws that prevailed almost everywhere until the equal rights movement came along to modify them, and the guardianship laws which in many of our states still allow a married mother no rights over her own child, as long as she and her husband live together.

Some classes of persons are incapable of exercising the suffrage, such as idiots; others are unfit to be trusted with it, such as criminals; but these objections do not apply to women. Except where a good reason can be shown to the contrary, every class should have representation in the government, as a matter of justice and fair play.

In the case of *Muller vs. the State of Oregon*, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, in his opinion delivered February 24, 1908, upholding the validity of the women's eight-hour law, says explicitly:

"Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she (woman) is properly placed in a class by herself."

In denying that women are a class, the anti-suffragists are therefore in direct conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States.

A. S. B.

It Pays to Give Votes to Mothers

AMONG the cities of the United States of the 100,000 class, Portland, Oregon, shows the lowest baby death rate. According to a survey just completed by the New York City Milk Committee, the infant mortality figures for Portland in 1916 were 55 out of 1,000 births. In Fall River, Massachusetts—the highest figures for the country—they were 163 per 1,000 births.

Mothers vote in Portland, Oregon. Mothers also vote in New Zealand, which has the lowest infant death rate in the world.

Woman Suffrage a Practical Necessity

By Katrina Trask

IN these fateful days women are serving the country in valiant and amazing ways: they are developing new faculties and they are performing strenuous, undreamed-of and almost impossible tasks.

I am convinced that to help them in the performance of these tasks it has become necessary for them to have the Franchise.

Therefore, I have enrolled my name as a member of the Woman Suffrage Party and hope that I may be permitted to render that Party some slight service.

I rejoice to be associated with the splendid women who form the Party and who so unselfishly serve it.

I am constantly and earnestly asked what has led to my conversion.

If my "conversion," as it is called, means a converting of my energies and my endeavors into work for the Party, which I have hitherto steadfastly refused to join, then the expression is correct.

If by conversion is meant the turning away from or the change of my ideal and theory on the subject, then it is incorrect; there has been no change whatever. I still hold my old opinions and my theory about woman and woman's mission. But I have changed my course to meet the perilous times.

I do not think that my position is of interest to the readers of the *Woman Citizen*, but as the editor of that able paper has courteously urged me to state my position I will do so.

BEFORE I state what my position is, I should like to state explicitly what my position has never been. I never was—I never could have been—an anti-suffragist. In a progressive age, where evolution is the law of life, I should think anyone would hesitate to be *anti* to any movement for any cause (not involving a moral issue) that a large body of earnest, conscientious persons were striving to accomplish.

I did not refuse to join the Party because of the disagreeable and undignified methods incident to the movement, although they greatly repelled me and offended my taste—such for example as the militant outbreak in England and the picketing in the United States.

I well knew that there never has been any great movement, any organization or party without its crass and deplorable attendant evils which do not affect the fundamental truth and purpose of the organization.

It would be quite absurd to keep out of the Democratic Party because there is a Tammany or to keep out of the Republican Party because

there is a Philadelphia Ring. Moreover, I knew that the National American Woman Suffrage Association denounces this objectionable conduct and concentrates its efforts on securing, in a dignified way, what it considers a legitimate political end.

AS I was not opposed to suffrage in itself; as I was not deterred by the violent methods associated with the movement, and as the Party was working for precisely the very thing I most ardently desired, namely, the emancipation of woman—why then did I refuse to join the Party? For this reason:

I differed radically from the Party as to the

I felt that the Party was sacrificing the greater for the less, and that, in focusing its attention on the political end, it was reversing the highest order, and thereby postponing the highest accomplishment.

This does not mean that I objected to the vote, not at all. Although personally I never desired it, I had no objection whatever to women having the vote.

Whether or not they had it seemed to me an unimportant matter—as compared with other things. I saw no reason why a woman should not cast her ballot precisely as she paid her taxes, neither emphasizing nor protesting against the one nor the other.

I recognize the full value of the franchise. I am a democrat, and, of course, the democratic plea appeals to me—the plea that women are of the people and there cannot be a complete democracy until all the people vote.

This is true; but I felt that there was a greater good for women which should be considered first. I wanted women to work for a great spiritual good, a spiritual awakening to their possibilities; this in no way interfered with the final having of the franchise; it but postponed it.

In the meantime, they could afford to wait; they were not without vast power in the present case. I was distressed that the wise body of intelligent women in the Party did not admit this—did not urge it.

The essence and true value of the franchise has always lain in women's hands—if they knew how to obtain it—whether or not they had the actual political advantage of the ballot. All that can be gained by them or used by them in having the practical privilege of the vote was theirs in reality, if they but knew how to grasp their opportunity and had cultivated their power to possess it.

I feared that, in the hectic feverish work for the letter of the law, women might lose "the spirit, which maketh alive," or, at any rate, they

were postponing its quickening. It was as though I saw thirsty women, hustling and bustling, toiling and miling to dig a cistern when all that was necessary was for them to clear away the camouflage covering the crystal spring of water welling at their feet—clear, pure and living.

I keenly regretted to see such noble women, as the leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party, throwing their genius and their wonderful energy into what seemed to me to be of minor importance, while they allowed the great essential to wait.

I hesitate to say anything that even suggests



MRS. SPENCER TRASK
"Katrina Trask"

relative value of the ways of approach and of procedure in securing the highest emancipation for women.

The Woman Suffrage Party believes that the spiritual emancipation of women can be developed better and more truly after it has gained political freedom.

I strongly felt that political freedom would be a danger, rather than a good, until women had first gained their needed spiritual emancipation and had become possessed of the winged freedom of their own souls.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

a criticism of those whom I so much admire and who have practically laid down their lives for a cause; but I must make quite clear what prevented me from sooner giving them my co-operation.

I felt we could work for the vote, if need be, *after* we had given our attention and our zeal to the study, the contemplation, the exaltation of woman's supreme mission—Womanhood!

I felt so strongly that the crying need of the world was an emancipation of the latent quality in woman that I was impatient to have the intellectual effort and phenomenal energy of my spirit-sisters diverted from the great channel of opportunity.

BY womanhood I do not mean anything so limited as the mere sex differentiation which our grandmothers taught should control women's lives. The stock argument of those opposed to woman suffrage is tiresomely obvious, viz.: that woman's place is in the home. Of course it is! I understand that the intelligent women of the Woman Suffrage Party not only admit this but urge it. The question, however, is not—Where is woman's place? The question is—What should she do with that place?

She should learn to make her place a larger place—her home a loftier home. It lies with woman to make the home more stimulating, more vivid, more heroic, and not allow the home to make her more petty, more dull, more insignificant.

Woman should magnify the home into a Paladium and not be dwarfed by the home into a Drudge.

This is woman's true emancipation. It was this I wanted women to ponder, that when the vote came to them they would be more evolved to use it.

I felt that the time, the feverish energy, spent on securing the vote diverted women's attention from the great Endeavor with which they should concern themselves.

Women have never grasped (except in individual cases) the *noblesse oblige* of their high calling; to do so I felt was their paramount duty: the first thing to be studied, to be investigated, to be contemplated, to be sought.

Women have been endowed with a distinct and different quality from men; to them has been given a latent power, a divine force which has never been estimated, cultivated nor admitted. They, themselves, have never even claimed it; they are not really conscious of it. It is the quality which sets them apart in the great creative scheme—it is a sublime potentiality of which Motherhood is the glorious expression, the luminous crown.

NOR do I mean by Motherhood anything so limited or so material as the mere physical bearing of children, although even this physical function holds an opportunity for women with which there is nothing comparable in the realm of Nature.

Every human being in the world has been born of woman, has lain, for months, under her heart in the holiest bond that God and Nature have ordained; then the child has been given into her arms and left like wax in her hands during the formative and impressionable years.

There is no limit to what she might accomplish were she really awake and faithful; she might sow seeds that would bear fruit in a

harvest of inestimable good for her own reaping.

It is an unspeakable opportunity; a supreme right, far beyond the right that any vote could give.

But I mean something larger than this. I mean spiritual Motherhood—a universal thing—the great expression of the power latent in woman, her birthright, greater than any political right, which, were it developed, would fit her for any place, for any sphere.

This is hers whether or not she has borne children; it endows her with a divine possibility.

In fact, I sometimes think that the highest type of Motherhood has been achieved by those women from whom the completion of love has been withheld and who have grown heroic through the noble bearing of their sacrificial sorrow.

It is this especial spiritual talent, this psychological endowment given to woman by the Creator, which, I felt, should be studied to become in every phase of life an operative force. It is a power which, if rightly cultivated and developed, might transform the world.

SCOFFERS may doubt it—that does not disprove its existence; scoffers doubted for centuries the great electric forces which lay unrecognized and unharnessed in the world; scoffers doubted for years the psychological laws, and those laws are now factors in all branches of life—even in the practical science of therapeutics.

Woman herself may question this divine potentiality, may doubt this dynamic power hidden in the depths of her strangely coordinated, complex nature.

I never doubted it; I never questioned it; I believed always in this God-given mission of woman and that it was her first, supreme obligation to emancipate this latent force. I was impatient that, instead of working for the vote, the genius of the Party did not concern itself with organizing some great movement to work for the emancipation of this dynamic power, educating women how to possess it, to cultivate it, to develop it and to proclaim it.

It was an ideal, perhaps, but it seemed to me, also, a practical working basis for betterment.

NOW, however, the whole aspect of life has changed; the whole world, for three-and-a-half years, has been in a mad upheaval. One's theories and one's ideals must wait for fulfillment upon the issue of this tragic crisis. Meanwhile we must adapt ourselves to the crisis and seek all practical helps to meet it.

To walk calmly on, hugging one's dear ideals, no matter how dear those ideals may be, when the ground is rocking and trembling from a violent earthquake, shows a petty mind, and it is the petty mind alone which, as Emerson points out, fears inconsistency.

Therefore, we who are not haunted by Emerson's "hobgoblin" will be quick to see the new obligations which have arisen from the new and tragic conditions; and whatever our previous objections have been we will now throw all our energies into obtaining the franchise—which has become a necessity.

All those who have been kept out of the Party, as I have been, because they desired to work for a larger emancipation for woman than the vote could bring; all those who worked

against equal suffrage because they honestly held the potent objection that it would make more political confusion; all those who shrank, with natural reluctance, from the added responsibility the ballot would entail, should now join the Party, because it is necessary for the women, who are bearing the burden of the day.

ALL the men who feared they knew not what if the vote were granted to women and who have justly been repelled by the militant manifestation which, to their credit, contradicts their highest ideal of woman, should see that, now, equal suffrage is a needed measure, and they should be quick to grant it.

Extraordinary and utterly unforeseen conditions beset women: most unexpected responsibilities and unprecedented duties have been thrust upon them, and they must have an immediate equipment to meet these demands.

The vote is a practical equipment. The vote will help women in their work: it is a national asset, valuable in this emergency.

Men are going to the war: they will return, God help them, disabled and impaired. Women must loyally take the active work, the vital responsibility for the common good; and as suffrage gives to so many of them strength for this task, they ought to have it.

Women have been called upon to share in every possible preparation, in every national endeavor, and they have answered with a quick and eager affirmative.

As the franchise gives them a sense of surety and security, a feeling of co-operation with the Government which they are so quick to serve, it should not be denied them.

WOMEN are willing to stand beside men in the lurid waste of the present holocaust, working and planning in ways that stagger men's belief—sacrificing, enduring, smiling, strengthening and sustaining; and, as the franchise would sustain and give added strength to at least one million New York women (by actual poll), New York men should be quick to grant it, from the sense of justice of which they boast and by their latent chivalry.

Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York.

October 2, 1917.

Mrs. Trask's Stand on the War

"But since the day that war was declared I have been absolutely silent. I have constantly refused to take part in any pacifist demonstration or sign any peace petition; on the contrary, I have entered in every way into the active preparation of the country for war—and I have given a glowing sympathy and pride to my dear young men who have enlisted.

"There are a thousand ways in which you can serve. There is only one thing that no man—no woman—should be in the present event—that is, no one should be indifferent, no one should fail to take part in the mighty task in which our country is involved.

"I pray you to give yourself freely to the national duties required of you—be eager to study your country's needs in every way and do all that you can do to help her in the way that she has ordained—to support our President in his overwhelming task."—(Mrs. Trask to the employees of Yaddo.)

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

What Manner



MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD

President of the National Educational Association and State Superintendent of Schools, Colorado.



MRS. FRANCES E. AXTELL

Appointed by President Wilson on the Federal Workmen's Compensation Commission.



MADAME DESPARD

Madame Despard, President of the Woman's Freedom League, sister of Field Marshal Sir John French and of Mrs. Harley, killed by an enemy bomb at Monastir while bringing back the wounded in her ambulance.

MADAME AINO
MALMBERG

of the University of Helsingfors; Finnish novelist and educator and patriot.

DR. YAMEI KIN,
NUTRITION
EXPERT

Sent to China by Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department for study of soy beans as war food for this country.



MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER

Wife of Secretary of War, a "working suffragist."



MRS. CHARLES FARWELL

Appointed by the Governor of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

Do anti-suffragists, when suffragists are engaged in marriage?

That they are loyal and dangerous.

That their votes are controlled?"

That they "arm" men as unmanly.

That they work underground methods.

That their votes are precious to the schools.

That their votes are social immorality.

That they are Kaiser's?

The women on ardent suffragists, representative suffragists, words know them, judge the antisuffragists.

anner of Woman?

anti-suffragists mean these
when they say that suf-
fragists are enemies of the home
marriage?

they are "unpatriotic, dis-
senting and dangerous?"

their votes could be "con-
sidered?"

they "are working to make
unmanly as possible?"

they work for suffrage by
round methods?

their votes would be pern-
icious to the school system?

their votes would increase
immorality?

they are in the pay of the

women on this page are all
suffragists. They are repre-
sentative suffragists. By their rec-
ords show them. By those records
the antis who calumniate



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Chairman of the Woman's Committee of
the National Council of Defense, Honorary
President of the National American Woman
Suffrage Association.



MISS JULIA LATHROP

Head of Federal Children's Bureau.



MRS. ALICE DUER MILLER

Novelist, poet, playwright, reformer.



MADAME PIERRE
CURIE

Discoverer of
polonium and co-
discoverer of ra-
dium.



LES FARWELL EDSON

Governor of California as member of
Commission.



KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS

Appointed by Mayor Mitchel as Chairman of the Parole
Commission of New York City. She would like to vote.

MRS. GLENDOWER
EVANS

A former trustee of the Mas-
sachusetts Re-
form Schools,
and member of
Commission to
investigate mini-
mum wage.



Meeting of Official Board of National at New York Headquarters

DURING last week's session of the official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York City, not only was an extensive program of routine business considered, but various resolutions of importance were passed. Among them was the following:

WHEREAS, Our country's physical, financial and spiritual resources are being taxed to the utmost to sustain our part in the world-war for democracy; and,

WHEREAS, It is essential to the success of the war that America's contribution be that of a nation that knows no dividing line within itself, no half-hearted allegiances, no pseudo-patriotism, no hyphens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, now in session in New York, urges unqualified loyalty to the Government in this crisis; protests, as un-American, those discriminations and injustices that set class against class, race against race, sex against sex, and furnish opportunity for insidious alien propaganda that trades upon them to the internal disturbance of our country; maintains that all American men or women, white or black, in the trenches or in the home and the factory, who are giving their lives to uphold the ideals of democracy, shall share equally in the privileges and protection of democracy, and deplores all lawlessness based on race or sex or class prejudice; and be it further

Resolved, That this board set forth its belief in and its stand for that broad type of American democracy that knows no bias on the ground of race, color, creed or sex; to the end that Americans may stand united, not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, Negro-Americans, Slav-Americans, and "the women," but one and all as Americans for America.

ONE of the interesting events of the session was the reading of a letter from Miss Heloise Meyer, an official of the Association, who is sailing for France on October 27th for Canteen work under the Y. M. C. A. In the letter Miss Meyer tendered her resignation as first auditor of the Association in order to devote her entire time to her war work. Miss Meyer is a sister of George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy. During the past session of Congress, the National Association has been indebted to her in double capacity, for she has extended to that body valued services as a member of its Congressional Committee. It was with sincere regret that her resignation was accepted so that she might respond to the call of her country.

"The work," says Miss Meyer, "promises to be hard, steady and under difficult circumstances, but most interesting, and I consider I am fortunate to be able to go."

The members of the board present were: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President; Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice-President; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Second Vice-President; Miss Esther G. Ogden, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Kentucky, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Alabama, Auditor; Mrs. Maud

Wood Park, Massachusetts, Chairman Congressional Committee; Miss Rose Young, Chairman of Press; Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore, Chairman of Literature.

A Consistent Democrat

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, was the man chosen to make the presentation speech at Valley Forge when the Washington Memorial Arch was presented to the State of Pennsylvania. His speech, which linked the democracy of Washington to that of the men in the trenches today, was significant because uttered by a man who believes in real democracy, including both sexes.

"The idea of free government is not new. We did not originate it. We have developed it and put it into practice. It has been the dream of men from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

"Whoever wrote the Shakespeare plays put these words into the mouth of Brutus, in his speech defending himself for the assassination of Caesar: 'Here comes his body, mourned by Mark Anthony; who, though he had no hand in his death, shall receive the benefit of his dying, a place in the Commonwealth; as which of you shall not?' There is the case in a nutshell, the essence of representative Government—a place in the Commonwealth."

"This is a fitting occasion to discuss fundamental principles briefly. How many new propositions do you suppose our system of Government rests on? Only three. There are two of them in the Declaration of Independence and one in the Constitution. 'All men are created equal.' That is one of them. 'All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' That is two, and they form the basis of republican institutions. The third one is—hardly anybody ever reads it, more's the pity—the preamble to the Constitution.

"There it all is. That is our chart and our creed.

"Our mission in the world has been to vindicate by our practice and achievements our theory of 'government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

"We divide into parties on divinistic issues, which is well, but our political conventions cease absolutely at low-water-mark. Beyond that, we are one people, with one heart, one soul, one hope, one country, one flag—ready, if needs be, to face a world in arms. The idea of representative government will grow and spread like the mustard tree of the Bible."

The difference between Mr. Clark's brand of Americanism and some others famous for their blatancy is that when he speaks of representative government he means women as well as men. When he speaks of people he includes both halves of the human race. He is a suffragist and, so, a consistent Democrat.

American Battalion of Death

Women from Oklahoma and Texas, wives of soldiers in the Regular National Army and National Guard, are organizing a Battalion of Death to serve in any way the War Department asks—in trenches, if necessary.

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Contributions Received by the N. A. W. S. A

From September 1st to September 29th, Inclusive

Reported by Emma W. Rogers
Treasurer

General Donations

Maria D. Coffinberry.....	\$ 25.00
Mrs. J. M. Metcalf.....	5.00
Mrs. H. D. Coffinberry.....	50.00
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	\$544.50

Campaigns

Leslie Suffrage Commission...\$	440.00
Maria McMahon.....	9.00
	449.00

Annual Pledges

Alabama Equal Suffrage Association	\$ 100.00
Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association	1,000.00
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw.....	1,000.00
Estate Pauline A. Shaw.....	2,500.00
Mrs. Virginia Branner.....	100.00
Agnes B. Lewis.....	100.00
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt....	56.90
Madeline F. Wills.....	50.00
	4,906.90
Total	\$5,900.40

Suffrage Snap Shots

THE chuckle that lies in every one of Ida Husted Harper's *Suffrage Snapshots* sometimes comes on the rebound. But it lasts. The wit in these little suffrage retorts is as keen as mustard. And nothing gets by their author. Every passing phase of life opens up a chance for her quick-witted camera to register a picture of the squirming opponent of the woman voting cause. "Why don't the antis get a sewing society somewhere to pass a resolution against woman suffrage?" asks Mrs. Harper. "It's growing terribly monotonous to have all the women's organizations in the country declaring in favor."

The paragraphs in this collection are some among the many which Mrs. Harper has printed in Judge during the past few years.

Suffrage Snap Shots, by Ida Husted Harper, bound in paper, 25 cents. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Calumniators of Suffragists Warned

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has written the following open letter to Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, chairman of the press committee of the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Anti-Suffrage Association:

Mrs. Margaret Robinson,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Madam:

My attention has been called to the fact that you are circulating, by public letter and bulletin, various statements that impugn my loyalty as an American and thereby put in jeopardy my good name and reputation. These statements either are made by you with wilful intent to injure my name and standing in the community or are statements which you are publishing without having made effort to establish their proof. I hereby set forth the facts which have been distorted by you into untruths, either by contrary statements or by implications:

1. I did not bring Frau Schwimmer to this country, nor did I invite her to come.

2. Frau Schwimmer is not an officer of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance nor was she an officer of that body when she made the visits to America to which you refer. She was an officer of that body for a few months only. She is a Hungarian, not an Austrian. I believe her to be an absolutely honest, virtuous woman, and she certainly was highly honored and respected in her own country at the time of my three visits there. She presented a sincere, if impracticable, peace plan at the time when the hope of early peace and the avoidance of much that has happened since sustained many men and women the world over. I did not sympathize with that plan. What she may think now I have no means of knowing. In any event, her opinions have no influence or control over

mine and no act of mine is or has ever been due to her influence.

3. Your implication of a sequence reaching from the organization of the so-called People's Council through the Woman's Peace Party to me is not only untruthful but malicious. You must know from the public press that I, as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, called an authoritative meeting of the Presidents of its State Branches when it became clear that war was imminent, and that that body not only declared its loyalty to the country in the event of war, but offered the machinery of its organization for helpful patriotic service. You must know further that because of this act I became persona non grata to the New York City Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, and that I resigned at once from the National Woman's Peace Party. I never heard of the People's Council until I read of its effort to hold a meeting in Minneapolis. I am not in sympathy with its avowed objects as announced in the press and never have been in sympathy with those objects by whomever advocated.

4. Your effort to link me by implication with the I. W. W. activities is also untruthful and malicious. As a matter of fact you can be aligned with them by a far straighter connection than you have dared to make in your attacks upon me. The I. W. W. is almost the only large labor organization that has not endorsed woman suffrage. Its leaders are "Antis" and their well-known supporters, "Bill" Haywood and Emma Goldman, share your views, not mine, on the suffrage question. One of your well-known co-workers, Annie Riley Hale, was arrested recently after a seditious speech. The most vigorous opponent of woman suffrage in the world, and consequently an ally of yours, is the Kaiser of Germany.

Would you call it anything short of malicious and wilful injury should I distort these

facts in such a way as to imply continuously that you are a traitor to your country and Pro-German in your sympathies? I do not make this charge. I do not twist these facts to your discredit, for I assume that you are, as you ought to be, a loyal American. I merely warn you that I shall hold you accountable for any charges you make that insidiously declare me responsible for activities "which render our country a prey to a foreign power."

I call upon you either to prove your charges or to retract them. If you can prove that I am a traitor to my country in this hour of its stress and trial it is your duty to do so. Our country has the right to know who are its friends and who its foes. If you cannot prove the charges you make or imply, and are spreading them broadcast only to taint the suffrage cause, by casting aspersions on its leaders, you must understand that, despite our broad privileges of free speech and press, you cannot slander with impunity any person when the deliberate intent is clearly aimed at the character and standing of the person slandered.

The struggle for woman suffrage from the beginning has been made upon the basis of the fundamental right of adult citizens in a republic to self-government.

We concede your right to oppose this claim, no matter when, where or how it is presented, with due regard to facts. I protest your resort to "mud slinging" as a substitute for honest opposition, for it is the lowest type of political methods. So low is it that one state at least, Wyoming, has forbidden such tactics in any of its campaigns. In the name of our common womanhood, I ask you to meet the issue fairly and squarely, and I warn you that for personal attacks tending to injure my good name, or that of my fellow-workers, you will be held responsible.

Yours truly,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

With the Women's Army Corps

FROM the headquarters of the British Women's Army Corps, stationed directly behind the lines in France, comes recent confirmation of women's success as a secondary army. In one line alone the Women's Auxiliary Army has saved Great Britain thousands of pounds.

In the British Army women have been accepted as camp cook everywhere now, except in the fighting lines. They were first employed in August, 1915, at a convalescent camp and proved themselves more efficient, more economical and more skillful than men. One of the early troubles of Kitchener's Army was its badly cooked food. Under the old system each unit was drawn on for its own cook, and the inexperienced men spoiled perfectly good food, besides keeping the camp kitchens in a slovenly manner.

The effectiveness of the young soldiers in Britain's "first hundred thousand" was actually

impaired by indigestible and unappetizing food. There was also much waste.

There are now more than 6,000 women cooks and waitresses in 200 camps in England alone. Women have also taken over the kitchen service in all the Canadian and Australian hospitals, and women instructors are being employed in the regular army schools of cookery.

One girl of 22 who enrolled as a cook two years ago is now a superintendent, and responsible for service to a camp of 22,000 men. Women cooks also achieved an immediate reduction of camp waste. In one large camp of officers daily mess rates were cut in half within a few weeks, and in addition \$500 was saved for miscellaneous camp purposes. The mess rate in this camp was 65 cents a day when women cooks took hold of it. They brought it down to 18 cents a day.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

One Way to Make Money

"O MAR E. GARWOOD, of the firm of Garwood & Garwood, attorneys and counselors at law, says of Mr. John Maling, professional caster of aspersions on the womanhood of Colorado: 'Colorado people are gradually becoming more and more indignant over Mr. Maling. I happen to know that his work is purely a mercenary undertaking. Prior to the New York campaign, he made the remark to me that he thought he could make some money by hiring himself out to the anti-suffragists, and evidently he has done so. The bankers of Denver are by no means backing him. We simply gave him letters of introduction to bankers, not knowing that he was going to make any attack on woman suffrage.'"

Women Moss Cutters

Cutting moss in Shropshire is one of the latest tasks to which English girls have been set. The moss is dried and used as fuel.

These girls live in camps under canvas, like other women farm workers, of whom it is now reported that there are more than 300,000 regularly registered with the Land League.

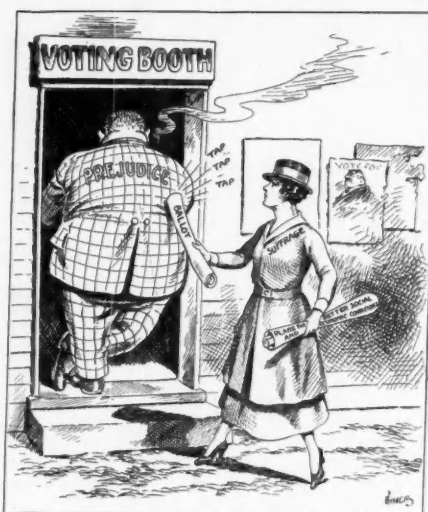
Suffrage

THE futility of "indirect influence" and woman's pressing need of the concrete "influence" of the ballot has never been more clearly demonstrated than in the gallant fight which the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association has waged for years on behalf of the little girls of that state. Besides working ceaselessly for the enfranchisement of Georgia women, this organization has besought the Legislature at each session to raise the age of consent from 10 to 18 years and remove a sinister blot from the fair name of Georgia.

At the annual convention of the Association held in Atlanta, December 2, 1916, Dr. John C. White and Mr. John Y. Smith, both members of the association, promised to help the women by introducing the Equal Franchise resolution and the Age of Consent bill. When the Legislature convened in June Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association and Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall, president of the Atlanta auxiliary, urged the sponsors of the Age of Consent bill to insist upon 18 years. They were told that this was impossible and 15 years was suggested as a substitute. After some discussion 16 was agreed upon as a compromise, but when the bill appeared on the House calendar the age was fixed at 15. After debate the age of consent was changed to 14 years and in this form passed the House of Representatives July 23 by a vote of 127 to 8. At the instigation of the Georgia W. C. T. U. of which Mrs. McLendon is an active member, the bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Denny of Rome, Ga., and the age raised to 16 years. At the end of the session it was reported favorably by committee and came to a vote, when the age was again cut to 14 years. The following day the Senate voted to reconsider and the session came to a close without any further action being taken in the matter. The women have been assured that the bill will pass the next session but are not informed as to what the age limit will be when it is passed.

DR. BLANCHE M. HAINES, of Three Rivers, Michigan, who was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Charles C. Bateman, of Three Rivers, has secured the services of Mrs. C. C. Simonds and Co., Landscape Gardeners, to create park plans. Upon her recommendation a building in one of the parks, centrally located, is being remodelled for a Community House. Dr. Haines is Chairman of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association. She has been a member of the School Board and a Health Officer.

BIRMINGHAM'S Equal Suffrage Association was invited by the Civic Association to join in the public demonstration planned for the first quota of the drafted army on its departure for training camp. Packages of tobacco and matches were prepared by the committee of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Angus Taylor, as a farewell token to the soldiers. At the Terminal station a farewell speech was made by a suffragist, Mrs. Adah Martinsen, whose two sons are in the army. The value of Alabama's registration of women, in which work suffragists took a prominent part, was demonstrated when the call for 12,000 knitted garments came. Recourse was had



"CHIVALRY"

to the registration files and thousands of names of women who had registered to knit secured. Birmingham suffragists have been requested to turn in their expense accounts for the year in order that a report of monies spent may be made to the National treasurer. With more than \$6,000 raised and spent through the various treasuries, \$3,000 is left for individuals to account for. This report is in accordance with a pledge made by the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association at the Atlantic City convention to spend \$10,000 for suffrage, \$1,000 of which was paid to the National Association.

ACCORDING to Judge Henry Neill, the Australian Maternity Allowance is a little thing, \$25 for each child, and cost the Commonwealth Treasury only £659,715 in 1916, but "it has saved uncounted suffering, has promoted previously unrealized comfort and has raised motherhood in Australia to the level of definite national recognition."

This allowance is not a charity; it is available by all classes. Its object is to safeguard the health and comfort of child and mother and is only paid for a living—or, at least, a viable child, one capable of being born alive. "The essential point of the scheme," says Judge Neill, "is that money is paid to the mother. Around her person circles the whole principle of the measure. For in their wisdom, the Australian statesmen have laid it down as a safe formula that a mother should be provided with the means necessary to protect her own health and that of the future citizen of Australia in the best interests of the commonwealth." The act of the Federal Parliament which initiated this grant was introduced by the Prime Minister, the Right. Hon. Andrew Fisher, in 1912. After the commonwealth had tried out woman suffrage for ten years and found it good, the votes of women and men dignified motherhood in this way.

ANOTHER evidence of the "interlocking directorates" between suffrage work and work for war relief is shown by the appointment of the president of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Party, Mrs. Emily MacDougald, as chairman of the Atlanta branch of the War Council of the National Young Woman's Christian Association. Plans are now under way for a

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Summary

training school for girls about to take the places abandoned by men who have been called to the front and also for the erection of a hostess house near one of the encampments. Suffrage mothers are quick to see the needs of the boys and girls deprived of the protection of their homes.

SUFFRAGISTS of Alabama have been steady at the wheel in registering for war work. But Miss Celia Root, suffragist, expert motorist and applicant for the Naval Aviation Service, didn't stop at taking down names at the registration booth. Waiting for the women to come up and be listed was not enough for her. She went after them.

There were almost impassable roads around her town of Attalla, but bad roads could not stop the zeal of her little Texas pony, nor yet of Miss Root herself, when bound on this patriotic errand. Having first registered the negro women of her town at her own garage, she mounted her pony and went out to glean the names of every woman in the surrounding rural districts. She found many ready to be registered for knitting, sewing, and all sorts of helpful, patriotic duties.

"I certainly do hope that the women of Alabama will show that they have the stuff in them that makes good citizens," she said, and that we "will soon receive recognition by the ballot."

WAR seems to have struck at least one blow against an ancient injustice to mothers. A public meeting has been held in Rome and the Italian law which, like the French law, forbids any inquiry into the paternity of children born outside of marriage, has been scored as a social injustice to women. The question was forced home because of economic reasons. The state cannot afford now to lose any children, not even those born to distracted mothers of shame. The Associazione per la Donna asked for the repeal of a law which has long oppressed mothers, usually very young mothers, to the breaking point.

At this meeting, which had the support of several Ministers, the Prefect, the Provincial Councillor, many Deputies, associations and private citizens, Signora Elisa Lollini Agnini presided and speeches were made by learned Italian ladies.

The resolution passed declared that "establishing the question of paternity was a measure of social justice to women, and would largely solve the question of assistance for the illegitimate child, and would be a remedy for the high mortality among illegitimate children, whose protection is a duty of the state."

OWING to an error on the part of the photographer, Hon. P. P. Campbell, of Kansas, was represented in the last issue of the *Woman Citizen* by a substitute picture. The *Woman Citizen* hopes to be able to present Representative Campbell's portrait to its readers in a forthcoming issue together with a review of his service to the suffrage cause.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of New York City has opened a Liberty Loan Booth at headquarters, 3 East 38th Street.

The Hungarians and the Suffrage

By Jules R. Arbocz

Former Managing Editor of Amerikai Magyar-sag

THROUGHOUT the United States the motto which stirs the public is: "Political rights and votes for women."

We of Hungarian descent in this country cannot be indifferent toward this great spiritual movement. From our very situation we cannot avoid observing and making it a subject of careful thought. Although we have really no effective political influence in this country, we, as the descendants of a freedom-loving, self-respecting, progressive and traditionally chivalrous nation, are ethically obliged to be interested in this great spiritual emotion.

The question that presents itself is, in relation to our national individualities and to our racial character, from a strictly Hungarian standpoint, how should we feel and what should we do toward securing the political rights and votes of women?

The answer is prompt. The Anglo-Saxon race is a champion in favoring and promoting woman suffrage in the world, but certainly this does not mean that, for example, the Hungarian race is not a deeper and sincerer admirer of woman, as such.

If we analyze the historical evolution of the races, and especially that of the Anglo-Saxon race, and if we study the family life of these races, we will notice that in the general chivalrous spirit toward women, the Hungarian race is not only not behind the other races, and especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, but in many instances the Hungarians are leaders in the cult of woman-worship. And what is more, history teaches that in the feudal ages, when the spirit of feudalism kept in its bonds all the present great civilized nations, the traditional chivalrous and democratic spirit of the Hungarian race preserved the Hungarian woman upon her high pedestal even in that long ago time.

A single linguistic observation will shed a

sharp light upon this aforesaid traditional and national Hungarian spirit. The word "wife" is equal in the Hungarian language to the word "feleség," which means in strict English translation that one who divides, possesses, rules, gives and receives all rights and obligations in an equal half part.

The very meaning of this word indicates the above mentioned traditional and specific Hungarian standpoint toward women in the past and in the present, with the sole exception of political rights. That same spirit informs the Hungarian marriage law also, which is based upon the ancient, customary law, and upon the judicial precedents of the Hungarian kings and judges.

All this illustrates clearly that the Hungarian race is traditionally inclined to fairness and mutual understanding toward women. This is emphasized by proofs of a newer date, as for example, that before the war the Hungarian Government de facto submitted to the parliament a bill for equal and very liberal suffrage. On the other hand, the question of granting political rights to women has been a standing subject with Hungarian press and literature for many years past; but in Hungary, even if there existed some opposition against this movement, certainly it was never as strong and as venomous as we observe it here, or in England.

Consequently, in regard to woman suffrage, American Hungarians can express rightly the Hungarian tradition only by standing, everywhere and on every occasion, as the most courageous supporters of suffrage.

For it is not only not dignified for the strong man, but decidedly exhibits his mental limitation, to withhold political rights from that same woman who is the corner-stone of his family life, who educates his children, and who is the chief and sole guardian of his fate.

Why They Are Suffragists

(Taken from Columbus, O., Dispatch)

BECAUSE she has been the woman in her home, Mrs. George B. Kauffman is a suffragist. At a convert's meeting in Columbus, Ohio, several notable persons gave their reasons for being converted to suffrage. Said Mrs. Kauffman:

"An animal in a cage is not more powerless to protect her young than a woman who has no voice in the regulation of conditions surrounding her home."

Mrs. Kauffman was only one of many prominent people to give their testimony for suffrage.

Rev. Father J. B. Eis confessed that he had at one time written an article against equal suffrage, but that he would no longer offer any opposition to it.

Dr. James E. Hagerty said democracy would be safer under manhood and womanhood suffrage combined than under either alone.

J. H. Francis, the superintendent of schools, thinks the ballot belongs to women, not as a gift from men, but as a divine right. If only one woman in the world wants the right she should have it.

Charles G. Warner, Secretary of the Frank-

lin County, Ohio, Dry Federation, said it was gratifying to note the dignity with which women suffragists had conducted their campaign.

Dr. Joseph S. Kornfield of the Bryden Road Temple, said the woman's struggle for the ballot was in line with the fight for freedom. The ballot in woman's hands, he thinks, will help humanize the world.

Virginia Woman Honored

VIRGINIA suffragists announce with pride the fact that a distinguished member of the Richmond League, Miss Lucy Singleton Coleman, has been chosen to inaugurate kindergarten work in far-off Chile. For nine years Miss Coleman has been principal of the Richmond Training School for Kindergartners, from which school the Richmond public schools have drawn their supply of kindergartners. Miss Coleman's work in Chile is connected with the Chile Exploration Company in the copper mining district, with headquarters at Chiquicamata.

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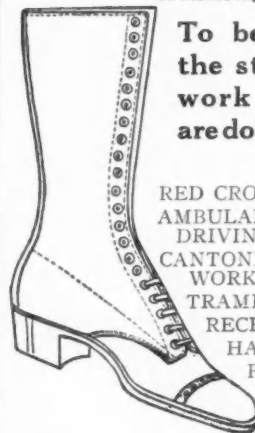
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To the Readers of the Woman Citizen:

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Very truly yours,

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JAMES H. THOMPSON,
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HARRY J. DEWITT.

THE Indiana branch of the Woman's Peace Party has withdrawn from the national organization as a protest against the course taken by the organization. They maintain they still believe in the principle of peace but refuse to be used to further the pro-German propaganda.

Suffragist Sculptress Strikes New Note

MISS RENEE PRAHAR is not only a clever sculptress but an ardent suffrage worker, and has proved herself an earnest worker for the cause ever since her return from Paris at the beginning of the war. Miss Prahar is an American and to her goes the distinction of being the only woman in America, and perhaps in the world, to have introduced an absolutely new note in art. Miss Prahar speaks of her work as "Triangularism," and so, truly, it is, and the outcome of this new note is having a decided effect in the field of sculpture.

No matter how busy this young woman may be she always manages to have time to devote to suffrage, and she has done good work in canvassing and speaking in New York City.

The first piece of work of the "triangular" class that she exhibited in New York caused much comment and enthusiasm. It was her "War," and is known as one of the strongest pieces of work on this theme that has been done by an American woman.

Miss Prahar's conception of War is well expressed in the figure. It is a sexless thing, striding through the land, leaving devastation and barren fields in its wake, sexless be-

cause it is non-productive. A vast machine that once started is carried on through its mighty force, a thing begun by intellect, carried on by an increasing force of greed and blood lust. Blind by its own power, heartless,



RENEE PRAHAR MODELING IN TRIANGULARISM

vengeful. That is Miss Prahar's idea of War.

In the picture Miss Prahar is modeling a bust of Mr. Fletcher, editor of the *Chronicle*. This is done in triangularism.

What the Antis Think of Women

ONE of the appointed tasks of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education is to keep its temper and patiently sift out the evidence of woman's awfulness as adduced by the antis. Particularly does it fall to our lot to consider the source. First we find it. Then we consider it. A case in point is offered by a letter which appeared nearly two months ago in an Eastern paper, dated Seattle, Washington, and signed "Charles Hooper." It was an arraignment of woman suffrage on the grounds of women's unfitness for the vote because "the older men get, the more they learn to despise woman's judgment in wordly matters"; and because "woman shows mercy to evil-doers and thus strengthens the hands of the wicked"; and because "woman is cruel to the innocent"; and because "most women's opinions are the opinions of their husbands, or the most prominent men in the community, or the handsomest man, or the man who has conversed with them last."

Following the appearance of the letter in the Eastern paper, Mr. Hooper's strictures were taken up and widely circulated by means of anti-suffrage press facilities. It became, so to speak, a classic in anti-suffrage annals. It was pointed to with pride as a feature of the anti-suffrage letter press. "Look at the testimony from Washington, a suffrage state!" Thus the antis.

Meantime, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been trying day by day to identify Mr. Charles Hooper. There were special obstacles in the way due to the fact that Mr. Hooper was not well known. But success has at last crowned its efforts, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. W. V. Tanner, Attorney-General of the State of Washington. Mr. Hooper is a waiter in Seattle.

His arraignment of women is severe. To it

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two reactions only could be expected of normal women. Either, believing in the truth of what he says, they would hang their heads in shame and keep as quiet as death about it; or, certain of its falsity, they would lift their heads proudly and refute testimony and testator.

What is one to think then of anti-suffragist women who, unashamed, herald such testimony with loud acclaim?

"Women are fools," says the anti man.

"Bravo!" says the anti woman.

"Women are evil, cruel, the tools of the handsomest man," says the anti man.

"How true!" cries the anti woman. "Let's get it into the paper right away."

And she does.

As opposed to Mr. Hooper's testimony, with its typical anti-suffrage valuation of woman, the following opinions of women held by various men of the same state are worth recalling:

Governor Ernest Lister: "Woman suffrage is a distinct asset to the State of Washington. No one perhaps, except some one disgruntled on account of its having interfered with some pet scheme, has ever even suggested that Washington was not better for it."

George E. Morris, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Washington: "I have no hesitation in saying that, looked at from every angle, the result of woman suffrage has been most beneficial in the State of Washington."

Fred B. Morrill, a prominent lawyer of Spokane, an opponent of suffrage before the vote was won in his state: "I think that women vote as intelligently and honestly as men, and I know that they are more interested in an honest and efficient government."

U. S. Senator Miles Poindexter: "The women who have voted are those who are best informed and the most interested and the most concerned about the effect upon conditions, upon themselves and upon their families, of the laws which are enacted in response to the suffrage of the people at the polls."

U. S. Senator Wesley L. Jones: "Never was a class so well fitted by intelligence, education, capacity, refinement, lofty motives, high aspirations, and native ability, to receive the full power to discharge the duties of citizenship in a great nation as are the women of the United States."

Representative J. W. Bryan: "Along the lines of morality, of intellectuality, of physical healthy development, of all things that go to make a strong government, woman's influence will help, and, in order to get that strength into action, you must put that strength of woman's love and woman's heart into the statute book and enact it into legislation."

Mr. C. Herbert Moore, prominent business man of Spokane: "The granting of the right of suffrage to the women makes a decided improvement in the electorate of a community."

Mr. Charles Hebbard, a leading business man of eastern Washington: "Washington men believe in woman suffrage. They have tried it and found the result good."

Suffragists are willing to rest the case of suffrage on the relative weight of the testimony adduced. But where they need more light is on the question of the anti-suffragists' dear delight in circulating the worst that they hear about women.

ROSE YOUNG,

Director Leslie Suffrage Bureau.

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Kansas Suffragists at Wheat Show

AFTER a state has won suffrage the question arises, what is to be done with the state suffrage organization? The fact that the state has won suffrage is testimony to the efficiency of the organization and there is a natural reluctance to let efficiency go to waste. As a rule, therefore, these suffrage organizations stay banded together, often retaining their old historical name, and utilize their established machinery in helpful civic work. Such has been the story of the Equal Suffrage Association of Kansas, which has been complimented by an invitation to participate in the Kansas Annual Wheat Show, the largest wheat festival in the world, which was held at Wichita the first week in October. Friday, October 5th, was designated as "Suffrage Day" by the Board of Directors of the carnival, and members of the woman's organization made the occasion a memorable one.

County chairmen from each of the 105 counties of the state attended the affair, which was in the nature of a love-feast in celebration of the work done by suffragists along the lines of war agriculture and conservation.

The spectacular features of the day were an elaborate parade of gaily decorated automobiles and symbolic floats. Among the floats representing America's War Allies, particular emphasis was given England and France, where women have been assured some form of suffrage. A "glorious" float represented Russia, whose women enjoy equal rights with men. The interdependence of suffrage and patriotism was stressed both in the parade and in the suffrage rally which followed, at which Mrs. W. Y. Morgan of Hutchison, Kansas, was one of the speakers.

Last Laughs

"What's that you call your mule?"

"I call him Corporation," answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?"

"Fum studyin' de animal and readin' de papahs. Dat mule gets mo' blame and abuse dan anything else in de township, and goes ahead havin' his own way jes' de same."

"So your husband is in the pageant, Mrs. Jones. I didn't know that he belonged to the Church of England."

"No, mum, he don't. But then, he's very broad-minded, and he don't mind being an ancient bishop in the cause of charity."

The writer's child: "Pa, what is penury?"

The writer: "Penury, my son, is the wages of the pen."

A little girl riding on the street car tendered the conductor half fare. "How old are you, little girl?" he queried, handling her fare gingerly. She pursed her lips for a moment, then calmly dropped two more pennies into the conductor's extended palm and replied: "You have your fare, sir; my statistics are my own!"

She: "Marry a bright woman for success and a pretty woman for happiness," you know.

He: "Say, honey, you are just bigamy in the first degree!"—Judge.

Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war-tax on automobile-owners. "Making war-taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious

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minister at Ocean Grove who took a little girl on his knee, and said:

"I don't love you, Nellie."

"All the ladies on the breeze-swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said:

"You've got to love me. You've got to."

"Got to? How so?" laughed the divine.

"Because," said Nellie stoutly, "you've got to love them that hate you—and, goodness knows, I hate you."—Washington Star.

The Book Stall

A Woman's Story

The duty of women in war is pretty well defined in a chance phrase by Helen Davenport Gibbons in her new book, "The Red Rugs of Tarsus." In describing the many startling changes and ups and downs of her eventful married life, she says: "It is eight years that we have been inhabiting storm centres, and I have come to believe that my function is to create a normal home atmosphere in abnormal conditions."

There is much of human interest and charm in this collection of letters written to her mother by a gay young Bryn Mawr graduate who went out as a bride to Tarsus, to be an unofficial assistant with her husband to the American missionaries. They were there during the massacres of 1909, and she has gathered up and published the letters at this time, to stimulate interest in the Armenian relief fund. But quite apart from this, the book throws many curious side lights upon the woman question, at home and abroad. The young wife, bright, plucky, and versatile, was helpful in a thousand ways to her husband and neighbors. Her many-sided efficiency recalls the late Isabel C. Barrows. And always she had a keen eye out for the position of women. Of the head of the missionary college, she says:

"Dr. Christie knows how to handle women to perfection. We are a small circle, and he says that wives must share in the faculty meetings. He declares that he wants our opinion and our advice, and that 'the very best example set to the Orientals is to show them how we respect and defer to our women.' But I know this is only half the truth. He takes us in, so that we won't be able to criticize decisions in which we had no part."

Again she says: "I enjoy 'training the Turks.' They let their wives walk while they ride. Sometimes the poor woman will have a child or some other load on her back. You can imagine they do not turn aside to give a woman the path, not even a foreign lady. Sometimes I jar their sensibilities by standing my horse sturdily in their path. It never enters their heads that I do not intend to turn out. When I rein up with the nose of my horse right in their face (they are generally on little donkeys), they have an awful shock. Reluctantly they give way to me, always looking injured and surprised. Sometimes they express their feelings in language that I fortunately cannot understand."

Of the houses, she says: "Oriental houses are reticent, like the women who live in them. They are meant for animals and women, the animals on the ground floor and the women upstairs—both created and kept in captivity to work for man."

The early letters are full of fun, and lively interest in small things. Then comes the shadow of the impending massacre. The mission premises were crowded with refugees. One of the college students sat down beside Mrs. Gibbons. "You are hungry," said he. "Your future may be five minutes long. Your husband is missing. Maybe he is dead. Your baby is not born. You cannot defend yourself, or run away. You are just like an Armenian woman!" Still she kept her courage up.

"Dr. Peeples and I dressed wounds. But Mother Christie stopped that on account of 'my condition.' Afterwards we compromised. I installed a table inside my door and worked

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away, preparing medicines and dressings. I handed these out to the doctor on a tray, curving my wrist around the door jamb, and so was spared the pain of seeing the patients. I do not take stock in the popular notion that I might 'mark the child!' Only the pleasant things that happen to me can touch that child!"

They got away to Mersina. When two vessels appeared with troops, her husband declared she must go down to see them land.

"I felt just as he did. Why couldn't I go too? It didn't seem to be 'just the thing for one in my condition,' but you know, mother, that I can't live without exercise, and I have been impressing now for nearly a year on Herbert two things: that I need out of doors as much as a fish needs water; and that I can go anywhere and do anything that he does. I shall never let him get the idea into his head that I am barred from phases of his life just because I am a woman. Not a bit of it."

There is a certain youthful extravagance about this; but Mrs. Gibbons kept on making baby clothes for the many destitute children, and going out to rescue refugees by her courage and ingenuity, in the face of the most ghastly dangers. She wrote to her mother, "I cannot write the words needed to describe the fate of women in my condition at the hands of these fiends. Maybe some day I can tell you."

When at last her own baby had happily arrived, "the refugees in the compound celebrated by gathering on a roof below and singing. Some were sorry for us because it was not a boy, but, after all, if Madadama wanted a girl."

In a world where women are exposed to such things as are described in this book, they ought

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to have a voice in shaping conditions; and when they can do, and are daily doing, such heroic work, they deserve to have their votes counted.

A. S. B.

Mr. Root Makes Suffrage Convert

"I ATTENDED an anti-suffrage meeting last week, and am now convinced that I want to vote," says Mrs. Charlotte O. Steber, of Utica, N. Y., prominent in Eastern Star circles, in a letter to Mrs. James L. Jacobs, vice-chairman of the district, requesting suffrage literature. "I expected so much from Mr. Root, and he said so little; gave absolutely no reason or argument that one could accept. The idea that we must give up our womanhood or homes to vote is so preposterous. I have had little time up to the present to give this matter serious consideration, but now I shall be more free, and I want to give a little thought and study to suffrage."

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Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Stand Up To Be Counted

OCTOBER 27

in the

WOMAN'S PARADE

Under the Direction of the
New York State Woman Suffrage Party

March If You Never Marched Before

Find Your Place in the Long Line

OCTOBER 27

THE WOMAN'S PARADE

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee
September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 20, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

From President Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON has again shown his concern in the outcome of the New York suffrage campaign in a marked manner. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just made public a letter written by him. It follows:

The White House,
Washington.

13 October, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Catt:

May I not express to you my very deep interest in the campaign in New York for the adoption of woman suffrage, and may I not say that I hope that no voter will be influenced in his decision with regard to this great matter by anything the so-called pickets may have done here in Washington? However justly they may have laid themselves open to serious criticism, their action represents, I am sure, so small a fraction of the women of the country who are urging the adoption of woman suffrage that it would be most unfair and argue a narrow view to allow their actions to prejudice the cause itself. I am very anxious to see the great State of New York set a great example in this matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

The President has before now shown the country the advantage of discriminating judgment and fairness in the handling of this question. Taking the position that he does, it is difficult to see how the narrowest New York voter will be able to hide behind a picket as an excuse for not voting for woman suffrage on November 6.

Her War Net

WAR nets are one of today's devices for meeting today's submarine dangers. Among their functions is that of holding back the prowlers of the high seas from those harbors beyond which the fires of democracy still burn. They interpose a protective screen between the destroyer without and the harbor within.

So, too, political power can interpose a protection for the home when the hands of men with home interests at heart are strengthened by the hands of women with those same interests at heart. Everybody knows that woman wants the vote for the protection of home and children. Political power is for her the war net with which she can to some extent at least ward off the most insidious foes of home and family. It rests with New

York men to secure this power to New York women by voting "Yes" on the woman suffrage amendment on November 6.

When the Antis Retracted

IN a letter printed in a New York paper on October 6, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, referring to Mrs. Catt's warning to her recent calumniators, says that in 1915 Mrs. Catt wrote a similar letter to the Executive Committee of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed, etc.

She did. And for the same reason. Namely, that slanderous falsehoods were being circulated about her by that body of chivalrous gentlemen.

Mr. Wheeler says further that the suit was not brought. What he omits to say is the reason it was not brought. The reason was immediate retraction and suppression of the slander to whose circulation he and his Committee had been party.

In evidence note this quotation from Mr. Wheeler's letter to Mrs. Catt: "The reference to you in the original leaflet to which you specifically object was given on what was thought to be good authority. But inasmuch as you denied the statement imputed to you, we withdrew the leaflet from circulation."

Our readers will, we think, find joy in the contrast between this lame limp and Mr. Wheeler's swagger of October 6.

A Straw

UNSOLICITED, the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts has adopted a suffrage plank. It is a square plank, too: "We favor the extension of suffrage to women."

This is one straw among many that show the direction of the wind. Three years ago, all that the Massachusetts Democratic Convention would do, in response to the most urgent solicitation, was to declare itself in favor of submitting the question to the voters. What has happened since then? In the course of these three years, women have been given the ballot in ten States of the Union, and in Canada and Russia; and the British House of Commons has voted for woman suffrage seven to one. Two years ago a suffrage amendment was heavily defeated in Massachusetts; but the local backset has been more than outweighed by the enormous advance in the nation-wide movement and the world-wide movement, during the same time. At all events, this seems to be the opinion of the Democratic leaders in the Bay State; and the change that has been going on in the minds of their most thoughtful constituents.

A. S. B.

Suffrage

THE Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association is completing plans for one of the busiest conventions ever held by that body, to be held at Beloit, Nov. 14-15. Mrs. Stephen Radford, of Oshkosh, chairman of the program committee, is preparing an unusually strong program which will deal with important suffrage questions, chief of which will be the federal amendment. The convention will be entertained by the Beloit association, a new and lively member of the state organization. Miss Mary E. Houston is president of the Beloit association. Mrs. D. B. Worthington, first vice-president of the Beloit association, has been made chairman of the arrangements for the convention.

The Wisconsin women have adopted a unique plan of financing their campaign work. A "Freedom Party" has been suggested as one method of solving the perplexing financial problem. Each hostess invites three friends to her home for an afternoon of bridge whist or knitting work for the Red Cross, at which light refreshments are served. Each member of the party of four, including the hostess, brings fifty cents, making \$2 as the contribution for the state treasury. The three guests then entertain twelve persons, each of whom will be expected to bring fifty cents for the suffrage campaign fund, making an additional \$6. This process is continued, each of the nine guests inviting three additional women to a "Freedom Party" at her home. The contributions received from the third series of "Freedom Parties" will net \$18, making a total of \$26 for the three parties. The proposal has been accepted so readily that state leaders hope to see at least one "Freedom Party" held in each town and hamlet during the next year.

THE trials through which Ohio suffragists have gone in recent months in defending their right to use the limited suffrage granted by the state Legislature has served to arouse keen interest in the state convention, which will be held at Dayton Oct. 24-25. Dayton suffragists are making elaborate plans for the entertainment of the convention.

Perhaps the most important matter to be considered will be the report of the political committee, which will present in outline its recommendations for the work of the coming year. Especial consideration will be given to work on behalf of the federal amendment. The first evening will be marked by a dinner at the headquarters, the Miami Hotel, during which short addresses will be delivered by noted persons. On the following day the suffragists will take luncheon at the community hall of one of the big manufacturing plants of the city. H. M. Waite, business manager for Dayton, will give the address of welcome at the convention.

THE Equal Suffrage Association, of Birmingham, Alabama, has organized a "You-Knit" Unit of the Red Cross. Though still very new, a large membership has enrolled and heavy demands have been made on the supply of wool to be given out. An impetus is given to the flying knitting needles by the reading of letters "from the front," which present graphic pictures of scenes "over there."

THE women of the United States demonstrated their fitness as fiscal agents for Uncle Sam in the first Liberty Bond campaign,

many millions of dollars of bonds having been disposed of by the women salesmen. This does not include, of course, millions of dollars invested in the bonds by the women themselves. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and the larger cities thousands of women, the most of them active suffragists, helped to make the first bond campaign a brilliant success. Now that a bigger goal has been set, many thousands of suffragists are preparing their plans for an even bigger drive on the sale of Liberty Bonds.

The millions of dollars the women of the United States will put into the work of winning the war will make them by far the heaviest contributors to the success of the fight for democracy, inasmuch as they are giving their husbands, sons, and brothers to the war as well as money and time and labor in various branches of war work. When the taxes for the war are levied women will be heavy contributors.

THE University of Nevada has established the precedent for a "husband and wife professorship." When J. A. Nyswander, assistant professor of mathematics at the university, receives his call to Government service there will be no break in the work of the year at the university, as Mrs. Nyswander has been appointed to fill her husband's position, in the event of his leaving. Mrs. Nyswander is well fitted to hold the position, as she was a teacher of mathematics before her marriage.

THE Nebraska State Suffrage Convention will not be called until December, the state association preferring to wait until after the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, at Washington, Dec. 12 to 15. By that time the work and plans of the national body for the ensuing year, the result of the New York State campaign and something further of the progress of the Federal amendment will be known. Nebraska will outline its policy accordingly.

ARMY camps will be the main topic for discussion at the mass meeting which will open the annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held at Hartford, Nov. 14 and 15. Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Morals, a committee of the Connecticut Council of National Defense, will be the speaker.

One of the phases of defense work which will engage the attention of the Connecticut suffragists during the next few weeks is co-operating with the Travelers Aid Society. This society is organizing a service to aid the families and relatives of the soldiers who may be able to visit Camp Devins at Ayer. The suffragists will endeavor to find some person, in those towns not already having a representative of the Travelers Aid, who will co-operate with the society in this special service. Mrs. Edward G. Porritt will act as chairman of this particular phase of the work.

INDIANA suffragists took advantage of the attempt of a "taxpayer," who instituted the action to prevent the women of the state from voting under the Presidential Suffrage Bill, passed last winter, to entertain their friends with a delightful bit of "Mellow Drama," which depicted in a graphic way the

Summary

local situation. The plot of the playlet consisted of some clever satire on the taxpayer seeking relief from the terrible financial burden that would result from the purchase of a few more ballot boxes. The story dealt with the efforts of Bill Suffrage to marry Lindy Anna on Nov. 6.

Members of the cast were: Mrs. Myron R. Green, as Lindy Anna; Miss Mary Allerdice, as Bill Suffrage; Mrs. E. W. Felger, as Anti, who opposes the marriage of her niece, Lindy Anna; Miss Sara Lauter, as Sir Dark, the Knight; Mrs. Tarkington Baker, as P. Pull, the father of Lindy; Mrs. James Kalleen, as the minister, and Mrs. Fred Bates Johnson, Mrs. David Fair, Mrs. Joe Rand Beckett as the doctors who sought to determine whether "Bill's" constitution was sound or not.

This skit, which provided twenty minutes of excellent fun and entertainment, was presented during the opening tea with which the Franchise League got its season's program under way.

RHODE ISLAND'S Equal Suffrage Association has launched its fall and winter campaign with energy. The principal efforts of the suffragists will be devoted to arousing lively and far-reaching interest in the Federal amendment. At the meeting of the executive board last month a definite program of work was mapped out for the coming months. In addition to the unanimous decision to wage a strenuous campaign on behalf of the Federal amendment, the executive board has loaned its state organizer, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, to New York, for its state campaign. Miss Orgelman had just concluded a strenuous campaign in Maine and goes to New York well prepared for even more active work.

Miss Mary B. Anthony has presented to all of the affiliated leagues a splendid study schedule on civic government. The Rhode Island association also reports the appointment of women to a number of school boards. Miss Ruth Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Health Committee, in Providence, is supervising the disposal of the city's garbage.

Rights of Italian Women

Italian statesmen, having been asked to go a mile in granting new privileges to women, have gone twain. Minister Sacchi has recently introduced a Bill to abolish marital authority—and the Parliamentary Commission has completed it, and added an article "intended to recognize women's right to exercise all liberal professions and be eligible for all posts of public employment except judicial functions, political rights, and the military defense of the State." The Commission will demand among other things that qualified women lawyers may be allowed to practice.

This movement has already received the support of a large number of Deputies, who will present a resolution that if the Government passes the marital authorization abolition bill, it may include the amendments put forward by the Commission.

Suffrage

"HOW goes the battle, sister?" is the cry that reverberates from the fighting line abroad to the fighting line at home. "What is the news on the suffrage front?" comes the query from democracy's soldiers in France to democracy's soldiers in New York.

"Send us the *Woman Citizen* and every scrap of information relating to the campaign," writes Miss Irene C. Boyd of 4 West 92nd Street, New York City, from her post of danger at a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to suffragists at home. When the call for nurses came, Miss Boyd was among the first to volunteer, entering into the great struggle for world freedom with the same energy and enthusiasm that had inspired her work for woman's freedom. As one of the election district captains of the New York City Party, Miss Boyd took entire charge of her own district during the census taking, working from early morning till late at night and at the same time preparing to go to France.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of New York State, is a staunch supporter of votes for women.

He told the women of the York State Woman Suffrage Party in a speech at a recent mass meeting in Albany that he learned woman's usefulness in civic affairs when he was Mayor of Watertown. "Woman's entrance into public life," he said, "cannot fail to have a wholesome effect."

"In France, they saved the nation. In England and Canada they have shown such noble qualities as to win over the government to their cause. In Italy, their Red Cross work has been unsurpassed, while the now famous Russian 'Legion of Death,' has held the whole world in awe and admiration. In this country, the women have been found in the forefront of personal endeavor and sacrifice."

"WE could hardly believe our eyes when we read the other day that Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to confer woman suffrage passed the Senate without one word of protest or debate. Can one imagine American women authorizing the women of Hawaii to confer a right upon their men while we, at the same time, withheld this right from our own husbands and sons?"

A pertinent question from the "Suffrage Department," published every Sunday in the *American* at Austin, Texas; edited by Mrs. A. N. McCallum, President of the Austin Equal Suffrage Association.

"CITY PARTY HEADQUARTERS," as it is known in New York, has also been dubbed the "house of 1,000 committees." This is where plans for reaching the thousands of voters in the country's metropolis are laid. Here hum from morning until night reports of New York City's campaign which is now at fever heat.

Just now it is also the house of 1,000 knitting needles. Balls of brown yarn pop out of every pocket at noon hour, and every waiting stenographer and clerk clicks her needles. The sentry at the door runs off one khaki sweater after another while she answers questions. Four days each week from twelve to three Mrs. John D. McCutcheon, Chairman of the City Party's knitting team, teaches classes of women and distributes wool. All these garments made by these women are sent direct to the Red Cross.

IN England, according to the London *Morning Post*, a new party, the "National Party," in process of coming into being, is being joined by large numbers of women. This party is to be, as its name implies, national in scope and character. So many women are identified with the new party, which is strong for firm and decided prosecution of the war, etc., that they will issue their own manifesto, addressed to women and signed by women, for which many prominent names have already been sent it.

THE Legislative Council of Indiana Women is lining up for work on the federal amendment. An intensive program was outlined at the annual meeting of the Council held this month at Indianapolis. The Council represents a membership of 80,000 Indiana women.

Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter was re-elected president of the Council at the annual session. She will have as her staff:

Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora Millsbaugh, Chesterfield, second vice-president; Mrs. Blanche Foster Boruff, Bedford, third vice-president; Mrs. M. L. Hageman, Muncie, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, Indianapolis, assistant secretary, and Miss Dora Bosart, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Harry Sheridan, Frankfort, directors-at-large.

THE Iowa Equal Suffrage Association in convention at Des Moines, October 9 and 10, reaffirmed the loyalty of Iowa to the National Association in its effort to secure the Federal amendment, pledged its support to the Government in this war, the aid of the women to the Liberty Loan, and to all movements toward conservation.

United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, in addressing the convention, spoke most cordially of his interest in the suffrage movement and especially in the Federal amendment. Senator Cummins told in detail of efforts to secure its passage in the United States Senate, and expressed his confidence in ultimate victory for suffrage.

The Federal amendment was also the theme of the address by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The conservation work that is being carried on and advocated by the National Suffrage Association was also graphically described by Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, a former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and now chairman of the Iowa division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, expressed appreciation of the cordial co-operation the suffragists of Iowa have given in the defense work.

The suffragists took much satisfaction in the report of the treasurer, which showed that the campaign debt had been entirely paid, the state's quota to the National paid and a balance in the treasury. Nearly \$8,000 was collected from the counties, organizations and individuals during the year just closing.

In view of the fact that a state constitutional amendment on prohibition will be before the voters October 15, the state suffrage association passed a resolution urging every woman to do her part in getting out the dry vote.

Iowa suffragists have set \$10,000 as their budget for the present year and a good part of this was pledged at the convention. At the executive board meeting, which followed the

Summary

convention, steps were taken to secure a permanent organizer for Iowa, and plans were made for energetic work before the spring primaries to secure as favorable a representation as possible for the next Legislature.

A new finance committee has been formed with Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell, treasurer, as chairman, and Mrs. Homer A. Miller of Des Moines, Mrs. W. E. G. Saunders of Emmetsburg, Mrs. Leona Scott of Burlington, and Mrs. Gardner Cowles of Des Moines as members.

The election resulted in the re-election of Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque to the presidency. She will have as her staff:

Vice-President, Mrs. James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. McElroy of Des Moines; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Effie McCollum Jones of Webster City; Treasurer, Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell of Adel; First Auditor, Mrs. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo; Second Auditor, Miss Miriam Le Compte, Corydon. District Chairmen were elected as follows: First, Mrs. Pearl Hague of Fairfield; Second, Mrs. Arthur Ficke of Davenport; Third, Mrs. S. T. Spangler of Winthrop; Fourth, Mrs. A. S. McMurray of Oelwein; Fifth, Dr. Cora Williams Choate of Marshalltown; Sixth, Mrs. D. C. Brockman of Ottumwa; Seventh, Mrs. Anna M. Edworthy of Des Moines; Eighth, Mrs. J. C. Moore of Corydon; Ninth, Mrs. Laura Hurd Bailey of Dunlap; Tenth, Mrs. Maud Gilchrist of Pocahontas; Eleventh, Mrs. J. C. Stason of Sioux City.

"We don't Picket, we Pickle" is the new slogan of the suffragists of Mahaska County, Iowa.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Pennsylvania chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Mrs. Charles M. Lea, General Director, Food Conservation Department, Pennsylvania Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, chairman, Federal Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Leonard G. Wood, Allegheny County Director, Food Conservation Department, Pennsylvania Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Hon. Lex N. Mitchell, Member 1917 state Legislature; Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Member United States Commission to Russia; and Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, have been invited to speak at the annual state convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Pittsburgh, November 20, 21 and 22. Tuesday evening, the 20th, a reception will be tendered to all delegates and visiting suffragists. The business sessions will open Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The primaries for nomination of officers will take place Wednesday noon. Wednesday evening a banquet will be held in the ball-room of the William Penn Hotel. Thursday morning and afternoon the sessions will continue at the Chamber of Commerce Building, with election of officers for 1918-1919 at noon. The convention will close with a large public meeting Thursday evening. As the Program Committee has exerted much effort in preparing interesting day sessions and evening meetings, and will incur considerable expense thereby, it is hoped that all delegates will remain in Pittsburgh for all of the convention including the Thursday evening mass meeting.

The Key to Human Progress

DR. CHARLES A. EATON, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has been a believer in the justice of woman suffrage for 20 years.

When he was asked for his views on the subject he gave them readily, saying: "The key to human progress is the word democracy. Political power has broadened through the centuries until now in the most advanced countries we have today practical manhood suffrage. It is my firm conviction that this process will go on as resistlessly as a glacial advance until every man and every woman in the civilized world has the vote. In other words, self-government is the key to the future, and it will be impossible to deny the right of self-government to any morally responsible human being. For these reasons I believe that women not only should have the vote, but are going to have it in the not distant future."

DR. SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN of the department of social service and brotherhood of the Baptist Publication Society, the author of "The Christian State" and several books upon Christian sociology, says:

"For years I have believed that women should have the privilege of the ballot, and have spoken on this subject before Legislatures and to the people. I have never heard a real reason why women should not have the ballot equally with men. Every argument against woman suffrage applies equally against male suffrage.

"I believe in democracy—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—and therefore to be consistent I must believe in woman suffrage.

"I find every saloon keeper, every white slaver, every political groundling, every special interest against woman suffrage; and hence as one who believes in temperance, purity, honesty and progress, I have no difficulty in finding myself with the friends of woman suffrage."

A CLERGYMAN who was converted to suffrage by the pragmatic test is Rev. Louis J. Velte, who was pastor of the Baptist Church in Laramie, Wyoming. "The result of my more than three years in the state has conclusively convinced me that woman suffrage does not bring about the conditions portrayed by the enemies of woman suffrage. The very fact that women vote as well as do the men has brought about in the home life as well as in the general community life an unusual respect for women."

Lutherans Judge Suffrage by Its Record

REV. A. E. ISHAM, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Redlands, Cal., is a strong friend of suffrage. He writes:

"Great numbers of the very best women cast their ballots, and the result has shown the highest order of intelligence and moral discipline. If it were not so Los Angeles would not be as clean a city as it is; it would not have been possible to close out San Francisco's Barbary Coast, the liquor laws would not be so rigidly enforced, the minimum wage for women would not be possible, the eight hour day for women, including nurses, would never have been passed, the workman's compensation



Visions of Duty

"Woman Suffrage is going to prevail, and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are discontented. It is because the women have seen visions of duty, and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist."—Woodrow Wilson.

law would have failed, and so through the list of beneficial legislation and reform that has made California as well as other western states the example of humanitarian social progress.

"I am in favor of National Woman Suffrage as a Constitutional right for every woman on the same basis as manhood suffrage, and I am grateful for the opportunity to make such a statement."

And in addition Dr. Isham gave the following report of the action of the Redlands Lutheran Clergy:

"At the meeting of the Redlands Ministerial Union, held on April 4, 1917, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing equal suffrage for women and placing our association on record as endorsing the principle for which your association stands. We also took occasion to commend the splendid work of the women of California for their support of all constructive legislation looking to the betterment of society. The resolution reads:

"Be it resolved that this Ministerial Association endorse the Woman Suffrage Movement as a reform to be welcomed and encouraged rather than feared, and that we congratulate the women of our community as well as of the State of California for their splendid and intelligent support of constructive measures look-

ing to the betterment of society, and especially the amelioration of the lot of women who work, and for the protection and conservation of children."

"This was discussed thoroughly and passed unanimously."

Rev. William Calvert, of the Lutheran Church of Hutchinson, Kansas, gives his testimony for woman suffrage: "The enemies to which you refer know their day is short, and are making this determined effort to upset the woman suffrage cause. They cannot do it. It is of God and cannot be overthrown. The West is steadily gaining ground. You have our sympathy and prayers. May you be successful everywhere."

The Spirit of Democracy

By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

"Democracy is not merely a form of government; it is a great spiritual force emanating from the heart of the Infinite, permeating the universe and transforming the lives of men and women until the day comes when it shall take possession of them and shall govern their lives. Then will men be fitted to lift their faces to the source from whence the spirit of democracy flows, and answer back in the spirit, in their recognition of that fundamental principle of democracy: 'One is our Father, even God, and we are members one of another.' And as soon as the spirit of democracy takes possession of us, we shall not quibble as to whether it is male or female, bond or free, Jew or Greek! We shall recognize only that every child has an equal right with every other human child of God, in the things that belong to God. Liberty, Justice, Freedom belong alike to God's human children."

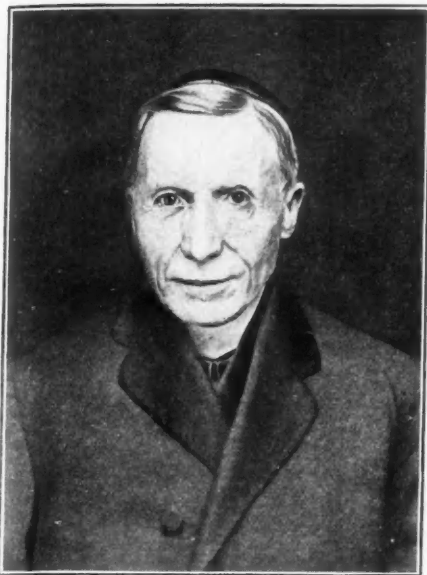
Suffrage Satisfies

"WOMAN Suffrage in the Northwest is a closed issue," writes Dr. Frank Newhall White, Associate Superintendent of the Congregational Conference in Washington. "So satisfied are the people of this region with the results that in all my traveling I have not met a single person who would think of reverting to former conditions."

And the Superintendent of Congregational Missions, Rev. W. B. Gray of Wyoming, adds, "I believe the West is setting the East an example she may well follow, in giving the women full right of suffrage."

Rev. John Ralph Voris, now of Manhattan, Kansas, who had been Congregational pastor for three years in Wyoming, testifies his belief "that it has been woman suffrage that has brought the Western States to the forefront so rapidly."

For Righteousness' Sake



HIS EMINENCE, JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS

IN a reply to a direct question concerning the Church's attitude, His Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons, under date of March 27, 1914, stated: "The Church has taken no official attitude on the subject but leaves the matter to the good judgment of her children as to what they think best. The statement that the Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women is incorrect."

On February 14, 1917, Cardinal Gibbons received a delegation of Catholic suffragists from the cities of New York, Jersey City, Boston, Washington and Baltimore.

At the close of the private audience the Cardinal was approached by a representative of the *Baltimore Sun* with the query, "Has your Eminence been converted?" The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore answered: "It is hard for one who has held decided views on a subject for fifty years to change those views. However, to err is human, to persist in error is wrong. The question of woman suffrage is one of far-reaching importance. Woman's influence in the world is constantly increasing. Women have done far more than men to civilize and Christianize the world." (Turning to the suffragists) "I make no promises, ladies, but my mind is open to conviction and I shall give the subject earnest thought."

AMONG Catholic dignitaries who have used their judgment in favor of woman suffrage is Archbishop Patrick Riordan, of San Francisco, who urged the California women to vote in order to "make California a model state and hand down to their children a tradition of righteousness and of unselfish patriotism."

Then there is the Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, who told the Chicago Catholic women officially not only to vote but "to let no other motive actuate them when entering the polling place than the welfare of the state, the good of society and above all the protection of the family life of the nation and of sound principles."

THE Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, late rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York, said to the men of his city: "To

say that the exercise of the right to vote will mean that a woman must neglect her home duties is to utter a smug commonplace that shows how little given to reflection we are. . . . Purify your social life, but do not be guilty of the stupidity of saying that the exercise of the right to vote would degrade any virtuous woman in the world. As long as you send your daughters out into the busy market place with all of its dangers and expect them to escape the pitfalls which are, alas, too common, please do not commit intellectual suicide by declaring that they cannot vote because their modesty or reserve might suffer."

THE pastor of the Sacred Heart Church at Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, has announced himself as an advocate of woman suffrage.

IN an address before the Warburton Suffrage Club of Yonkers Father Smith said that he believed the salvation of this country depends upon the women.

"The cause of suffrage is bound to win," he said, "because the Almighty has taken up the cause and because in the most substantial parts of government to-day the men have utterly and absolutely failed."

"Their failure as regards the question of drink is terrible. I am not a teetotaler nor a prohibitionist, but I was staggered when I read that two thousand millions of dollars was the drink bill of the United States in 1913. When I saw that one statement I succumbed to the cause of suffrage."

"The men had failed absolutely and I argued that another force was necessary to change the situation. Naturally I turned to the women, because they are the greatest sufferers in the drink question."

"In the next century I feel it will be the honor, privilege and the delight of the women to settle all these questions. It sounds like a dream, but it will come true with the help of Providence."

FATHER JOHN L. BELFORD, speaking in favor of woman suffrage on the platform of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, declared: "I have voted for thirty years, but very often I have felt like going home when I saw men at the polls who knew no more about casting their ballot than about regulating the interior of the sun. If the average woman is not better fitted to cast her vote than the ordinary man I see about the polling places, then I will go back and sit down. I believe that next November women are going to obtain the privilege they seek. I believe that if they do acquire it they will exercise the right not merely well but nobly, and that there are certain evils which they will not brook."

AT the Catholic prohibition conference organized August 5, 1914, at Niagara Falls, this unique plank was inserted in the platform there adopted: "Equal suffrage, with the provision that all persons convicted of intoxication be disfranchised for five years."

FATHER MALLOY, from New Zealand, in speaking of equal suffrage conditions in his country, says that the nuns of New Zealand



RIGHT REV. MGR. JOSEPH F. MOONEY,
Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York

convents vote, and they are surely not considered unfeminine and unladylike. "They do not neglect their prayers or their schools or their charities when they go to the polls, and, on the other hand, they keep in closer touch with the affairs of the country and reap the benefits of its government."

MONSIGNOR MOONEY says: "There is no reason whatever why any woman in the Church should not advocate Votes for Women, so long as she does it in an orderly, lawful way. Whatever has been said on the subject by priests and members of the hierarchy has been said by them as individuals."

"THERE is no argument against equal suffrage," according to Dr. J. Elliot Rose of the Catholic Church, Chicago, Ill., and he adds: "When you carry the war into the enemy's country and demand an argument against votes for women that does not apply equally to votes for men, you get only inconclusive vaporings."

To these opinions may be added the testimony from experience of Archbishop Redwood of Wellington, New Zealand, who says: "Women have had the vote in New Zealand for many years, and it has been proved that they use it wisely and judiciously, and for the greatest common good; and if anything they are better wives and home conservers."

"IT is quite plain," says the Rev. George Searle of San Francisco, Cal., "that with regard to moral questions the interests of morality would be advanced by woman suffrage."

The Test of Time

THE test of time only strengthens faith in the good of woman suffrage, according to H. Cumiskey, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

(Continued on page 398)

When Religion Joins with Experience

Diocese of Harrisburg.

THE BISHOP'S HOUSE,
321 North Front Street.

TO the Editor of the *Woman Citizen*:

I am pleased to answer your inquiry, because I hold firmly that woman suffrage is woman honored, woman respected, and woman trusted.

Normal men want women with them at the polls, as normal men consult their wives, and constantly make use of their judgment. Normal women wish to bear their fair share of national and local government and, not desiring official position, will not shirk it if chosen for duty. The prejudiced and ignorant of both sexes try to keep women weak and servile. Christianity's great pride is the elevation of all women everywhere, and therefore *Religion* joins with *Experience* in the prayerful persistent urging of this great and coming electoral reform.

Yours very truly,
JAMES H. DARLINGTON.

October 6, 1917.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE in the West has been taken most seriously and exercised most conscientiously. In so far as I am able to judge, and I am as familiar with the facts and conditions as any other intelligent citizen, the results have been highly satisfactory, a real moral uplift and inspiration, while reports to the contrary are, in my opinion, baseless and untrue.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) P. T. ROWE,
(Bishop of Alaska).

IN regard to woman suffrage in Utah, where I have lived for ten years, its effect is wholly beneficent. The women vote in at least as great a proportion as the men. We have few "bad" women in the state except Salt Lake, Ogden and a couple of mining towns. Here I have never heard any reference to or evidence of their special activity in politics.

Woman suffrage has meant that the polling places are much more respectable and cleaner than in my experience in the East.

Women vote here as the perfectly natural thing—as they should.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) PAUL JONES,
(Bishop of Utah).

I AM glad to testify that, having lived for twenty years in Colorado and Utah, and having watched as well as I could the working of woman suffrage, I am heartily in favor of it. I cannot see that the exercise of the ballot, with all that goes with it, has any detrimental influence on the home. On the contrary, I believe the sense of responsibility tends to make women more truly devoted to the fundamental duties of life. And we know that, as regards consistent adherence to ideals, women today can teach most men an important lesson. Not only the tax-paying women, but the working women have a stake in the country. They, as well as their more prosperous sisters, should be made to feel that their service carries with it dignity.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) BENJAMIN BREWSTER,
(Bishop of Maine).

UPON the issue of woman's vote in civil affairs some of the Episcopal clergymen of New York City are not slow to see that New York is behind the times and needs woman suffrage, "not only in the interests of women, but also for the credit of New York."

The following expression of belief in woman suffrage has been stated in the most practical manner possible.

"When the suffrage amendment is submitted to the people of New York we clergymen of the



BISHOP DARLINGTON

Episcopal Church propose to vote for it." This statement was signed by Dr. John G. Bacchus, rector emeritus of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; Dr. Frederic W. Norris, rector of St. Matthew's, Brooklyn; Dr. Robert Rogers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn; Dr. Spencer S. Roche, canon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, and Mr. Bartlett of Christ Church Chapel, Red Hook.

At a meeting of the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector, the following resolution, proposed by Thomas I. Chadbourne, Jr., was adopted:

"Be it resolved that the Public Forum favors granting the franchise to women in the state of New York.

"Be it further resolved that as a body this Forum urges each of its members who favor woman suffrage to urge and aid the cause in their respective election districts at the coming election."

DR. ARTHUR HUNT, professor of ethics in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, Chelsea Square, New York, says: "I am doing what I can in a practical way to further the cause of equal suffrage, especially with a view to the coming election. So, of course, I am glad to be put on record as both a hearty believer in and a worker for votes for women.

"At this late day you will hardly expect me to

add to the many clear and convincing statements another list of reasons for believing in such a cause. The same reasons which justify my own use of the ballot seem to apply with equal force to the moral right of the vast majority of women—and as for the practical expediency of extending to them the legal right it seems to me that both from the point of view of experience and from that of the current situation there is good reason to believe that we are in peculiar need of just the forces which such an extension of the ballot would bring into the field at this time."

FROM Dr. Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, comes this confession of faith:

"The suffrage movement is a moral and spiritual force entirely apart from the merits of the issue. It has created a new atmosphere in which a discussion of serious social and moral problems, long tabooed, is possible and worth while. Women in large numbers are now aroused to the significance of the community, and are educating themselves to take an intelligent part in its affairs. The moral forces making for decent government have been re-enforced tremendously by the aroused interest of womankind. If such good is a by-product of the movement for the suffrage we have a right to expect greater good to come from the use by women of the suffrage."

THE rector of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. J. Clarence Jones, is for votes for women because the State needs women's votes.

"The law of democracy which has brought about the enfranchisement of men is now about to thrust the ballot into the hands of women. The considerations which led to placing the responsibility of voting upon all male citizens now place the same responsibility upon women whether they all welcome it or not. One of the fundamental doctrines of democracy is that of individual responsibility. In the final reckoning this can be avoided by none, whatever their sex may be. The state needs and must have the votes of women in the settlement of many questions affecting the home, education, temperance, etc. It is a patriotic call to the heart of American womanhood."

No Discrimination

REV. CHARLES FAGNANI, Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature at Union Theological Seminary, writes: "I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy. I believe in democracy because I believe in man (that is, men and women). Government of, for, and by the people necessarily involves equal participation of all adult individuals, with no more discrimination as to sex than there would be discrimination based on height, complexion, length of hair or number of teeth."

Universalists for Suffrage

The state convention of Universalists, meeting in All Souls Church, Brooklyn, on October 11, passed a resolution heartily endorsing equal suffrage. The opening words of the resolution were unequivocal: "We believe in votes for women."

Justice, and No Compromise

The following resolution, introduced by Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, was adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, July 4, 1917:

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes the justice of thoroughgoing democracy, and

WHEREAS, The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes that in a country which upholds democratic ideas and principles it is unethical and unjust to shut out women from active participation in choosing its leaders, and

WHEREAS, The Jewish people have reason to know the hardship and bitterness of unjust and proscriptive political discrimination, and

WHEREAS, In peace and in war women have always shown their loyalty, patriotism and eagerness to serve their country in every possible way, be it

RESOLVED, That we, American Rabbis in Central Conference assembled, hereby feel it to be our solemn duty as ethical leaders of our various communities, preachers of a religion which has stood throughout the centuries for justice and



RABBI LOUIS J. KOPOLD

righteousness, to assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.

"I BELIEVE in suffrage for women in America, because I believe in justice," wrote Rabbi Louis Kopold of Buffalo, on Oct. 2.

"It is true that to give the vote to the women of our land can be proved to be socially expedient; but I refuse to descend to mere expediency as the basis of suffrage, when the fundamental appeal of Justice should demand the sympathetic hearing and support of every fair-minded and social-minded American citizen.

"Suffrage for women is just and I CHALLENGE ANY MAN TO QUOTE A SINGLE INSTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION WHEN A THING THAT WAS JUST DID NOT ALSO PROVE TO BE SOCIALLY BENEFICIAL.

"Suffrage is just. It is, moreover, inevitable—and some day, soon, it will prove to America as a nation its high social value."

RABBI NATHAN KRASS of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "The minister stands primarily for 'righteousness and justice.' Hence he cannot make the compromises that others make. Believing in justice the minister must not hesitate to stand for justice, even at the risk of unpopularity. Woman suffrage is only one way to restore political justice in our democracy. A democracy means a rule of the people. Women are just as much a constituent part of the people as are the men. In real democracy the govern-



RABBI HORACE J. WOLF,
Rochester, N. Y.

ment derives its power from the consent of the governed. It is plain that women ought to have a voice in determining how they shall be governed.

"From a purely practical point of view it is also plain that there are many problems that come within the purview of government which women can solve much more satisfactorily than men, by virtue of their peculiar gifts along certain lines. The problems of housing, of sanitation, of morals specifically, can be tackled and conquered by the women because they have not been so hardened in the practical hurly-burly of life and because their vision is still illumined by sentiment that makes intuitively for the right.

"Women will inject a moral element into politics. That coarse corruption associated with bar-rooms and dens of vice will be removed. Refinement and purity will take their place and a much higher tone and a loftier spirit will soon be manifest. The cheap talk about the desertion of the home if women get the ballot is inane. Voting takes place at such long intervals that the home will not suffer at all.

"True democracy demands equal suffrage."

RABBI RUDOLPH J. COFFEE, Ph. D. of Chicago, bears this testimony: "From my observations, both in this state and California, I can assure you that woman has a wholesome influence in politics. While in California, on four different occasions since women have been voting, I made extensive inquiries and have yet to find a single individual who would deprive women of the vote and return to former conditions."

Rabbi Joseph Havesch says: "The women

voters of Chicago use the vote much more intelligently than do the men. The campaign for pure politics is led by the best types of women. As a result of woman suffrage the forces working for moral improvement have been greatly strengthened."

Rabbi Jacob Nieto, of San Francisco, California, sees a "marked change" in that state since women got the vote. Women are developing an efficiency for studying and handling problems of public importance. "You may say to the East," he writes, "it is well with the West."

Rabbi Meyer, of San Francisco, echoes the same statement and strengthens it by adding that there is "a deepening of civic sensibility since women have voted.

Rabbi Felix Levy and Rabbi Samuel Cohen of Chicago, are convinced of the moral value of suffrage in their city. "Good mothers and good wives," says Rabbi Cohen of Zion Temple, "use the ballot for the purpose of protecting their homes and children—and in some instances even their husbands—against the spread of the contagion of immorality."



RABBI STEPHEN WISE,
A Progressive Advocate of Suffrage

RABBI HORACE J. WOLF of Rochester, N. Y., who presented the woman suffrage resolution to the Central Conference of Rabbis has just said:

"I WANT to pay tribute to the tireless courage and splendid persistence of the women who are working for the suffrage cause. I have watched them come up smiling after their defeat in New York state and elsewhere. I have seen them resume their struggle the next morning after an unsuccessful election with an unflagging vigor that ought to win admiration even from their opponents. If men could be rallied to the fight for clean government as these women have gathered, year in and year out, to the cause of complete democracy, American politics would cease to be a byword. I welcome this opportunity to express my great respect for their fighting qualities."



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Cigar Makers' Union



Has again been endorsed by the Cook County Liquor Dealers' Convention at North Side Turner Hall

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Member United States Brewers' Association

A part of a page taken from the Champion of Fair Play. It gives its own interpretation of the cause of suffrage defeat in Iowa and for the woman's majority for Hughes in the presidential elections of 1916.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

I take pleasure in advising our members that arrangements have been made with The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for special train, Chicago to Rock Island for the exclusive accommodation of members, their families and friends.

OUR ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED SPECIAL TRAIN will be made up of baggage car, the latest type of steel coaches (with tables for card playing) and observation car and will leave Chicago from Union Passenger Station, Canal & Adams Streets, at 1 P. M., Monday, September 25th, arriving Rock Island about 5:30 P. M.

Returning, special will leave Rock Island Wednesday P. M., September 27th, so as to arrive in Chicago before midnight. (Exact time of departure will be announced later.)

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago at city ticket office, 52 W. Adams Street (Marquette Bldg.), and at Union Passenger Station, Canal & Adams Streets.

Arrangements have been made for entertainment enroute and it is hoped that all going to the convention will go on our special train.

FRED ROHDE,
Chairman, Trans. Committee.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN IOWA BY WET COUNTIES

Official Count Shows That Four Wet Counties on the Mississippi River Defeated Wish of 48 Other Counties to Enfranchise Women.

"Forty-eight of the 99 counties in Iowa," says the Woman's Journal, official organ of the Equal Suffrage Association, and not at all committed to the dry cause, "gave majorities for suffrage in the recent campaign. Four adjoining counties on the Mississippi River, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott, gave a greater majority against the suffrage amendment than did the entire state."

"These counties, where there is strong liquor sentiment, went against suffrage by a majority of 10,621. The entire state defeated the amendment by a majority of 10,341."

The returns also show that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and tenth Congressional districts voted against suffrage, while the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh returned a majority for it.

Everywhere throughout the state the majorities against woman suffrage were in the wet strongholds.

REVEALS MOTIVE FOR SUFFRAGE

"Happening to be in the good town of Gallatin, Mo., one day last week, I concluded to spend an hour or two at the chaufauque meeting," said Wesley I. Hyland, of St. Louis, at the Raleigh.

Gallatin has long been famous as one of the great chaufauque centers of the United States, and many of the foremost orators of the country go there every season. A very large and intelligent audience was present at the session I attended and were listeners to a most extraordinary speech delivered by Judge Alden, of Massachusetts. His theme was 'The Needs of the Hour,' and the way he handled present-day problems made everybody sit up and take notice. Declaring himself opposed at heart to woman suffrage, Judge Alden asserted that he would, nevertheless, do what he could for that cause on the single ground that it would hasten the doom of the liquor traffic in America. Give women the ballot, he said, and inside the next four years there would not be a licensed saloon from ocean to ocean.

"This declaration, uttered with great fire and dramatic effort, caused all the Hughes supporters in the assemblage to cheer vociferously. It especially appealed to them, because of the Republican candidate's recent declaration in favor of enfranchising women all over the United States through an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"I may say that throughout the entire Western country it has become generally recognized that Mr. Hughes' interest in votes for women cloaks a far greater interest—a cause that lies nearer his heart—that is to say, national prohibition. A short cut to



Liberty, Justice, Progress

Volume 6, No. 6

November 25, 1913

Price 10 Cents

Woman Suffrage in Illinois proved disastrous to the Liquor and Brewery interests at the recent Election. It will eventually prove so wherever it is tried.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT LAID TO RUMMEN

Women to Get Even by Joining War Prohibition Advocates

LOBBYISTS DENOUNCED "MALT" SAYS IT FEARS SUFFRAGE

New York Interest Circulates Leaflet—Says Women's Vote Would Kill Industry.

Adolph Keitel, whose letterhead reads "Malt, 18 Broadway, New York," is circulating a letter-circular dated Feb. 15 with the following paragraph among others: "Woman suffrage in the State of New York, which is now freely predicted, will, it is greatly feared, also place the State in the prohibition column in a few years. THIS WOULD KILL THE MALTING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES."

This letter circular was recently sent by an unknown person to the woman suffrage headquarters in Rochester.

Rum and the Woman Vote.

It is said in Springfield that the liquor legislators hope to repeal the woman suffrage act. We do not doubt that they hope to repeal it. It is not improbable that they will try. It is not impossible that they will succeed. It is not likely, but not impossible.

The woman vote threatens the liquor business in this state. The damnable interference of liquor with the political processes of the state has been revealed, but never so baldly as this reveals it. It is proposed to disfranchise citizens to keep saloons in existence.

We hope, even believe, that if even an attempt be made to do this thing for this purpose, powerful agencies in Illinois will devote themselves unremittently to the task of exposing and fighting rum and its work with such energy and vigor as will make Billy Sunday seem like a composed man little interested in the subject.

Brewery and Liquor Interests Fight Massachusetts Women

Politicians of Both Parties in Bay State Against Suffrage, but Few Come Out in the Open to Oppose It.

LIQUOR DEALERS VOTE ANTI-SUFFRAGE PUN

Penna. Federation Pledges All Influence Against Constitutional Amendment

WANT BUSINESS CLEAN

It was late today before yesterday's session of the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers closed out. The object of the session taken, as admitted by delegates to the convention, is to counteract, if possible, the effect of the work of the National League and the Anti-Saloon League in kindred bodies.

The entire business session was devoted to the influence of the members of the Federation will be thrown against constitutional amendment, which gives women the ballot. Each county organization which is a member of the Federation will be urged to the utmost to oppose the amendment, and to urge the women to vote against it.

The following resolutions were adopted: Enforcement of the anti-liquor laws, and the universal use of a blue label, to continue the effort to suppress the liquor traffic, and to urge the women to vote against it. If they are holders of licenses and these violate the law, to ask the co-operation and lend all possible assistance to the authorities in an effort to bring the violators of the law to justice so as to keep the business clean, open and beyond reproach.

LIQUOR DEALERS HAVE RO

State Journal Says Sluggish in Anti-Suffrage Work.

These facts taken from the journals devotees of liquor from headline press. The of what liquor serves think suffrage. The ment.

THE NAT is a liquor in Butte, Mo on a bitter equal suffrage

PROGRES REFLECTO organ of the Liquor Deal It fought w urging all li out and vote

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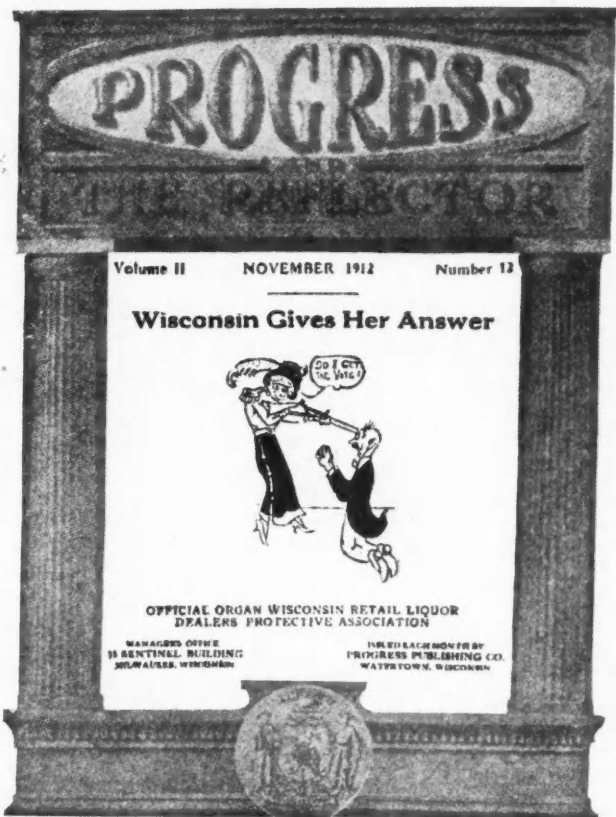
What Tells Itself

These facsimiles have been taken from the pages of three journals devoted to the interests of liquor dealers and from headlines in the daily press. They are statements of what liquor dealers themselves think about woman suffrage. They need no comment.

THE NATIONAL FORUM is a liquor journal, published in Butte, Montana. It carried in a bitter campaign against equal suffrage.

PROGRESS AND THE REFLECTOR is the official organ of the Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. It fought votes for women, urging all liquor men to get out and vote against suffrage.

THE CHAMPION OF FAIR PLAY is the official organ of the liquor dealers of Illinois.



PROGRESS

AND THE REFLECTOR
AN EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL JOURNAL
Covering Every Phase of the Retail and Wholesale
Liquor and Brewing Industries.

Official Organ of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Volume II

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

No. 9

GIVE BALLOT TO WOMEN AND INDUSTRY GOES TO SMASH

Suffragette Movement in Wisconsin Threatens Various Industries—Not Wanted by Majority of Women But Forced Into It—Means Prohibition and Loss of Vast Sums to Manufacturer, Dealer and Workman.



Have you stopped to think what it means to you for the women of Wisconsin to secure the ballot? Have you thought over the problem from a commercial standpoint? Have you considered what it means when women of Wisconsin can vote on every question that comes up? Can you imagine what it means to the brewery industry, to the saloon trade, to the farmer, to the manufacturer, to the dealer and to the workman? Do you know what it means to the thousands and thousands of homes in which happiness and content now reign?

These are only a few of the unlimited number of questions that might be asked concerning the woman suffrage movement which is now being worked to a standstill in Wisconsin by persons who refuse to work for honor or glory, but who insist upon being paid for their services. And some of them receive huge sums for traveling about in state in Wisconsin, addressing meetings, attracting women away from the husbands and families and from their homes. These professional agitators who seek to disrupt the domestic joys which invade the homes are not satisfied with a salary of \$10 a week or even \$25 a week, and one woman who

makes as easy living by delivering lectures as that she be paid \$200 a month and expenses. And her expense account runs up to a like sum each month. It is a great game these women are playing.

And such are the women who are boosting for the ballot, who want to replace man in politics and worldly affairs, who want the right to say whether the farmer should continue to grow corn, and barley, and rye, these are the women who want other women to leave the babies in the care of maids or little brothers and sisters while the mothers are expected to go to the polls and tell professional and business men how to conduct the affairs of the village, town, city, state and country.

Think it over! To begin with, all the women of Wisconsin are not after the ballot and do not favor woman suffrage. It is the clamor of but a few. A majority of women in Wisconsin—and in other states—love their homes too well; are too domesticated to "run around the streets" boosting and plugging for votes. There are women who adore their children and love them too well to leave them in the care of strangers. But some are almost forced into this fight for the ballot. The smooth tongued orators who have neither home nor children, talk many women into be-



—Lila.

A front page of the same

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ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 4, 1915

THIS IS VERY SIGNIFICANT.

It has been disputed whether woman suffrage aids prohibition. The fact, however, that those who defend an untrained liquor business in this State are also antagonizing woman suffrage is very significant. It is certain from their actions that the liquor people are fully convinced that the ballot in the hands of women will make harder lines for the booze trade.

The activity of the liquor interests in this State against woman suffrage, in fact, has shifted the fight from one for and against suffrage to one for and against the dominating of the liquor business over everything else in the State of interest to it as a commonwealth or to its people. The fight from now on will be made to decide whether rum shall rule New Jersey. Even those who took small interest in suffrage will take some interest in the issue the liquor people are forcing the fight, put in suffrage, but on their right to rule.

Liquor Dealers Urged to Vote

Against Woman Suffrage

The Membership Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective League of New Jersey had a conference with local liquor dealers yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall on Newark Avenue, opposite the Court House. George T. Carroll, president of the State League, presided and the hall was crowded. Sunday closing was not discussed but a few remarks were made by several speakers relative to what might happen to the liquor interests should the women of New Jersey be given the right to vote. The members were urged to use the utmost endeavor to defeat the woman suffrage movement.

BARTENDERS' UNION AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Pennants in Bar Rooms Opposing Votes for Women Tell of Liquor's Attitude

NEW YORK PRESS

LIQUOR THREATS AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Rum Forces May Line Up to Fight New York State Campaigners.

2,000 WOMEN AT THE FRONT

Simultaneous Attacks Made by Well Directed Crusaders in All Sections.

held in Jersey City, Feb. 25, 1915.)

Liquor Dealers Urged to Vote

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BARTENDERS' UNION AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Pennants in Bar Rooms Opposing Votes for Women Tell of Liquor's Attitude

Liquor Interests Hostile to Cause, Say Suffragists

"Wets" More Bitter Than "Antis," Evidence Shows, They Assert

The hostility of the liquor interests toward woman suffrage, more active than that of even the anti-suffragists themselves, is an axiom of suffrage campaigns. And although anti-suffragists deny any association with the liquor men, and the liquor men return the compliment, the data department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has produced evidence at their sympathy of feeling and unity of action.

The most recent example is shown in Ohio during the last few months. In February the Ohio Legislature granted Presidential suffrage to women, whereupon petitions for a referendum of the question were filed by the opposition. The petitions were examined by suffragists, and were last week thrown out by the court on the ground of illegality.

SUSPENDS SUFFRAGE ACT IN NEBRASKA

Wets and Antis Hold It Up Under

"FIGHT WOMAN SUFFRAGE," IS ADVICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS

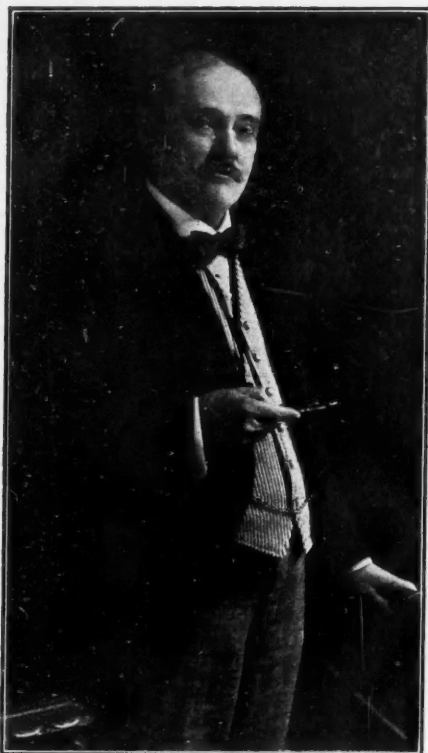
Special Service of the NEWS. BAYONNE, July 8.—George Carroll of Elizabeth, State president of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, urged saloon-keepers, at a banquet at Meist's, Bergen Point, last night, to do all in their power to defeat the woman suffrage proposition. To strengthen their forces, Mr. Carroll told the banqueters, members of the Bayonne Liquor Dealers' Association, to try to get every liquor dealer in the city affiliated with them. John L. Nugent, president of the association, was toastmaster.



A BUFFALO SALOON ON ELECTION DAY, 1915

"Said Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, to the members of the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Protective Association: 'Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has declared that he proposes to vote to give the ballot to women. I want to say to you that I, as president of the retail liquor dealers' organization of this country intend to vote against giving women the ballot.'

"The implication of which is that in the opinion of Neil Bonner, the President of the United States isn't so much of a much as compared with the president of the Retail Liquor Dealers of the United States. President Bonner's modesty is on a par with his discretion."—From the Newark Evening News of October 9, 1915.



JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS

THE national convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in Saratoga, N. Y., on May 23, 1916, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church women have always been loyal and faithful workers, and

WHEREAS, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of Christianity, and

WHEREAS, The Methodist Episcopal Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life,

RESOLVED, Therefore, that we, the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting women the political franchise.

AMONG the delegates were: Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Haven, Conn; Albert J. Wallace, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of California, Pasadena, California; A. W. Harris, LL.D., President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Samuel Dickie, LL.D., President of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Rollo V. Watt, Insurance man, San Francisco, California; J. Frank Hanly, Ex-Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana; Alex. Simpson, Jr., Lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. T. Ames, Lawyer, Williamsport, Pa.; George M. Shurlock, Lawyer, York, Nebraska; John Marshall, Justice, Supreme Court of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas; James R. Day, LL.D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; Samuel Plantz, LL.D., President of Lawrence University, Lawrence, Wisconsin; Elmer A. Dent, D.D., District Superintendent, New Haven, Conn.; J. I. Bartholomew, D.D., District Superintendent, New Bedford, Mass.; L. J. Birney, D.D., Dean of Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.; I. Garland Penn, D.D., Secretary of

For the Sake of Practical Christianity

Freedman's Aid Society, Cincinnati, Ohio; David G. Downey, D.D., Book Editor of Methodist Book Concern, New York City; George Elliott, D.D., Minister, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, introduced this resolution and advocated its adoption with remarks that hewed to the line, while the chips flew. He said that the act proposed was, in his opinion, an act of justice. He did not propose to take time to make an argument, for no argument was needed. He appealed to a General Conference that represents a Church that, through quadrennium after quadrennium and through generation after generation, had filed its indictment against human slavery, and piled anathema upon anathema in its denunciation of the liquor traffic. He offered the resolution because he believed that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and not from the consent of half of the governed; because he believed in government for the people and by the people, and not by half of the people; because in his judgment women need the ballot for the same reasons that men need it; because women are entitled to have a share in the making of the laws that regulate their lives, and the lives of their children, laws that impose taxes upon their property, and laws under which they and their children may be sentenced to death.

"I CANNOT explain the opposition to woman suffrage on the part of educated people except on the ground of prejudice," writes William T. Dumm of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Superintendent of Wyoming State Methodist Conference.

"In my judgment the dignity and personal piety of woman is enhanced by the exercise of the right of suffrage and in my experience of twelve years in the state my opinion is that the moral character of the women of Wyoming will compare favorably with the women of other states in which I have lived, in Massachusetts and Ohio.

"Finally it is my candid opinion that there is very little reasonable argument against woman suffrage and much that can be said in its favor. Personally, I am a firm believer in the theory that it will work out satisfactorily in practical life. It is a step in advance and it will finally win out in every state which desires real progress in moral and civic affairs."

"I CAME to Montana thirty years ago," says J. A. Martin, Superintendent of the North Montana Methodist Episcopal Conference, "and I want to tell you that conditions have changed more than I can possibly say for the better since women have had the use of the ballot. We have sentiment here today that we have never had before for better morals.

"Our Attorney General, who was elected through the woman's vote, has just sent out orders to close every restricted vice district in Montana, and they are closed, believe me. We also got prohibition last November through the woman's vote. We rejoice in the new condition of affairs."

AN equally strong sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is held by another Methodist district Superintendent, B. E. Konntz of Spokane, Washington. "Moral conditions," he writes, "have greatly improved in every instance where women have had the right to vote. No man of any standing in any western community will deny the fact that women voters have given moral tone to every civic movement."

THE Rev. Arthur Jamieson, of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, declares that he is "in most hearty sympathy with the movement which seeks to give women the right to register at the polls their opinion on civic and national affairs. I cannot see on what ground we can refuse the demand that women be allowed to vote. The arguments against it do not appear to me to have sufficient ground in reason. We have no right to refuse a demand so well founded in reason."



DR. ARTHUR JAMIESON OF NEW YORK

DR. J. D. GILLELAN, Superintendent Boise District of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Idaho, writes:

"We have lived in Utah, Idaho and Oregon both before and after women voted.

"The vote has elevated the polling places. This is an advantage to the men. It has made the women interested in the questions of the day. They are not a whit less womanly, their homes are none the less homelike, their children are no less cared for, and they need no extra care for their personal safety, attention and comfort, for our western men are still chivalrous and womanhood is still the most sacred of our possessions. I have never heard of a woman being insulted at the polls, for, very few of the "bad" sort ever find their way thither and even such are disfranchised in Idaho.

"Our state prison is rapidly falling off in
(Continued on page 398)

For Home and State

Presbyterians Believe in Woman Suffrage

Church Adopts Strong Statement Drawn by Prominent Members

On May 25, 1917, the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, meeting in Dallas, Tex., for its Annual General Assembly, passed the following woman suffrage resolution:

WHEREAS, In our history, the influence of women has been invaluable in all such moral reforms as temperance and honest government, and

WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church believes in utilizing every possible force in the new and larger work lying before this country, and

WHEREAS, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into civic life more of the true spirit of practical Christianity,

THEREFORE, be it **RESOLVED**, That we, the Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, assert our belief in the justice, wisdom and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. B. Rendall, President of Lincoln University, and endorsed by leading Presbyterians, including the following:

William P. Merrill, D.D., Brick Church, New York City.

Henry S. Coffin, D.D., Madison Avenue Church, New York City.

A. Sidney Lovett, Jr., American Parish, New York City.

M. A. Matthew, D.D., LL.D., First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.

Frank M. Weston, Brighton Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York.

W. R. Taylor, D.D., Brick Church, Rochester, New York.

Paul M. Strayes, Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York.

Charles Stelze, D.D., Field Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

J. E. McAfee, Secretary Board of Home Missions.

IN the Presbyterian Church, where women have voted in parish meeting for generations, there are many leading clergymen who endorse woman suffrage, one of whom, Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, writes:

"Of course I shall be glad to have you use my letter, or any part of it, in any way you like. I should prefer to have you say that I believe in the extension of suffrage to women as a matter of general policy and of justice, and, on the whole, believe it would be beneficial."

DR. J. E. McAFEE of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions voices his conviction of the value of equal suffrage as follows:

"I cannot in this matter speak for any of the religious bodies with which I am officially connected and must not be understood as doing so. As a citizen, however, I am prepared to and will support the movement for a consti-



J. WILBUR CHAPMAN,
Moderator, General Assembly

tutional amendment giving the suffrage to women. I am convinced that much legislation greatly needed in the struggle for social betterment will result from giving women their right of helping to shape and enforce these laws. The suffrage has enabled the women of progressive western states to advance the social legislation which has distinguished them. I think the effect of woman suffrage in the older eastern states will be much more pronounced. Such legislation is even more needful in these states. A large proportion of the women are already informed and are committed to social reform. I believe their votes will give balance to our laws and make them express more genuinely the will of the whole people."

ANOTHER Presbyterian clergyman, who is willing to vouch for his interest in the women's vote, is Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

OUT of many reasons for his belief in woman suffrage, another Presbyterian, the Rev. Norman M. Thomas, chairman of the American Parish, New York City, takes these as most convincing to him:

"First—I believe in democracy and am sure that in the long run the people have to say who shall represent them and govern them. All plans for 'virtual representation' have broken down. Women need the vote for the same reason as men, and while their votes will not bring in the millennium in New York, or any other state, it is good for the state that their opinions should find expression. This seems to me especially important in view of the fact that so many women have to work for their living. The ballot is one of the most effective weapons to secure justice and fair play for the workers, and there is no justice in denying that weapon to the very workers whose lot is most unsatisfactory.

"Second—I believe in woman suffrage because I am more interested in homes even than

(Continued on page 399)

United Presbyterians Urge Equal Suffrage

The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly as Resolution Number 3, in the Report of Committee on Reform, May 22, 1916:

"The selfish liquor interests are opposing Woman's Suffrage because women are voting in great majorities against the saloon. In Monmouth, Illinois, the proportion was 89½ per cent dry. In the state, of those voting, 73 per cent voted dry. The women are voting where they are given opportunity and they are making good government easier. For these reasons, and the fact that no worthy argument has been advanced to show why they should not vote, we urge that in State and Nation they be given this right."

The French Bishop's American

THE recruits studying French will be interested in a story of a French Bishop at St. Louis, told by Jessie Benton Fremont in her life of her father, Senator Benton. It was a point of honor among the older French not to learn English; but the bishop needed it, and for familiar practice he secluded himself with the family of an American farmer, where he would hear no French. Soon he had gained enough to announce a sermon in English. Senator Benton was present; and his feelings can be imagined when the polished and refined bishop began, "My friends, I'm right down glad to see such a smart chance of folks here to-day!"

National Suffrage Cannot Come Too Soon

"I have in 15 years been observing conditions in ten mid-west and southwest states, and I do not believe the standard of morals of womanhood is better anywhere than in Kansas," testifies Rev. E. D. Lantz, of Grace Reformed Church in Abilene, Kansas.

"In our city, with a population of 5,000, the question of immorality and crime is in fact no question.

"Our county jail is housing one man to-day. Not much evidence of crime there, is there? Votes for Kansas women have proven to be all right."

The pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Emporia, Kansas, thus vouches for equal suffrage in practice:

"Woman suffrage is not a failure, as I have seen and known it. Immorality and crime do not increase. The moral tone of the community is not lowered. Woman suffrage has been and is now a great help in forwarding moral questions.

"I have served Reformed Church Missions in Kansas since 1909, and have held special services in cities of other states. In all of these where women vote the great majority, if not all, the best women voted and were highly commended by the best men for doing so.

"I have served on the Election Board of the First Ward of Emporia, and found the women to be of the best character and most efficient.

"To my mind national woman suffrage cannot come too soon."

The Woman Citizen in Action



MISS EMILY GRIFFITH

THE most telling work for Americanization in this country is done in states where women vote. Is this a coincidence, or does it mean that the freedom of women through the ballot is finding expression in new and powerful forces which are breaking down the barriers existing for half a century between the foreign-born and our native Americans?

The State of Washington—where women have the vote—is the pioneer state to make a law that wherever twenty-five foreign-born men or women want to learn English, the state may provide the necessary means of instruction.

Oregon—where women have the vote—held a reception to its naturalized citizens at the closing session of the Citizenship Convention in Portland. One hundred and fifty naturalized citizens, men and women and their children, occupied the stage, and those who tendered the reception were the officers and teachers of the National Educational Association who had assembled from every state in the Union. This was the most conspicuous demonstration ever given to naturalized citizens of the United States.

Colorado—where women have the vote—has a school for adult foreigners which may well serve as the model school for foreigners for this country.

Americanization workers gathered from all parts of the United States to attend the Citizenship Convention held in conjunction with the American Educational Association at Portland, Oregon, last July. The personality best remembered at these inspiring meetings was that of Miss Emily Griffith, principal of "Opportunity School," of Denver, Colorado.

"My school," said Miss Griffith, "has 'Opportunity' in big golden letters over the entrance. Its purpose is to give people a chance to get their education bit by bit; to give them the thing they desire; to give them the special thing which they must have in order to get a job and hold it.

By Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley
Chairman Americanization Committee,
N. A. W. S. A.

"We began with an attendance of one hundred and fifty. Now we have a school of twenty-three hundred students, requiring forty teachers. The sessions are from half-past eight in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and whenever men or women have an hour which can be spared from work the doors of Opportunity School are open to receive them. I never let any one take my place at the front door, because here I have a chance to watch the faces of those who come to our classes. If there is a man or a woman who looks down and out some one on our staff finds a way to learn the cause of discouragement. Usually it is the lack of a job. So now we have a black-board on which is written the address of any firm needing help, where the man or woman out of work can see it.

"Every effort is made to give an atmosphere of cheerfulness to the schools. All the teachers wear white, a feature which is especially appreciated by the foreign men and women.

"The old-time evening schools began with a large enrollment and dwindled to a small one. Our school is just the opposite. One reason is that no teacher is ever allowed to discourage a pupil by a sarcastic or impatient remark; that kind we weed out. At the beginning our school was only for the purpose of teaching foreigners English, but we found a great many other people who had not had the opportunity they wanted. As our school exists today the great benefit to the foreigner is that he meets in our school the best of American citizens, industrious and energetic; native and foreigner working together, shoulder to shoulder, getting the spirit of the American school, which is here as it ought always to be—the tool of our democracy. Here we have our large classes in citizenship for the foreign-born; our classes in English for those who cannot read and write English; and the foreign women in our schools also learn cooking, sewing, millinery and house-keeping. The men have instruction in the automobile school, in the shops, or in the commercial departments."

California—where women have the vote—has a state law providing for the home teacher, a provision which makes it possible for the public school system to reach into the very heart of the alien problem by sending a teacher especially fitted and educated into the immigrant home, there to teach the foreign mother, who may not, on account of her household responsibilities, leave home to go to the public school. This provision solves a problem which up to this time has never been successfully met, although the Government of the United States, the public school system, and other institutions, have done their best to reach the immigrant woman in the home.

MRS. FRANK GIBSON, member of the Immigration Commission of California, is the fairy godmother of the Pacific Coast, so far as the immigrant is concerned. Mrs. Gibson was one of the suffrage campaigners who helped to win the vote for her native state.

"The news came first from the cities," said Mrs. Gibson. "Night came on and the returns showed that we had lost. All the next day our hearts were as heavy as lead and the second

night I went to bed but not to sleep. I had secured thousands of dollars of campaign pledges and the money was spent. How was I to face my generous friends to ask for their contributions, now that we had lost out in the campaign? About two o'clock in the morning the telephone bell rang and I recognized the voice of a member of the suffrage association who had worked side by side with me. 'We have won,' said a weepy voice at the other end of the line. 'Won what?' I responded querulously. 'Won suffrage,' was the reply. 'The Cow Counties did it. God bless the ranchers!' I was dazed, but I was recalled to myself by a trickle of cold water down my neck. I had heard of tears of joy and had always been skeptical; but that is what that cold water meant—my tears."

Americanization in California is important on account of two innovations:

(1.) The working program is not a stereotyped one, to be applied indiscriminately to every foreign group. On the contrary each locality is studied and the method adapted to that situation.

(2.) Team work, so little understood in many of our Eastern states, is here a fine art. The public school, the Board of Labor and Industry and the Immigration Commission, which are equally responsible in the task of winning foreigners to American citizenship, work in intelligent unison in California. In Los Angeles, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Gibson, of the Immigration Commission, representatives of every organization in the city engaged in work with foreigners were drawn together in a series of conferences, the meetings continuing until each organization found its fitting place in the whole scheme, with complete cooperation throughout.

IN Los Angeles there were many sections of the city where Mexicans, Syrians, or Russians lived where no Americanization work for women had been even attempted. Last summer twenty-one centers, where little or no English classes had been undertaken, were selected, and the students in the Normal School were asked to volunteer as teachers, each to be given teaching credits for her work. Each girl student was given a district and she was told that the women of that locality did not know English and that her task was to teach them. This was all. How the class was to be formed or where the classroom was to be were problems for each teacher to solve in her own way. Each girl recruited her own class and found a place to give her lesson, which was sometimes in a disused street car; sometimes on the piazza of a Mexican hut; sometimes in the corner of a playground. One of these teachers was given a railroad camp, where the families of Mexican employes lived. At the outset she made little headway with the Mexican women, who were working or gossiping in the sunshine, until she appeared one day with the material for a baby dress and a paper pattern. By motions she showed one of the Mexican women that she would teach her how to cut by a paper pattern, an American accomplishment much envied by the Mexican women. From this beginning a class for sewing began which eventually resolved itself into a class in English which met from house to house and soon various garments were in process of construction.

(Continued on page 399)

White Cross Guards of New York State

By Adella Potter

THE White Cross Guard movement started in the early Spring after the soldiers were first mobilized. Suffragists had begun the tremendous amount of war work involved in the taking of the military census, organizing Red Cross groups, starting farming and gardening, and in every way responding to the calls made upon them. But after a short time the realization came that all of the work that the women were doing simply concerned itself with the physical well-being of the people, while the biggest part of their work has always been the safeguarding of the morals of the country.

The situation among the soldiers when they were first ordered out was critical, especially among those who were doing guard duty along railroads. Realizing the need of something vital in this emergency and the necessity that women should do in a community spirit what they had always done as individuals, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State thought out a movement now known as the White Cross Guard, and started to carry its message as far as possible. Because of its strong suffrage organization the Party was able to do this effectively, with the result that before many weeks were over groups of women everywhere were spreading the message.

The movement itself has not necessitated a new organization, as there are no officers or dues connected with it, but in various localities a button is worn—a white maltese cross on a Belgian blue background. The movement has been more of a spiritual force than anything else. The plan is exceedingly simple and covers four points.

THE first appeals to the women living near large encampments to get in touch with the chaplains of all regiments stationed there. These men and the Y. M. C. A. secretaries at such encampments have a definite plan of action for the moral work of the men under their care. The suffragists ask the chaplains what they can do to help in the way of establishing reading rooms, rest rooms, coffee rooms, etc. No separate organization should be started in those localities because duplication of work and effort must be avoided. Coöperation is the word of the hour.

The second problem has been that of reaching isolated soldiers guarding the thousand and one bridges, trestles and tunnels. They have been active men, accustomed to a busy life in office or in industry, and the guarding of a few feet of railroad track isolated from practically all social intercourse gets to be deadly monotonous. They must have some companionship, but what is open to them? Sometimes the nearest house is more than a mile away and in any event they cannot go and ring a door bell and say they'd like to invite themselves in for the evening. Consequently, through sheer desperation, they often go to the only places open to them—the worst in the community. To meet this situation women of the localities have been urged to invite the men to dinner or to spend the evening when off duty, not with any sense of hero-worship, but simply to keep them in touch with the home atmosphere, so vital to all moral development. When women have been in doubt as to what to do, we have told them to do for the soldiers what they would like some other woman to do for their own boys off in an isolated khaki tent.

The third situation deals with young girls. Most of these girls are at a highly impressionable period in their development—they have reached the age of hero-worship. Today the hero is ready-made—the one who in all history, literature, song and poetry, has been eulogized—the soldier. If the same youth appeared in a blue serge suit he would probably mean nothing to them, but with the United States uniform on he is at once the hero of heroes. They cannot recognize that he could do them harm, because he is the defender of their homes and country. They want to help him.

WE have been telling them that they have it within their power to give the greatest thing there is to our soldiers. That our men are going abroad to fight for the honor of home and country; that they must be the protectors of women everywhere—modern Sir Galahads: that never must history record that they have besmirched the Stars and Stripes by actions such as have disgraced the German Army. But they cannot live up to this high ideal unless they have it in their hearts before they go. Our girls, by their actions in being dignified and womanly when associating with the soldiers, can give them this ideal of womanhood; or by being foolish, they can tear it down. In this crisis, when men are having to readjust the whole viewpoint of their lives, the girls must keep a level head for both. They must be capable in this crisis as their mothers were in the days before them. There is more than romance in their meeting—there is duty and responsibility. Those who carry this ideal in their hearts at all times, both old and young, are the White Cross Guards of our nation.

THE fourth appeal is to the soldiers. They are enlisted to defend the honor of the country, and as soon as they put on the United States uniform they must bear that consciousness in their hearts at all times. Any action on their part that degrades womanhood is dishonoring our flag. They must live up to the ideals of honor and sacrifice, as individuals, the same as the army does *en masse*. In an even bigger way than they have thought, the honor of womanhood and America rests with them.

Many of our boys have helped in this work by getting up their own pledge cards, one of the finest being that of the engineers of the University of Minnesota—part of which is as follows: "Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

EVERY group of women has responded to the appeal so splendidly that the work has been an inspiration. But as a guiding star, the thought of equal suffrage has been before them, for despite all the work women can do, they cannot protect their boys as they should until they have a voice in the making of the laws that govern the moral conditions of our country.

Many a woman today, who in the past has said: "These laws are no concern of mine; I know where my boy is: I know what influence has come into his life," finds, that when her son is called to the colors in this terrible upheaval that is visiting the world, she is suddenly cast



This Dainty Hand Embroidered Waist, only \$3.95

One would not believe it was possible at the price to find so much hand work and such dainty material as one sees on this waist. It is of fine handkerchief linen with hemstitched collar and cuffs, and front trimmed with embroidery and drawn work. It was designed especially for girls, but we find that many women who like youthful styles buy it. It is offered in all sizes. Main Floor.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

upon the shore; that she does not know where her boy is at night, or what influence has come into his life. The vote is the big thing for which the women of our land should work in our present world crisis, and if they do, the time will come soon when they will be able to back up the good men of our country, who have too long been fighting single-handed against the organized evil of the world.

Mr. Ralph Resigns

JOSEPH E. RALPH, for ten years director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has resigned. The administration of the Bureau has been under investigation for several months, inquiry having originated from charges made by Representative Rankin of Montana that Mr. Ralph was overworking women employees there. A report made to Secretary McAdoo some time ago has not been made public. Mr. Ralph stated that his resignation has nothing to do with the investigation.

Named as Principal

MISS KATE E. TURNER, for 20 years assistant principal at Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, has been nominated as principal of the Bay Ridge High School (girls). She is the first woman to receive the nomination as head of a New York City school. Miss Turner has been a leader in suffrage work among teachers.

Women Lawyers

OF the 722 enrolled at the New York University Law School, 110 are women; the largest number of women ever registered in the law course. These figures do not include the woman's lay class, a separate institution.

The Anti-Saloon the New

FOR the sake of accuracy and not at all because he was persuaded by suffragists to do so, the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, William H. Anderson, sent this letter to the clergy of the State of New York on September 20, 1917:

"Our attention has been called to the fact that the clergy of New York State have been circularized very assiduously with material purporting to show that woman suffrage has not helped the cause of prohibition.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not concerned with the source of these circulars, or with the question of who paid to send them out. However, when anybody undertakes to speak in behalf of the prohibition movement, we are concerned that such utterances be in accordance with the facts, and we are more than a little suspicious of this sudden solicitude in behalf of the prohibition movement on the part of persons who have no standing as advocates of prohibition.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not interested in woman suffrage of and for itself. The National Anti-Saloon League has declared in favor of woman suffrage for two perfectly simple reasons. First, experience has shown that woman suffrage does tend toward prohibition. Second, our special enemy, the liquor traffic, is the most violent and active of the interests opposing woman suffrage, and it is fundamental tactics to give an enemy what he does not want.

"I have gone over the figures and statements put out in this material sent to the ministers. The material is evidently purposely so put together that it is difficult to answer without a labored and lengthy explanation in detail, and the entire effect is misleading; as, for example, the use of unrelated facts in such a way as to imply a relation of cause and effect.

"The writer was for six years Attorney and then Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in the State of Illinois, and drafted the present local option law and built the organization that passed it. At first only men voted. Later, through a fortunate combination of circumstances, the Legislature passed a modified suffrage law providing for woman suffrage on certain subjects including the liquor question. On account of suffrage being qualified, the women are compelled to use a separate ballot box, and therefore it is possible to know exactly what they do.

"Illinois is my native state. I have kept in touch with the situation and as a result of my work am thoroughly familiar with this whole state, where conditions are comparable to those obtaining in New York.

"The first time women were permitted to vote, they closed nearly 1,000 more saloons. The men had closed the saloons in easy places. But the women cleaned up many of the harder places, especially larger cities and villages. In only a very few cities did the women vote wet. In one city their vote was unanimously dry, and the women's vote ranged from 2 to 1 up to 10 to 1 dry. The general result was as follows: Where the men's vote was overwhelmingly wet, say from 2 to 1 up to 3 or 4 to 1, the women did not vote the place dry; but where men's vote was reasonably close, the women turned the scale on the moral side. For



REV. WM. SUNDAY

When the Suffrage Wagon Was a Hearse

"BILLY SUNDAY would have you know that he was on the suffrage wagon in those early days when it was thought to be a hearse, and not the band wagon it is now known of all men to be."

On February 18, 1915, at the Billy Sunday Tabernacle in Philadelphia, appealing for woman suffrage, Mr. Sunday said: "Ninety per cent of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and distilleries and gin-joints, and I am in favor of anything the Devil is against, and I am against anything that the Devil is in favor of.

"The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect their homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed, whether it is this or any other nation."

example, in the city of Jacksonville, one year the men's majority dry was less than 100. The women's majority dry was over 2,300. In the city of Rockford one year the men voted wet by a very small margin, but the women had a dry majority of about 4,000. In some places the women were deceived, as in Springfield, where they voted wet the first time, but in the last election the women carried the city of Springfield dry.

"In New York, the liquor traffic is working desperately against suffrage. It fears, since the passage of the new city local option law, that the women will carry a number of cities dry that might be held wet by a vote of men only.

"We leave it to the common sense of an intelligent public whether the liquor traffic would be so desperately zealous against woman suffrage as we positively know it to be, if the claims made in the material sent out to the clergy about suffrage hurting prohibition were really true.

"The liquor traffic cares nothing for the womanhood of the state or nation. It is not interested in suffrage as a separate issue. It is interested solely in the perpetuation of the liquor traffic.

"This letter is not an appeal to any clergyman to vote or work in favor of suffrage. That is outside the province of the Anti-Saloon League. But it is our duty to advise you that the statements that have been put out against woman suffrage ostensibly in behalf of prohibition are either false or misleading, and that it is the cumulative experience of the League that prohibition is helped by woman suffrage, in order that you may base your judgment upon information from both sides instead of upon exparte statements of a more or less suspicious nature."

League to York Clergy

Suffrage a Moral Issue

THE National Council of Congregational Churches has adopted by a large majority a resolution favoring woman suffrage. The suffrage question was unexpected and developed hot debate in the session held last week in Columbus, Ohio.

Objection to adoption of the resolution on the ground that suffrage is not a moral issue and therefore does not concern church bodies was made by Judge Ephroditus Peck of Connecticut, and by Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York. The resolution was offered at the suggestion of Ohio Congregationalists.

Active participation in prohibition work and support to the anti-Saloon League also were pledged by the council. The resolution urged President Wilson to forbid, during the period of the war, the use of food values in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and the sale of such liquors.

Capacity for Business

THE war has done much to quicken the American woman's capacity for business, and has robbed her of none of her ability to meet critical emergencies. This is well brought out in the case of Mrs. L. M. Moffatt, of Wheatland, Wyoming. Upon the death of her husband, Captain Moffatt, Mrs. Moffatt engaged in the dairy business. She leased the state fair grounds and stables for this purpose and with the help of her four daughters, the oldest not yet fifteen, she now finds herself at the head of a flourishing dairy farm. Mother and daughters devoted their spare moments this summer to developing a war garden.

HIGH SCHOOL boys and unemployed men are asked by the anti-suffragists of Gloversville, N. Y., to come and dig their potatoes for them. In view of the demands upon the man power of the nation, suffragists do their own potato digging and are proud to do it as a patriotic duty.

The Test of Time

(Continued from page 389)

"After living in Wyoming for over 38 years, a state where women have always voted, I can truthfully say that they have always voted conscientiously and along high ideals and high moral standards."

Joseph S. Glass, Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City, says that he believes "woman suffrage has been a success in Utah."

Father Duffy of the Sheridan Roman Catholic Church believes "woman suffrage makes for the betterment of the community, both in a moral and civic way."

Rev. M. Schieders of the Franciscan Fathers, in Douglas, Wyoming, believes that "the moral and civic results of suffrage should be endorsed by every one."

For the Sake of Practical Christianity

(Continued from page 394)

the number of its inhabitants. There is not a known "red-light" district in Idaho. My wife and I have been on the frontier thirty-four years and have seen the whole transformation."

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

Stupendous Hosiery Event

A BOXED HOSIERY SALE

"McCreery Quality Hosiery"

October 22nd to 27th inclusive

A sale of the most tremendous proportions and the most extraordinary values we have ever offered. This event required months of preparation—in fact contracts were placed before the recent advances on materials.

Women's Hosiery

\$3.45 Box of 3 Pairs for **\$2.75**, regularly \$1.15 per pair—Silk Hosiery with lisle or silk tops

\$4.50 Box of 3 Pairs for **\$3.50**, regularly \$1.50 per pair—Silk Hosiery with silk tops

\$4.95 Box of 3 Pairs for **\$4.00**, regularly \$1.65 per pair—Silk Hosiery with silk tops

\$5.85 Box of 3 Pairs for **\$5.00**, regularly \$1.95 per pair—Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox

\$3.00 Box of 6 Pairs for **\$2.50**, regularly 50c per pair—Excellent quality Cotton Hosiery

Correct size Stockings for Shoes stated below:

Shoe Sizes	2 to 3	3½ to 4½	5 to 5½	6 to 6½	7
Hosiery sizes	8½	9	9½	10	10½

The Woman Citizen in Action

(Continued from page 396)

tion. The simple vocabulary required in requests for sewing materials, and the names of the implements used in sewing, were soon taught, and before five weeks had passed an organized class of fifteen women was eagerly waiting for the English hour, when a definite lesson was given. The words used in housework were added, and one teacher was tremendously encouraged when a mother brought in a two-year-old baby whom she had taught to say, "I sweep, I scrub, I mop," both mother and child gesticulating vigorously with imaginary brooms and mops.

At the close of the summer session the officials of three railroad companies testified that the Americanization work had done three things in the camps where the English classes had been held:

1. The camps had been clean and orderly, with none of the usual effort necessary to keep them so.
2. There had not been the usual number of brawls and evidences of unrest.
3. There had been practically no "turn-over" during this period; that is, no men had left their jobs; the breaking in of men being a source of great expense to employers.

These three railroads have made arrangements and have provided suitable equipment to continue the English classes. "This is not

philanthropy," said one of the officials, "nor is it patriotism. It is just plain business."

The last day of the summer session each of the twenty-one centers where the English classes had been held gave a party, the character of which was decided, not by the teachers, but by those who were in the classes. One class of Armenian women had for their party a lesson in how to make American pie and ice cream, the party consisting in eating these dainties after the cooking had been done.

Another center held a party in a cottage near a neighborhood playground, where a flag drill was performed by the children of the women who had learned English, this patriotic demonstration being followed by lemonade and cake.

A third held a Russian-American party, the Russian women wishing to show their skill as cooks by preparing a supper for their teachers and their teachers' friends. A samovar, the prized possession of a member of the class, who had brought it all the way from her home in Russia, adorned one end of the table. A Russian loaf of monumental proportions stood in the center and was blessed in Russian by one of the men students. Russian songs were sung by strong melodious Russian voices. American patriotic songs were sung by thin, quavery American voices, the teachers and their friends being ashamed of their inferior part in the musical program.

The tea was served in glasses and was

sweetened by currant jelly and cherry preserves, after the Russian fashion, and viands of great variety, and cooked after Russian recipes, loaded the table.

After much eating and tea-drinking, teachers and pupils shook hands and parted, with great cordiality and sincere regret.

For Home and State

(Continued from page 395)

in the state. In the old days the prudent housewife might with her own eyes assure herself that her family's food was not adulterated or their clothes shoddy. In our complicated modern life only the state can do that effectively for us, and women who are the natural home makers, need to add their voice directly to that of the men for the protection of homes. Of course what I have said about the physical side of home life in such matters as food and clothing applies more to those questions of education and morality which so vitally concern the boys and girls.

"It seems to me very important that the suffrage be granted by the constitutional amendment at once in order that the energy now employed in seeking the ballot may be released for direct public service for all. The struggle of earnest-minded women for the vote is only a struggle to forge a weapon. That weapon has still to be used to further social justice, and it is a pity to have it too long in the making."

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Strengthen

THE Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America speaks for representatives of thirty denominations. It is working in close touch with international religious leaders. It has committees on social service, on Americanization of the alien, and it is now conducting a "Strengthen America Campaign." Dr. Charles Stelzle, manager of the campaign and known for his previous work in connection with the department of Church and Labor, has written the following statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

"It does not matter a particle whether woman suffrage will bring about the reforms claimed for it or not, the chief consideration to my mind is the question of justice.



DR. CHARLES STELZLE

"Women should have the ballot, no matter what they may do with it. If they use it foolishly they would be doing exactly as the great mass of men have been doing. But experience has demonstrated that they will use it wisely.

"Furthermore, women are usually more intelligently interested in social problems than men. This has been clearly demonstrated in the women's clubs and other women's organizations which I have been addressing for many years in every part of the United States, and I also have had a chance to try out the men in various groups.

"Perhaps it is because women have more time to read. Or because they are more directly concerned with the problems of human relationships. Or because they sense more keenly those things which have to do with the everyday life of the people. Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that women know enough and feel enough, and can fight enough to put across some of the big problems by which our country is now confronted.

"And they can do it, most readily, through the use of the ballot—but they will not leave the other things undone.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) CHARLES STELZLE.

DR. CHARLES MCFARLAND, General Secretary of the Federal Council, has long been a friend of suffrage. He has written to say:

1. I believe that the right of suffrage is inherent and that it is a fundamental right, the denial of which invades the realm of personality.

2. I am entirely convinced also that from a practical point of view suffrage should be equal, and that women have as much wisdom and common sense as men. If any lines were to be drawn between those who were morally worthy of suffrage and those who were not, these lines should not be drawn and would not be drawn by sex.

3. Looking at the matter from a moral point

America

of view there are at least many matters affecting the body politic upon which women generally have a higher and more discriminating sense, especially with relation to womanhood and childhood, and the social sins committed against womanhood and childhood.

4. On the ground of activities for the improvement of human society I do not find that women are of less service than men; in many matters they are of far greater service.

(Continued on page 402)



DR. CHARLES MCFARLAND,
Secretary Federal Council of Churches, and a
Suffragist

The Liberty Loan Campaign

By Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of Woman's Committee

The Liberty Loan Drive Is Before Us.

"The Woman's Committee is asked by the various Departments to urge the State Divisions to do certain bits of work whenever the Government wants a drive. Now, the *Liberty Loan Drive* is before us, and we should devote every energy to that. Do this by the spoken word, by newspaper advertising, by circulars, by every method you know. You can do much by a house-to-house visitation and by personal solicitation."

Helping Fight the Fight for Democracy.

"We are fighting to teach all the nations of the world the lesson we ourselves have not fully learned, but toward which we are aspiring. We cannot build up one nation into a great democratic force while there lives in any part of the world a great autocratic power built upon the militarism which seeks only for the destruction of other nations. It cannot be done."

Army of Women as Important as Army in the Field.

"The first thing women want to get into their heads is this: that the army of men is not one thing, and the army of women another; that the army of men are not patriots and the

army of women assistants to patriots. The army of women is an integral part of the army of the Government to carry on the war, and is of as vital importance to the success of the war as is the army in the field."

"And I Would Rather Have a Government Bond Than Anything Else."

"We women are to do our part. We are to take our share in this work. Before you can get a billion dollars sold in bonds you have got to sell one dollar's worth in bonds—and before you can sell a billion bonds, you have got to sell one bond. Now you and I can sell one bond, and they will never get their billions until we sell our ones. And it ought to be the consecrated idea of every woman to buy a bond—if we have got to sell something that we have got, or haven't got, or to borrow something we never expect to pay—and start out in that way. Remember, when we get the bond we have got something that moth and rust cannot corrupt nor destroy—something that will last, something that is ours."

Let Us Tie All Our Children to the Government by a Little Bond.

"Now, if you are able to buy one bond and there is somebody who is not able to buy any,

don't buy two for yourself—buy one for another. I am going to tell you what I did when the first bond drive came. I had something I could sell for a thousand dollars. I sold it. I thought I would get a thousand dollar bond. Then I began to think of my family—you know an old maid has a bigger family than anyone else. I said, 'Now I am not the only patriot in the family—I have got a lot of youngsters who cannot afford to buy bonds, but I should be very mean to get a thousand dollar bond for myself, and not have the other members of my family get any. And so I divided up. Every niece and every grand-niece got a bond, and they are tied up to the Government by that little bit of a bond.'

"I Am Glad the Government Had to Call on the Women in Its Financial Plight."

"They thought women had never known anything about that, and never could know anything about it. Now they recognize that they cannot carry on a great big financial scheme without getting the backing of the women. And the women must prove to the Government that it was a great deal wiser than it thought it was in calling on the women."

Want Women

BESIDES the resolutions for woman suffrage passed by such large bodies of clergymen as the Presbyterian General Assembly, United Presbyterian General Assembly, General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, National Society of Friends, National Purity Conference, Baptist Social Service Commission of the Eastern States, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has on record endorsements of suffrage from: The East Washington and North Idaho Association of Congregational Churches; the Colorado Convention of the Churches of the Disciples of Christ; the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church; General Sunday School Association of the Universalist Church; United Society of Christian Endeavor (International); Yates County, New York, Baptist Association; New York Conference of the Evangelical Association; Ontario County, New York, Association of Universalists; Chicago Church Federation Council; Woman's Church Federation of Chicago; Redlands Ministerial Union of California; Boise District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Milk River District Meeting of the North Montana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Genesee County, New York, Conference of the Free Methodist Church and the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

In addition, the Anti-Saloon League; the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; National W. C. T. U.; Patriotic Order of Sons of America; International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge; National Woman's Relief Corps, and the United States Commission on Industrial Relations have heartily endorsed the cause of votes for women.

Among educators and reformers, the National Educational Association; Association of Collegiate Alumnae; National League for Nursing Education; American Federation of Teachers; Negro Educational Congress; Southern Con-



DR. JOHN ELLIOTT
Ethical Culture Leader. He is for Suffrage

gress for Educational Industry; National Organization for Public Health Nursing; International Council of Nurses; American Nurses Association; American Public Health Association; Authors' League of America; General Federation of Women's Clubs, and 37 State Federations of Women's Clubs; National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; International Council of Women; National Council of Women; National Council, Daughters of America; National Order of Maccabees; National Woman's Single Tax League; Great Hive, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Woman's Benevolent Association of Maccabees; Women's Relief Association of the Maccabees; Women's Civil Service of the United States, and the American Alliance of Civil Service Women have all professed their equal suffrage faith.

Labor groups, both national and international, stand for equal suffrage. Among those who have so declared themselves are:

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Railroad Workers, American National Retail Jewelers' Association, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Farmer's National Congress (or Farm Congress), Chinese National Party, Friendly Sons of Israel, Grand Council United Commercial Travelers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, International Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, National American Letter Carriers' Association, National Association Wallpaper Printers and Color Mixers, United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, National Farmers' Congress, National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, National Street Railway Association, National Typographical Union, National Women's Trade Union League; St. Catherine's Welfare Association, Southern Labor Congress, United Mine Workers, United Textile Workers of America, Western Federation of Miners, Women Grain Growers Association, American Business Women's Association, International Glove Workers' Union, International Convention of Carpenters and Joiners.



OWEN LOVEJOY
Head of National Child Labor Work. He Works for Suffrage, Too

to Vote

In addition a partial list shows over 200 state organizations endorsing.

All the existing national political parties in the United States have testified their assent to the principle of equal franchise and the Legislatures of states and countries where it has been tried have endorsed its value in practice. Both the houses of the National Parliament of Federated Australia, where women have voted 15 years, have unanimously endorsed woman suffrage. State Legislatures of Colorado, California, Kansas and Wyoming have taken definite action commending the woman's vote, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce has done the same.

In addition Kansas, Washington, North Dakota, Arizona, Utah and California have memorialized the Congress of the United States in behalf of the federal woman suffrage amendment.

Why the Churches Should Help

IN November, 1916, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party offered two prizes for essays. One was for the best answer to the question, "Why the rural woman wants to vote," and the other, "Why the Churches should help women get equal suffrage." The first prize was to be \$10 in cash to the winner in each subject. Five other prizes were to be given for essays worthy of note. These prizes consisted of subscriptions to magazines, both grave and gay. Magazine editors co-operated cordially and among the prize subscriptions were: *The New Republic*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Vogue*, *Fashionable Dress*, *Metropolitan* and others.

A committee of men and women, among whom were Mr. Hamilton Holt of the *Independent*, Mr. Lawrence Abbott of the *Outlook*, Mr. John Dillon, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Dr. Charles McFarland and others made the final selections for the prize.

The prize winner in the contest for the essay on the rural woman's right to vote was Mrs. E. May Butler of Arcade, New York. The right to reprint her article was reserved by one of the coöperating magazines. The first prize winner of the Church essay was Mrs. H. E. Jones, Presbyterian Manse, Ovid, New York.

One reason for the Suffrage Party's offer of these prizes was the sense of the unspoken feeling on suffrage in two classes of women: those who live in isolated regions and those who do the humdrum work for the support of the Church, without which no Church of any denomination would survive.

This latter point is brought out clearly in Mrs. Jones's essay, a few paragraphs of which follow:

"It is a true and worthy saying that the cause of woman suffrage has been given its birth by reason of the conviction of social responsibility, which is one of the main characteristics of modern life. What then, might be asked, is the proper attitude of the Churches toward the giving of the ballot to women? Why should the Churches help in making this cause a thorough success?

1. "Because woman suffrage is a movement of common justice, and justice is a fundamental element in Christianity.

"It is also clearly evident that there is but one moral standard in the Bible; and that there is no
(Continued on page 402)

Why the Churches Should Help

(Continued from page 401)

such thing as sex in Christianity. There is not one code of morals for men and another for women. They are both on the platform of equality before the judgment bar of God. But what absurdity and injustice there is in the fashion of earthly governments in demanding of woman taxation without representation, and in placing her on a par with babes, imbeciles and criminals!

"Woman is not asking for the ballot simply as a favor from the courteous, chivalric masculine spirit, or because of the feeling of self-importance and self-pride, or because of any selfish desire, but simply on the ground of common justice—because her right of suffrage is essentially a part of honest government. By reason of this the spirit of the Master is in the movement and therefore the coöperation and activity of His Church should and must necessarily follow.

2. "Because woman suffrage is an added weapon for clean government, and clean government is one of the aims of Christianity.

"The giving of the ballot to woman, not only gives to her the possibility to be a mighty weapon for clean government, but when we consider her work in other states where they have equal suffrage; when practically all the leaders in reform social work are ardent advocates of votes for women; when the vicious interests in every case are opposed to woman suffrage, viz., the rum traffic, and the political henchmen, and when we consider that woman is in the majority in our Churches, and in the minority in our jails and penitentiaries, her right of suffrage becomes not only a possibility of being a weapon for clean government but a well-nigh certainty.

3. "Because woman suffrage makes for a real democracy, and democracy is in complete harmony with the spirit of Christianity.

"It is frequently said that we have in this country the finest democratic government in the world—and the best possible. However, this is not altogether true. It is more in the seeming and in the making than in the actual—partial rather than full and complete. 'So long as we have the right of self-government for only one-half of the people,' says one of the leaders in American life, 'the right of self-government for the other half is of more vital consequence to the nation than any other question.' The Rev. John Talbot Smith, ex-president of the Catholic Summer School of America, says, 'From the day that suffrage entered the world, it became evident that women should enjoy it as well as men. It is the only weapon of democracy, and democracy is no respecter of persons, sexes or conditions.'

"Let the people of the Church fully understand and heed what the social prophets within her own fold are saying—that it is her task to fight for the square deal in society—that one cannot get along very far in social work without discovering a moral principle—a religious principle which is vitally related to the deepest spiritual experience. And to do this devotedly is to receive the revelation that brotherhood and democracy are one spirit."

Strengthen America

(Continued from page 400)

Most of the arguments against the right of suffrage are based upon alleged experience, in connection with which, because of their political limitations, women have not had an opportunity to give any indication of the value of their services in deciding upon questions of social welfare.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE for the
INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS of the

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
 - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work.
 - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
 - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Last Laughs

SHE: "Why do you never call me 'dear' any more?"

HE: "Do you want Hoover to tell me I must give you up, and offer me a substitute?"
—Judge.

MUTT: "Boys will be boys."

NUTT: "What about the girls?"

MUTT: "Oh, they have to be whatever fashion dictates."—*Arguevan*.

Two shiftless fellows, not inclined to over-work, were sitting on a fence and discussing the advantages of bigamy.

"It must shore be a heaven o' bliss!" said one. "Just think, two sources o' revenue!"
—*Life*.

Among celebrities of whom a brief account was demanded in class occurred the great names of Copernicus and Galileo. The view of these worthies taken by one youthful writer was as follows: "Copernicus is a mixture of copper and nickel. Galileo cared for none of these things."—*Nineteenth Century*.

Captain Jones was a very round-shouldered and eccentric officer.

On a particularly dark night in Egypt, while practicing his company in outpost duty, he approached one of the sentries who failed to halt him.

In a great rage the officer demanded of the now trembling sentry the reason why he had omitted to challenge him.

"If you please, sir," stuttered the confused soldier, "I thought you was a camel."—*London Fun*.

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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President,
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
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Osteopathy and allied physiological methods used, including Scientific Dietetics, Milk Diet, Hydrotherapy, etc. Ideal for rest and recreation.

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October 27, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870



Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suf-
frage for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
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Citizen Corporation in the
hope that it may prove a self-
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Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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October 27, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 22



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**Saturday,
October 27, 1917**

Number 1. NATIONAL DIVI-
SION: Will form at Washing-
ton Arch. At 1 P. M.

Number 2. NEW YORK STATE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY: Will form at Wash-
ington Square Center. At 1
P. M.

Number 3. SIGNATURE DIVI-
SION: 1,014,000 women's
names carried by 2,500 volun-
teers: Will form in Washing-
ton Square South, east to
Washington Place. At 1 P. M.

Number 4. CITY PARTY: Will
form on Fourth street from
Washington Square, east to
Broadway. Also East Wash-
ington Place, Mercer and
Greene streets, between
Fourth and Waverly. At 1
P. M.

Number 5. MEN'S DIVISION:
Will form on north side of
Washington Square, east of
Fifth avenue. At 1:30 P. M.

Number 6. MOTHERS, WIVES
AND SISTERS OF SOL-
DIERS AND SAILORS: Will
form at Washington Square
North, west to Sixth avenue,
also Washington Square West.
At 1:30 P. M.

Number 7. WOMEN IN INDUS-
TRY: Will form on Ninth
street, east to Broadway, also
on Ninth street, west to Sixth
avenue, Tenth street, east to
Broadway, Tenth street, west
to Sixth avenue. At 1:30 P. M.

Number 8. BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN:
Will form at Eleventh street,
east of Broadway. At 1:45
P. M.

Teachers will form on
Eleventh street, west to Sixth
avenue. At 1:45 P. M.

Business women will form on
Thirteenth street, east and
west. At 1:45 P. M.

Number 9. TAX-PAYING
WOMEN: Will form on
Fifteenth street from Fifth
to Sixth avenue. At 2 P. M.

Number 10. Women who have
rendered patriotic service will
form on Sixteenth and Seven-
teenth streets, west of Fifth
avenue. At 2 P. M.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 27, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Woman's Parade

FOR the seventh time since the great suffrage parades became a feature of New York history, Fifth Avenue resounds to-day to the steady tramp of women's feet. Yet to-day's parade is unique. Stepping forth from the background of this year of unprecedented suffrage victories, with suffrage so nearly won in New York as to be taken almost for granted, women are marching on this 27th of October not only for suffrage, but for America. The fight for suffrage is nearly over. The fight for America is well begun. As division by division, the women wheel up the Avenue with their records spread upon their banners the most casual observer can but see how suffrage and national service have kept and will keep step together till the world is safe for democracy and every responsible citizen in it, man or woman, is possessed of that inalienable right of defense—the ballot.

Other Suffrage Processions

THERE have been suffrage processions of many different kinds. There has been the procession of distinguished public men, led by Abraham Lincoln, who came out for woman suffrage in 1836. Then he stood almost alone; but he has been followed by an ever-growing number of statesmen, till now the leader of every political party in the United States is an advocate of votes for women.

There has been the procession of the parties, even more significant than the attitude of prominent individuals. Minority parties are always more hospitable to new ideas than the big parties, and in the endorsement of equal suffrage the Prohibition party led off more than a generation ago. Later on came the Socialist party, and then the Progressive party; and finally, last year, the Republican and Democratic parties wheeled into line.

There has been the endorsement of woman suffrage by the National Grange, and a long procession of State Granges; by the American Federation of Labor, and a whole train of State Federations.

As proof of the advance of opinion on this question among women themselves, we have the procession of endorsements by the women's clubs—not only by the General Federation, but

by the State Federations of 37 states—generally by overwhelming majorities. A wonderful change from the days when most of the clubs were afraid even to mention the subject. Then the W. C. T. U. stood almost alone in endorsing it; now it has the endorsement of women's organizations too numerous to mention. In the International Council of Nurses, representing the nurses of nine nations, there was only one opposing vote.

There has been the procession of various religious bodies that have taken their stand for equal suffrage, generally by big majorities. In the Methodist General Conference there were only six dissenting votes out of the 831 delegates.

There has been a long procession of Teachers' Associations that have come out for suffrage, culminating in its endorsement by the National Education Association.

There has been the procession of suffrage bills in the British Parliament during a long series of years, passing their second reading seven times, and seven times prevented by the obstruction of a "little knot of willful men" from coming up for third reading and final vote, and the obstruction has at length been broken by the war pressure, and the House of Commons this year has gone on record for woman suffrage by the magnificent majority of seven to one and the woman suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill has passed in triumph through committee stage.

There has been the long procession of efforts to get the question brought to a vote in the U. S. Congress—efforts fruitless for many years; until now both Houses have given a majority vote for suffrage measures, and the Federal Amendment seems on the eve of going through.

In whatever direction we look, we see suffrage processions, and all of them are moving towards a single goal.

A. S. B.

A Procession of Victories

THE long procession of woman suffrage victories is one of the best arguments for the cause. Every suffrage parade, however big and beautiful, is only the outward and visible sign of the steady onward march of this great movement.

In the 40 years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland,

Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the 20 years from 1870 to 1890, they were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Jersey and Oklahoma, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man.

In the 20 years from 1890 to 1900, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark, and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan, and in all the towns and villages of New York state, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the *Conseils des Prudhommes*.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women were given full suffrage in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alaska, Denmark, Bosnia and, according to press report, Yucatan; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India) and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Württemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and local rights of suffrage were extended to women in a number of cities, ranging from Canada to the Gulf.

In 1917, women have been given presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, Michigan and Ohio, presidential and municipal suffrage in Indiana, Nebraska and North Dakota; municipal suffrage in Vermont, in Columbus, Ohio, and several other cities; practically full suffrage in Arkansas; full suffrage in Russia, and national suffrage throughout the whole of Canada.

A gypsy fortune-teller said to a motorist: "I warn you that someone is about to cross your path." And the motorist answered: "Hadn't you better warn the other fellow?" Equal suffrage is coming, it is irresistible; those who try to block it—and sometimes succeed in blocking it for a little while—are bound to rue their mistake later on. The whole trend of events throughout the world is in the direction of equal rights for women.

A. S. B.

Sumptuary Laws by Men Only

THE National Economy Board called a conference in Washington, D. C., beginning on October 18, to devise ways to curtail the use of cloth in the making of women's garments. To this conference was invited a delegation of men from the National Garment Retailers' Association, comprising

stores in various cities engaged in the retailing of women's and children's garments.

It is to be noted that the names reported by the press for this conference are of men only—not one woman's name appears. It is contended by the retail merchants that "their long experience" in women's, misses' and children's garments makes their opinion of value to the government in insuring a "judicious use of cloth."

How about the endless centuries of experience women have had in the making of garments for "women, misses and children"? How about their grinding experience in the judicious use of cloth?

Trained Nurse and M. P.

ROBERTA MACADAMS, newly-elected M. P. of Alberta, is a trained nurse. When she is not in the House of Parliament she will be on duty in the Canadian Military Hospital at Orpington. Out of twenty-one candidates for Parliament the only one who received as many votes as Miss MacAdams was Captain R. Pearson, "the fighting parson." Alberta's new woman member has had exactly the career which will fit her for her task. She is in active service for her country and she has taken charge of educational and agricultural departments in her Province of Alberta. Perhaps this is the first time in the world's history when the profession of caring for suffering human bodies has had a place in public councils.

Vote Slackers

SUFFRAGISTS are chuckling softly in their sleep over the excited scoldings the New York Times has given to registration slackers in New York City. Its anti-suffrage editorial writers must have forgotten how they have labored to prove that it is women who wouldn't vote if they had the chance. So it seems that non-registration is a human failing, not a feminine failing. Women in suffrage states have so far no record of being goaded to the registration booth by editorial runners-in.

Perhaps the registration slackers of New York need a few women voters to do the "Battalion of Death" act and shame them to it.

Up-to-date Weapons

THERE is great interest in every mechanical device that may help the United States to win the war. The public wants our country to be equipped with the best aeroplanes, the newest guns, the most up-to-date machinery of every sort.

It is important also that our country should be equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery for fighting the enemies within our gates, who always become especially active in war-time—dirt, disease, infant mortality, political corruption, intemperance, profiteering and a "black hundred" of similar scourges: It is not equipped with the best and most up-to-date election machinery while that machinery cannot register the votes of women.

Women have proved themselves among the best and most valiant fighters against these domestic foes. They deserve to be provided with the most efficient modern equipment for doing the

work. Where would be the war wisdom of a nation that should send out half of its most faithful troops armed only with the weapons of the Middle Ages, against an enemy provided with all the latest devices of twentieth century warfare? The representatives of all these domestic enemies are armed with the ballot, and make effective use of it on election day. They are all opposed to equal suffrage. Give the Home Guard the modern weapons with which to meet them!

A. S. B.

"Only Soldiers"

A FINE incident is reported from Russia, by an American woman who went out as a press correspondent.

When the women volunteers, "the battalion of death," were encamped among many thousands of soldiers, there was some doubt whether the women might not be in danger from the licentiousness of the troops. One night there was a knock at the door of their barracks. The woman who was standing on guard as a sentinel said, "Who goes there?"

"We want to come in," answered a man's voice.

"You cannot come in," said the sentinel.

"Isn't this where the girls are?"

The sentinel answered, "There are no girls here. There are only soldiers."

The report of that answer went all through the army; and the women were never molested again.

There are times when the difference of sex ought to be forgotten. There is always a war on between the right and the wrong. Every important election is a battle of Armageddon. As Frances E. Willard truly said, "The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are voted up or voted down on election day." Whatever may be thought of women's taking part in actual material war, in this moral and spiritual warfare they are well qualified to bear their part, and experience has shown that they strengthen the forces of righteousness. Some men are still so obsessed with the idea of sex as to be unwilling to recognize women as their fellow soldiers in these great conflicts. They should take to themselves the lesson which even the rude hearts of the ignorant Russian soldiers were able to feel. When the trumpet has blown for the battle of Armageddon, there are no longer men and women. There are only soldiers.

A. S. B.

Women in War Work

WOMEN are taking a larger and larger share of war work, and are showing that they can do it well. They are making good in one occupation after another for which they had been supposed to be unfit. In many lines the tradition of their incapacity is found to have had no more solid basis than in the incident related in "Tit-Bits":

At a military tribunal in the border district of England, one member asked the applicant, for example, a shepherd, if he knew of any reason why his work should not be undertaken by a woman.

"A woman once tried it," replied the applicant, "and she made a mess of it."

"Who was she?" inquired the chairman.

"'Bo-Peep,'" answered the shepherd.

A. S. B.

Throwing Mud

AN official anti-suffrage publication asserts that at a public meeting Dr. Anna Howard Shaw "warmly approved a statement made by another speaker that "any unmarried girl has the right to motherhood." If Dr. Shaw had ever done anything of the sort, how long would she have remained a minister in good standing in the Methodist Church?

"Frantic and filthy slanders" were the favorite weapon of the reactionaries in England in the sixteenth century, according to Charles Kingsley. Frantic and filthy slanders are the favorite weapons of some reactionaries of this day.

A. S. B.

For a Free Press

THE United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press. But Congress has given the postal authorities the power to refuse the use of the mails to any paper of which the Postmaster disapproves, even though the paper may not have committed any legal offense. And next Congress went still further, and made it a felony to distribute by express or by hand any publications which have been forbidden to pass through the mails. It is hard to see how this squares with the freedom of the press.

The suffragists as such are not concerned with this matter. There is no danger that our publications will be suppressed. But every editor is in duty bound to protest against any interference with freedom of the press.

There has always been a law to punish any paper that publishes treasonable matter, or urges its readers to become law-breakers. The object of the new enactment is to reach papers which do not come under that description. It is understood to be aimed at papers which criticize the government, or oppose the war, or denounce the draft.

In every previous conflict in which the United States has been engaged, both newspapers and individuals have been allowed to do all these things. During the Mexican War, the most severe denunciations were freely launched against the government and the war. During the Civil War, John P. Irish (the only man in California who makes a specialty of opposing equal suffrage) was for some time the editor of the State Press of Iowa City, Ia. In July and August of 1864, this paper called President Lincoln a fool, a knave, a sneak-thief and a character-assassin. On July 13, 1864, he said editorially: "The result of his (Lincoln's) election will be a looseness in public and private morals equal to that which prevailed during the French Revolution." Irish also denounced the draft: "Americans are to be dragged like beasts into the bloody arena," he said. On July 6 of the same year he had declared:

"Lincoln is determined to crush the liberties of our people and be absolute dictator; or is curious to know how much tyranny the American people will stand before they assert their rights as did our fathers against King George by open defiance."

It did not occur to Lincoln that the proper way to deal with these offensive utterances was to suppress them. Some of the publications that it is now sought to suppress are decidedly objectionable, but it is still more objectionable to deny free speech. It is poor psychology to hope to lessen any sort of discontent, reasonable or unreasonable, by muzzling the expression of it.

A. S. B.

Suffrage

OHIO suffragists are halting Mr. Voter's attention to ask:

"Do you want to take the vote away from your mother, your wife, your daughter, your sister?"

"The last Legislature gave women the right to vote for Presidential Electors. You are asked by a referendum petition to take away this right on November 6.

"Is this an honest referendum?"

"No! The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has proof enough of forgery and fraud to throw out the whole petition.

"Why was the petition not thrown out?"

"Because the courts and the Secretary of State have not given us a hearing on the general petition. We were given a hearing in only four counties, Scioto, Trumbull, Mahoning and Cuyahoga. Out of 9,964 names in these counties, the courts threw out 8,661 as being fraudulent. Similar proportions would have been thrown out in every county in the state if we had been given a hearing.

"Do these petitions represent the people?"

"No! They represent a special interest.

"Five hundred and eighty-one petitions were circulated by saloonkeepers and bartenders.

"Two hundred and forty-six petitions were circulated by employees of the breweries, the Personal Liberty League and by men closely allied with the liquor interests.

"This referendum is the work of the organized liquor ring. The people of Ohio did not ask for it.

"Nearly one-quarter of all the names were obtained in Cincinnati alone.

"Circulators had to resort to fraud and forgery to get the petitions filled.

"Though these petitions were formally filed by the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, not one woman circulated a petition!

"Will you let such a referendum succeed?"

"The Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties have endorsed Woman Suffrage.

"Be true to your party's pledges.

"Our country is fighting for political freedom in the world. Do not take away the little political freedom Ohio women have won!

"Women are standing by you. Stand by us.

"Vote YES on this ballot November 6th."

AN interesting suffrage demonstration emphasized the success of the recent W. C. T. U. Convention at Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson who has had charge of the Watchers' Schools in New York for the last eight weeks was invited by the Franchise Section of the W. C. T. U. to conduct a model election which had been planned as a feature of the Convention. There were two ballots; one for amendments to the State Constitution, and one for propositions. The amendments to be voted on were for suffrage and prohibition. The propositions dealt with four phases of the liquor question.

In carrying on the election Mrs. Wilson was assisted by the Jamestown suffrage organization. A polling place was equipped at Convention Headquarters, with careful attention to every detail of physical arrangement provided for in the New York state election laws. Voting booths and official ballot boxes were loaned by the Jamestown election authorities. The necessary four inspectors for registration

day and the required eight members of the election board for election day were secured among the Jamestown suffragists.

Three hundred and twenty-six delegates and visitors registered for the election; while many, not understanding the necessity of registering until too late, were disappointed in not being able to cast their votes. Three hundred and six women voted. The suffrage amendment polled 305 votes. There was exactly one opposing vote.

Not only was there intense interest aroused by the novelty of such an election, but women constantly exclaimed over the educational value of the experience. For some it was a veritable revelation. Here was a Sunday School room of a church, equipped after the manner of places where the business of town and state government is transacted. The Stars and Stripes added to the atmosphere of authority and patriotism that seemed to prevail. The business of expressing individual opinion went on in a quiet, dignified manner. Meanwhile women were arriving at the only conclusion that clear thinking, intelligent beings could possibly come to, viz.: *If this is what it means to vote, why can we not vote when and where it really counts?*

FROM Millicent Gerrett Fawcett, the leader of Great Britain's constitutional suffragists, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has just received the following message of cheer:

"The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of Great Britain send heartiest greetings to the suffragists of the United States of America and wish them every success in their autumn campaign in New York State.

"We have every confidence that the women of our own country are on the eve of a very substantial degree of success in their fifty years' campaign for political freedom; and one great element in our feeling of thankfulness at our approaching victory is that it will help on the enfranchisement of women in the United States and other countries.

"That this may be so is our earnest prayer and confident anticipation."

THE opening gun has been fired by the women of Lakewood, Ohio, in their campaign for municipal suffrage. At a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. E. Kendall, an address on municipal suffrage and how to get it was made by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio State Suffrage Association. Cities operating under home rule charters may amend such charters to permit women to vote in all municipal elections. Lakewood is the third Ohio city in which women have begun a campaign for municipal suffrage. Both the others won. East Cleveland was the first to grant this right to women. Columbus, the capital, followed suit. Other Ohio cities operating under home charters are: Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, Sandusky, and Ashtabula.

AN indication that woman suffrage sentiment has leaped ahead within the past few years is the fact that the Women's City Club, with 2,000 members, has issued a call to the voters of New York city and New York state to vote yes on the woman suffrage amendment on November 6.

THE Equal Suffrage Federation of the District of Columbia, at its annual session, October 23, moved to become a part of the state association. All suffrage associations in the District that are working for the franchise by constitutional method have now been unified.

Summary

ALL four candidates for the Mayoralty in New York city are backing up the suffrage amendment to come before the voters on November 6.

Mr. William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, has just reminded his constituents that he voted for the submission to the people of a woman suffrage amendment when he was in the New York state Assembly in 1909, and again when he was in the Senate in 1915-16.

IN convention assembled in September, The Women's Christian Temperance Union passed the following resolution.

"We rejoice in the continued victories for woman suffrage, and do congratulate the states of Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, and Rhode Island in their progress towards the final victory, and pledge ourselves to work more earnestly for the enfranchisement of women in our state and nation.

"Although we do not favor the action of the women in picketing the White House, we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian countries."

EVA WATERMAN, *Chairman*.
Mrs. Mary Cochran,
Mrs. Eva Cruzen,
Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold,
Mrs. Adelina Guthrie,
Mrs. J. A. Vye.

THAT the enfranchisement of British women will open up a new world to women in industry was the conclusion of the National Union of Women Workers at its annual convention in London early in October.

A resolution on behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, moved by Mrs. Oliver Strachey and seconded by Lady Selborne, appointed a committee to consider the entire reconstruction of the National Union of Women Workers in view of the probable extension of the Union's work as a result of the enfranchisement of women.

ABEL HERNANT, in a most sympathetic editorial in *Figaro* on "La Loi de la Femme," says that to give the suffrage to women as a "reward" is a somewhat unnecessarily lordly attitude, but that women will not mind this. They are too practical to mind. They have concealed this practical side of theirs from men, knowing very well all the time that it was men who were the real "fishers for the moon," the really impractical ones. "If we did not know their true nature," says he, "it was their own fault, for they hid it!" However, he asks seriously, did we have to wait for the 20th century and the revelations of this war to find out what was right under our eyes all the time, especially in France, that woman is more gifted than man for the management of an establishment, for economy, for commerce and for enterprise? "They have taken the occasion that had hitherto been lacking to them to make their proofs. They have taken nothing from anyone; they have filled places that were empty; they have been 'interims.' It remains for us to legitimize their place." He is not at all afraid that women will use their power to take an advantage over men—all they will do is to establish an equilibrium.

While We Wage War

By Clara Ueland, President, Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association
TO THOSE WHO SAY WE SHOULD NOT WORK FOR SUFFRAGE NOW:

EVERY woman in the United States should give positive and active allegiance to her country in its time of trouble.

Every woman should give time to Red Cross work, should knit, should help toward food conservation, and, in every way permitted her, strengthen our cause against the enemy.

But this does not mean that nothing else need be done. Education must go on. Social work should not be neglected. Great causes must not be allowed to languish.

We are waging a war to make the world safe for democracy, and for the principle that those who must submit to authority should have a voice in their government.

Consistency demands the political liberation of the women of the Allies. Democracy applies to women as well as men.

The Canadian women consecrated themselves to war service but found time to push the cause of woman suffrage, with the result that five of the Canadian provinces are politically free.

With remarkable devotion to the war, the English women have not forgotten the cause of woman's emancipation and have worked with wisdom and discretion so that the House of Commons has voted seven to one to give the women of England full emancipation.

The French women, notwithstanding their terrible sacrifice, have been true to the cause of women and have been promised the municipal vote.

Shall we in the United States, in which half of the states give women no political recognition, lay down our arms when the whole civilized world is at war to establish the principle of democracy!

Like these women, American suffragists can stand by their country and at the same time give allegiance to the cause of suffrage.

Some of our women work all day and every day for Red Cross and at the same time do their bit towards the liberation of women. Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, thinks it necessary for the development of her work that women should have political power, and takes every opportunity to deliver a stroke for suffrage. Mrs. Raymond Robins, of the Women's Trade Union, is not dropping suffrage work, because she knows that justice will not be done the working woman until she has the potential power of the vote.

Even President Wilson finds time to send a message of encouragement to the women of New York who are working for their referendum, and also to send word to the Democrats of Maine to be true to their party platform and vote for woman suffrage.

Never have the indications for final and complete success of our cause been more encouraging. Never has there been a greater need for a strong morale in our suffrage army!

Remember ours is a great cause! Its success means the greater usefulness, happiness and well-being of all of our people.

STAND BY!

Jaeger says, "We were convinced that it is not the men of Viking ancestry who are obstructing suffrage in this State."

Suffragists are inclined to think that the Minnesota women have forged the first link in a chain of "Woman Citizen Buildings" that some day may reach from coast to coast.

Not Because His Father Was

"WHEN I was in college," says Hon. John A. Kingsbury, New York's Commissioner of Public Charities, "I remember Mr. Bryan speaking to us in the auditorium on debating. He told us that the first requisite of a debate was a debatable subject. He warned us against wasting our time in arguing self-evident propositions; for example, he said: 'If someone challenges you when you make the assertion that it is wrong to steal, don't argue with him—search him.' So, when a person challenges the right of women to vote, I don't feel like arguing with him. I feel like inviting him to search his soul."

"I am a suffragist for the same reason that I was always a good regular Republican up to the time I was about twenty-one. Since then I have at times found good reason not to be always perfectly regular as a Republican, but I have never found a reason why I should not always be perfectly regular as a suffragist."

"I was a Republican not because my father was. My father was a Democrat. When I was a lad of nine, notwithstanding our difference in politics, he permitted me to act as 'mascot' to a reception committee which went to meet the Territorial Governor appointed by Grover Cleveland. The 'mascot's' duties consisted in lugging the heavy baggage of Governor Semple several blocks through the sandy streets. When I appeared, with sweat pouring off my dusty brow, my father said: 'Governor, ask my son what his politics are.'"

"The Governor, without bothering about his bags, took the cue. 'My little fellow,' said he, 'I suppose you are a good Democrat like your father?' 'No, sir,' I promptly replied, 'I am not a Democrat, I am a Republican.' 'Why are you a Republican?' said the Governor. 'I am a Republican,' I said, 'because my mother was.'"

A Woman Citizen Building

THE Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association of Minnesota has found a substantial way in which to express its loyalty to and faith in the cause of woman suffrage. Out of funds raised in woman's way—teas, bazars and plays—the association has erected a woman suffrage building on the state fair grounds and presented it to the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. When it was dedicated this autumn the suffragists found themselves in possession of one of the most attractive buildings on the fair grounds.

With prophetic instinct the donors named this charming suffrage home the "Woman Citizen Building," though Minnesota so far has no measure of suffrage beyond the right to vote for school directors and members of park boards. Mrs. Luth Jaeger, president of the Scandinavian Association, made the presentation speech and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Suffrage Association accepted on behalf of the state organization. Miss Maria Sanford, well known in the suffrage world, made the address of the day.

The Scandinavian Association surprised even itself by so quickly raising the funds for the building. The original intention was to raise \$500 by way of a beginning, but once started they kept going and a building that is a credit to woman's enterprise was the speedy result.

The first ambitious venture toward raising the building fund was a play presented in the Swedish language, a play never before produced in this country. The result was wide publicity, increased membership, and an encouraging bank balance. A legacy of \$100 and

donations from several of the state board members, together with the sum raised from the play, formed the nucleus which attracted other sums.

Appeal was made to business men, especially those of Scandinavian birth or ancestry. In commenting on this phase of the work Mrs.



MINNESOTA'S WOMAN CITIZEN BUILDING

Why Suffrage

"THE STEADY TREAD OF WOMEN'S FEET"

It has been my contention even in that day—so far removed from our present view of suffrage—when the vote was ridiculously associated with the necessitous wearing of masculine garments, a slouch hat and other appurtenances which we now dismiss as unessential to a comprehension of politics, that an actress is a suffragist even if she doesn't know it.

Any woman who goes home from her work at midnight is a natural defender of a means that brings to her kind a recognition that she walks the streets by night for other than ensnaring purposes. Twenty-five years ago when I went home from the theatre to my little Harlem flat, I carried a newspaper parcel with nothing in it—so that any male prowler would understand that I was a working woman and felt that lingering by the wayside in conversation with him was decidedly out of my province.

The graying of my hair has natural immunity from invitations to delay my ho today there is no young woman of the any other walk in life—who need care for protection. She is accepted at midnight she would be at high noon, a citizen as able in the light of the moon as under the searching rays.

Straws show which way the wind blows. And from my soul I believe that the steady tread of the women's feet toward that goal for which they have been striving has impressed mankind that we can walk about for the soberest of purposes. It is the great Suffrage Parades of the day time that have made peaceful and fearless and attended with respect, our little nightly march from work.

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE.



MRS. FREDERICK EDEY CARRYING THE COLORS IN THE WAKE-UP AMERICA PARADE

"It was universally agreed that the suffragists were the best marchers in line, barring none, not even the soldiers," said the New York Sun's news story about the "Wake-Up America Parade," held in New York City on April 19, 1917. "They had mobilized on Sixty-second Street and waited for a long time at the point where they joined the main parade, but their heads were high and their step quick and in perfect alignment as they swung past the Union League Club, that stronghold of anti-suffrage sentiment." The suffrage division numbered six hundred. Many suffragists were in other divisions, the nurses' sections, the school-teachers' and others.

N.B.—Three automobiles carried the representatives of the anti-suffragists.



DANISH GIRLS IN PROCESSION TO THE PALACE OF THE KING AFTER THEIR ENFRANCHISEMENT IN JUNE, 1915



THE VERY WETTEST PARADE, CHICAGO, JUNE, 1916

But it helped to win a suffrage plank in the Republican National Convention's platform



THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS. ONE OF THE EARLY PARADES

Pictorial News.

In those days, when women had just begun to stand up and be counted for suffrage, an ambulance stood conspicuously by to pick up the swooning suffragists. It promptly went out of business. No woman fainted and none fell out of line.

Underwood and Underwood.

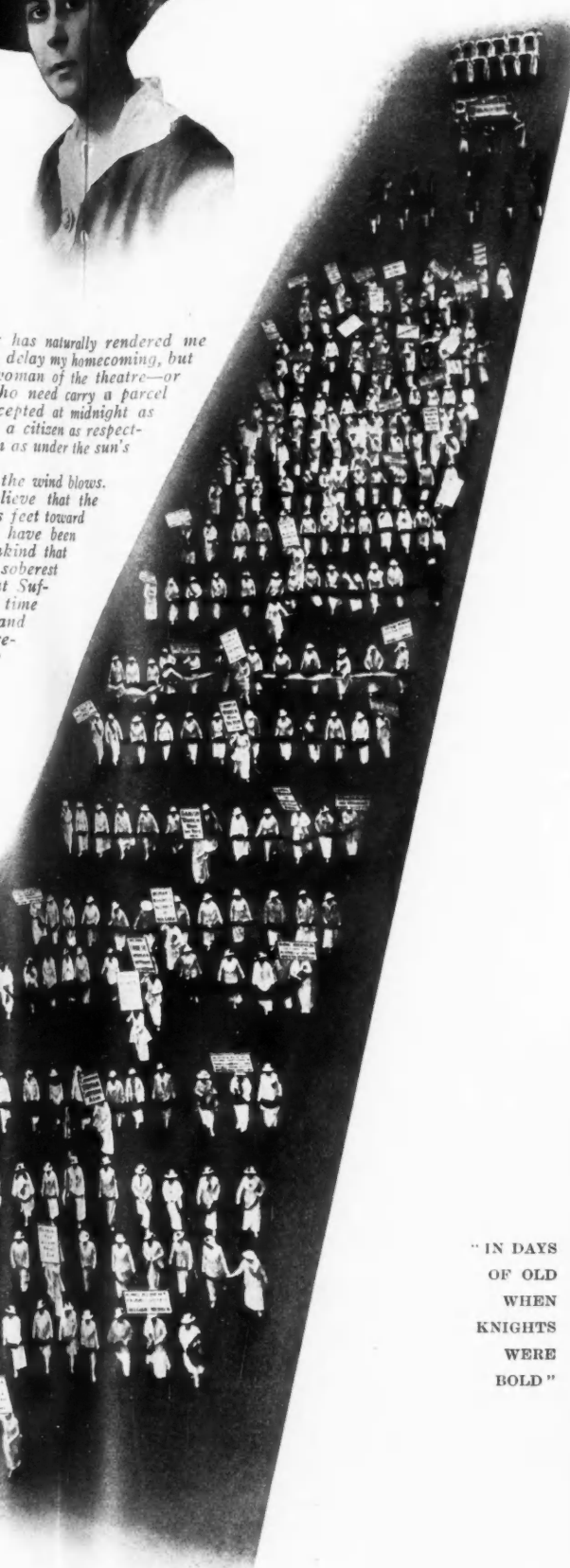
BANNER PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER

Parades?



has naturally rendered me
delay my homecoming, but
woman of the theatre—or
who need carry a parcel
repted at midnight as
a citizen as respect-
a as under the sun's

the wind blows.
lieve that the
feet toward
have been
kind that
soberest
at Suf-
time
and
e-



" IN DAYS
OF OLD
WHEN
KNIGHTS
WERE
BOLD "

THE SUFFRAGE PROCESSION

BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE CENTURY

*We marched in the Woman's Parade.
Our round, yellow lanterns swayed
Down the village street.
Transparencies bobbed above,
And along the line.
The Autumn night was a thing to love,
Cool and blue and divine,
Ripe like wine.
Our feet scuffed, beating time
To the drummers behind and before;
And the foolish yellow flag I bore
Was a ruddy banner rippling out to a ringing
battle rhyme.*

*In the ranks of the women before us,
Marching silent to our whistling chorus
Flashed forth the face I love, merry and kind and
bright,
The eyes with their sweet and loyal light,
Thrilled to starry brilliance, upthrusting a banner
o'er us,
Of blinding white.*

*I marched with the men behind—
And yet, hand in hand with her,
On a lonely mountain height
I stood, and watched cloud-chasms fill with fire,
And the golden phoenix all our dream's desire,
Struggle blazing aloft like a great and flaming
flower,
With a crimson shower
Of scattering sparks on his darkly smouldering
pyre.*

*Loud o'er the wrangling drum
These things cry "Come!"
In the merry flame of her faith my fears are
dumb.
Our silly, round, yellow lanterns sway
On to a sword-white dawn of day
Whatever the weary wise men say!*

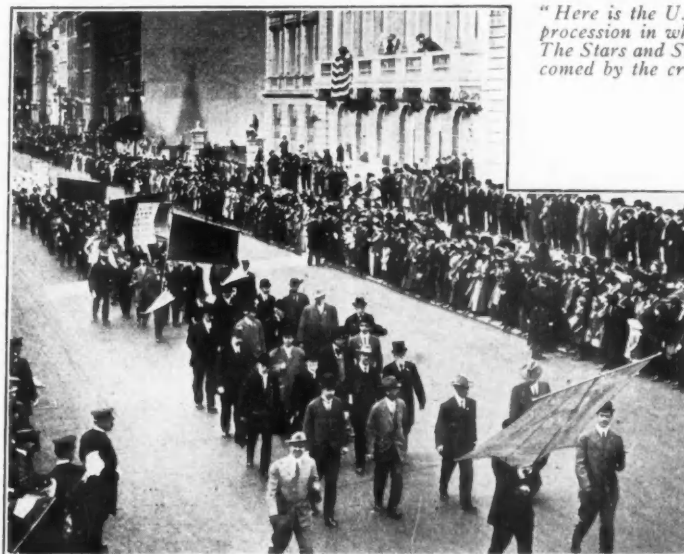
WILLIAM ROSE BENET.



STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON
STREETS

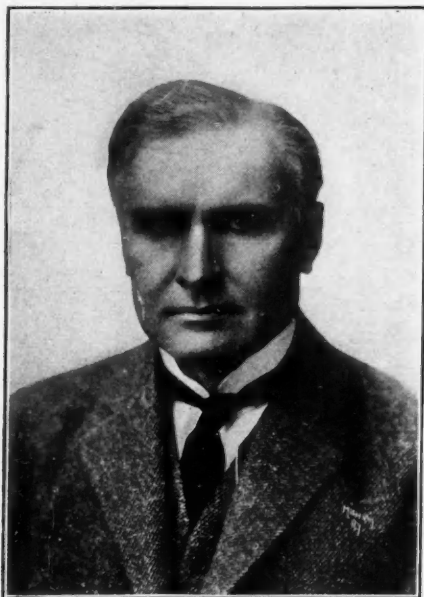
It was not United States soldiers, but United States suffragists who first carried the Stars and Stripes through cheering crowds in London streets. Marcia Townsend sent this picture of the American contingent in the English suffrage parade of June 17, 1911, to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York. With it she wrote:

"Here is the U. S. A. contingent of the great procession in which I was proud to take part. The Stars and Stripes were very cordially welcomed by the crowds."



The gallant 94 who first dared to march up Fifth Avenue with the women.

When Damrosch Beat Time for Suffrage



WALTER DAMROSCH

WHEN Walter Damrosch, the famous musical director was allotted five minutes in which to give his reasons for woman suffrage, he rose gallantly to his master reputation as a time-beater, and delivered to the waiting audience a little speech of gem-like quality, polished and rounded and finished, and well within his allotted time.

"I am for woman suffrage," said Mr. Damrosch, "because, while I am a man, I am a man born of woman, and I can see no occult, no mysterious reason why women, who certainly show highest intelligence in the management of domestic affairs should not show similar intelligence in the larger affairs of the city and state. I think that the vote will give to the wise women (and there are many such) the opportunity to give us of their wisdom for the benefit of the state, and I think that the vote will give to the foolish women (and there are a few such) a larger sense of their responsibility, beyond their own petty affairs, their own personal selfish desires and vanities, towards the larger needs of the community.

"I do not believe in man-made laws as to what women can do or cannot do, or shall do, or shall not do.

"Is there then, you may ask, 'no limit to woman's activities, no barrier to her ambition'? Yes! There is one supreme Master of the world to whose laws both man and woman must bow in abject humility and as the master is a woman, I should have said 'Mistress.' I allude to Dame Nature. Her laws are supreme, and none, be they man or woman, can transgress them. Nature says to man (for the Shakespeares and Beethovens are but few), 'Even though you try in your vaulting ambition to reach the Heavens, and though your hands try to touch the stars, yet in the end, the sum and substance of your achievements will be but as a drop in the ocean of eternity.' And Nature says to woman, 'Even though you may dream of a life of sunshine and laughter and pleasure, the day will come when you will bear children in sorrow and suffering, and ever after all your longings, all your efforts, all your

strivings will be the one aim, to nurse and develop your children that they may become better than you, better physically, better mentally, morally.' It is the art instinct in woman to seek beauty and perfection in her children, and thus the instinct of Nature, through human consciousness, becomes sanctified to a divine mission. Alas, to only one mother was it vouchsafed to bear the Perfect Man, but the longing remains in every woman's breast.

"Think you that the suffrage will change this? No! Thrice No! For the vote in the hands of the mother will be but a flaming sword, an added strength towards achieving her goal—the future perfection of the race.

"The democratization of our country cannot be complete unless women also assume the responsibility of the suffrage; and not as a privilege, but as a solemn duty should they take up this burden, for added burden it is.

"Not pampered pets of privilege, but pals and partners, do we want our women folks to be."

With just half a minute left and five more reasons to tell, and the audience eager to hear every last one, things looked black for Mr. Damrosch's record as a time-beater. But he said he thought he could make it. And he did. "One wife and four daughters," he smiled, and his score was complete with a fraction of a minute to spare.

Women Without a Country

DO the women of the United States realize that a certain percentage of them is practically without a country?

This is the *status quo* concerning American women who have married foreigners, Sections 3960 and 3961 of the U. S. Compiled Statutes read as follows:

Sec. 3960. "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

Sec. 3961. "Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation, if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she reside abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after termination of such marital relations."

Nationality, then, when it concerns women, is not a matter of racial origin, birth or locality, but is determined by the laws of the country! Whether a woman is American or foreign-born, she has no nationality herself, but is considered as being of her husband's nationality.

Yet women are expected to do their bit for their country—and are doing it—regardless of the laws that deprive them of having a country of their own. Yet patriotism has never been considered man's business only, regardless of its etymological derivation! For the boys that are going abroad to take part in the world's war have not only a fatherland, but a motherland,

and are not fighting for democracy only, but for their home, the home over which "mother" presides according to ancient tradition. What a mockery all that talk of a woman's citizenship, when that woman has no country of her own choice and no vote even in her own country!

A. V. E.

Mrs. Wood's Statement

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, who has recently resigned from the executive secretaryship of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, has made emphatic denial of the newspaper statement that her resignation was due to "the domination of suffrage politics in the Woman's Committee." Mrs. Wood declares herself an ardent suffragist, and is a member of the town council of Winnetka, Illinois, being the first woman elected to city office in Illinois after the suffrage law of that state went into effect. She resigned from her position with the Woman's Committee because she had completed the program of state organization undertaken by her, and is now about to enter upon her duties as director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Foundation for Child Welfare, in Chicago. Mrs. Wood's statement is as follows:

"My resignation as executive secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was not due, as stated, to the 'domination of suffrage politics within the Committee.' I am myself a suffragist, but the Woman's Committee was not concerned with the suffrage issue while I was connected with it, and consistently maintained a non-partisan attitude toward it.

"I am particularly distressed that it should be said that I had disagreed with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. I am deeply grateful for every hour of my association with her."

[The very fact that Mrs. Wood with her long-time suffrage association could be supposed hostile to suffrage shows the rigor with which suffrage is kept in the background by the suffragists on the Woman's Committee. —Ed.]

New National Party for Universal Suffrage

UNIVERSAL suffrage is the first plank in the platform of the National Party. In its declaration of principles this new national political party, in convention assembled at Chicago this month, declared its aim to be "the attainment of democracy in government and industry and in our international relations." The suffrage plank reads:

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE: There can be no equality of opportunity in political affairs, and consequently no complete democracy, so long as one-half of the adult inhabitants are denied a voice in forming the laws under which they are to live. The right of suffrage should not be denied or abridged on account of sex. We therefore demand the nation-wide enfranchisement of women upon equal terms with men, and favor the immediate adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"I've got to practise on the piano five hours a day."

"What for?"

"Cause pa and ma don't like our new neighbors."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Poetry and Politics of Pai-Ta-Shun

AN article by Evelyn Nichols Kerr on the Chinese poetry of Pai-Ta-Shun, calls attention to the fact that for several years lyrics bearing this mysterious signature have been appearing in leading periodicals. They have been widely read and generally praised and their author has been discussed as a talented Chinese scholar, proficient in English, making translations from his native tongue.

Quite recently this same Pai-Ta-Shun, standing before an audience at Carnegie Hall, declared that "every argument ever used to gain, by slow degrees, through the centuries, political liberty for men applies equally in the case of women."

He spoke in a rich, low, voice, with no trace of foreign accent. He seemed entirely familiar with American idiom, and he quickly proved himself past master of a humor so subtle that again and again he had to wait while the low chuckle of the quick-witted few grew into the side-splitting laughter of the many as the whole audience rallied to the point.

Once upon a time Dr. Charles L. Dana took occasion to say that there was an acute controversy as to whether suffragists or antis are less intelligent. That in itself is not so very funny. But what has made it so very funny is that the anti-suffragists have put it out in a leaflet as an argument for their case. Pai-Ta-Shun stripped the fun of the fact bare, as if with a pair of surgical scissors, while the people in front of him rocked with joy.

Once upon a time, too, Dr. Dana conceded to women, "energy and magnificent capacity," but they ought to be used, he opined, in matters pertaining to disease, infant welfare, the welfare of mental and moral defectives, immigration, unemployment, labor, housing, education and defence. Rather proper subjects of political activity, Pai-Ta-Shun pointed out.

Dr. Dana says that measured by fair rules of intelligence testing, the average zealot in the cause of suffrage has about the mental age of eleven. Looking around from America to Europe and back again, at the war work of these eleven-year-olds, Pai-Ta-Shun was moved to wonder what might not be expected of them when they really grow up.

Perhaps it was from an Oriental bias, perhaps it wasn't, but Pai-Ta-Shun questioned the value of statistical deductions like Dr. Dana's. However, if there had to be some, he offered his. By a little mathematical study of Who's Who in New York, he had found that the average age of the eight men most conspicuously opposed to woman suffrage was between 70 and 80 years—representing a good many miles of arterio-sclerosis, accompanied by decided symptoms of mental rheumatism, he thought. And, while the audience shook, he reminded these anti-suffrage gentlemen that about the time they were born there was an active association opposed to votes for men. Men without property were not fit to vote, ran the argument of those days. Government was the land-owner's job.

Woman suffrage, said Pai-Ta-Shun, is a "question of vision, of insight, of flexibility of mind, in a world forever in flux toward better things, of a type of mind that refuses to be bound by tradition and precedent, but looks insistently forward to the world as it ought to be, and is to be, in the future. Above all, of a type of mind which is willing to strive to reach higher levels of justice in human affairs. To my mind this question is one of simple justice.



DR. FREDERICK PETERSON.

There is no real democracy with half of the citizens unrepresented in government. If we believe in votes for men we must also believe in votes for women. And I say it will be a shame upon us any longer to deny to women that which is their just due. The utmost we can do to help them now in these closing weeks of the splendid campaign which they have conducted during war time at huge sacrifices to themselves, will not retrieve us in the eyes of generations to come for what we might have done long ago, yet did not, because the love of justice and of liberty was not strong enough for us."

But who is Pai-Ta-Shun?

With the publication of his collected poems comes the information that Pai-Ta-Shun is an American, a New York physician of rare reputation, Dr. Frederick Peterson. Pai-Ta-Shun is, in effect, a Chinese form of Peterson.

Only one poem in the collection is a translation. This is The Chinese Girl in Exile, a famous poem 2,000 years old, expressing the revolt of a nomad wife against her unloved husband, who purchased her with his gold. Its hatred of "golden gifts" in place of love and freedom is as modern as Ethel Barrymore's arraignment of luxurious bondage in "The Twelve Pound Look."

Mrs. Kerr says that "both in Dr. Peterson's house and in his offices are evidences of his interest in the East. Through his verse Dr. Peterson has endeavored to speak the message the East has for the West. Indeed he might be called an Ambassador from the old world of Thought to the New-World-of-Too-Strenuous-Action, bearing the glad tidings of serenity and repose."

"Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?"

"No, sir! An American doctor is good enough for me."—*Baltimore American*.

"Women are not very strong physically."

"So they say. Yet a woman can put the lid on a jar of fruit so that a Hercules can hardly get it off."—*Kansas City Journal*.

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Jus Suffragii

The only paper devoted to a world survey of suffrage events and other happenings of special concern to women.

A Few Striking Items of Recent Date

Great Britain's Suffrage Bill menaced
27,000 Hamburg women demand full rights as citizens

Budapest delegates will petition Parliament to give their women full municipal suffrage
Austrian Parliament's Head Committee favors woman jurors

Irish women ask representation in Home Rule Convention

French women seek world cooperation on Equal Work Equal Pay standard

Canada's Premier stands on a platform of full suffrage for women

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT

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Published in London

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Who's Who Among the Sixty-fifth

WHEN Congress reassembles a few weeks hence, the eyes of two million suffragists in this country will single out their friends among the leaders, Democrats and Republicans, in whose hands, to such a large extent, lies the fate of the federal suffrage amendment. The next session will be the regular session of Congress, and suffrage is not to be postponed or pushed aside any longer on grounds of priority of war legislation. The legislative program is open, our amendment is on the calendar of the



HON. EDWARD W. POU,
Democrat, of North Carolina.

Want National Suffrage from 65th Congress

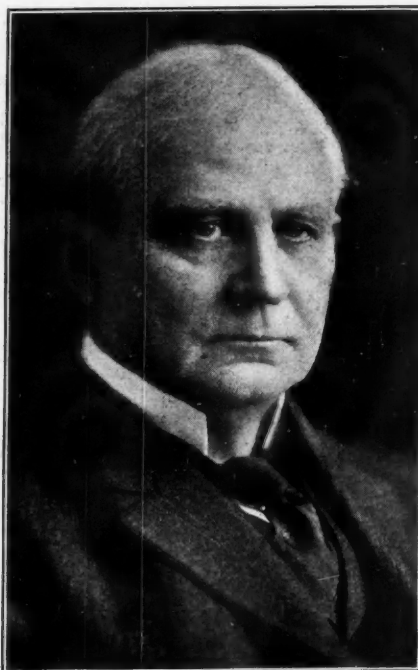
RESOLVED, That the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women reaffirms its endorsement of woman suffrage and pledges itself to renewed effort to secure national suffrage through the present Congress, and continued effort to secure such suffrage in our own state.

AT the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Graduate Nurses Association which now has 1074 members, it was moved and seconded that "We as a body favor the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage."

WHEREAS, We believe in the justice of political equality of women, be it

Resolved, That we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at the session of the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Minneapolis, Minn.



HON. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senate, and the selection of the members of the newly created suffrage committee will be the first order of business in the House.

Who are the men who are going to put suffrage through and make the federal amendment an accomplished fact, so far as Congress is concerned, before the session ends?

The number is gratifyingly large—so large that there is not space for them all in one issue of *The Woman Citizen*, and this article is, therefore, to be regarded as one of a series.

In the next number there will be brief reviews of the work for which suffragists are indebted to Rep. Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, and Rep. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming. In still later numbers further interesting data will be given concerning the suffrage records of Congressmen.

HON. CHAMP CLARK.

To the Speaker of the House, Champ Clark of Missouri, suffragists are very largely indebted for the adoption of the House rule creating the suffrage committee. In 1914 Speaker Clark announced his support of woman suffrage, to a delegation including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Medill McCormick. Ever since that time the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. at Washington, has found the Speaker a strong ally and helpful friend. When Mrs. Catt addressed to him the National Suffrage Association's request for the creation of the suffrage committee at the beginning of the special session, she received an immediate and positive assurance of support. And it was the Speaker's influence with his party that brought us a number of Democratic votes for this committee which we would not otherwise have had.

HON. EDWARD W. POU.

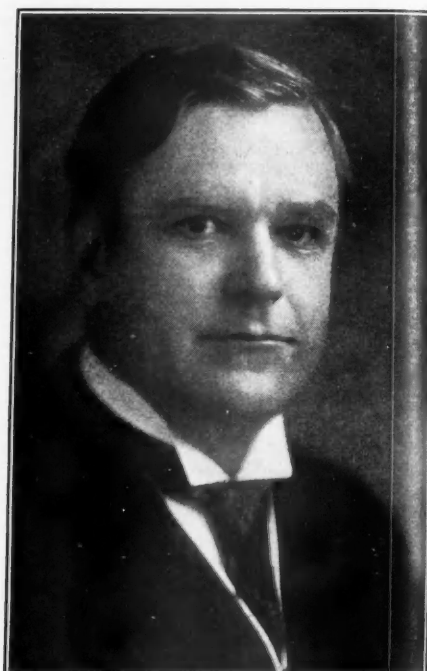
The Rules Committee is one of the most powerful committees in the House, and its chairman is therefore a most important factor in the House proceedings. Hon. Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, hitherto accounted an opponent of suffrage, cordially supported the resolution to create a suffrage committee, and his influence determined Democratic votes from the South. Mr. Pou is one of the friends to whom suf-

Our Friends in Congress

fragists are looking for assistance in the passage of the federal amendment in the next session.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSS.

On the Republican side of the House, among the members most important in the party councils, is the Hon. George E. Foss of Illinois. A number of Republican votes for the suffrage committee are due to the influence of Mr. Foss, whose efforts in behalf of suffrage in the special session are taken as an earnest of the further assistance we may expect from him in this Congress.



HON. GEORGE E. FOSS,
Republican, of Illinois.

Southerners Endorse Federal Suffrage

STRONG endorsement was given the federal suffrage amendment by the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League in convention at Columbia, October 16 and 17. The South Carolina suffragists in taking this action and in pledging themselves to support the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its federal work, stated that the conditions in this country are so changed from conditions in time of peace that suffrage is now a national issue and the federal amendment should pass. The League will, however, continue its legislative work in the state, and to that end have placed the work of the legislative committee and the congressional committee under one chairmanship. Mrs. W. C. Cathcart of Columbia will act in that capacity.

There are now twenty-five active Leagues in South Carolina.

Mrs. Harriett Powe Lynch of Cheraw was re-elected president of the League.

An official report from the controller of Great Britain, now before the Food Administration, shows how dependent England has become upon the farm labor of women. In one county alone 1,500 women are employed in farm labor of some sort.

In England

MRS. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, English suffrage leader, writes the *Woman Citizen* that Mr. Lloyd George gives satisfactory assurances of the determination of the Government to push the Representation of the People Bill through all its stages. There is, it seems, an absolute necessity for the Government to create a new Parliamentary register of voters, as the existing ante-war register is obsolete, dating back to 1913.

It will be recalled that the *Woman Citizen's* last review of the British situation pointed out that the Woman Suffrage Clause of the bill has passed Committee Stage and has still to go through Report Stage and Third Reading. Having successfully passed Third Reading, it will go to the House of Lords, where it is scheduled for the same five stages, First Reading, Second Reading, Committee, Report and Third Reading, that it went through in the House of Commons. From the House of Lords it goes to the King for his signature.

Mrs. Fawcett calls attention to the fact that the first reading is nearly always merely formal; on the second reading the general principle of the Bill is debated; if it passes second reading it goes into Committee, and is then debated clause by clause. Report gives an opportunity for further correction and amendment. The third reading is final.

There has been no third reading at present of any part of the bill. Under British Parliamentary arrangements it would not be possible to have a third reading of any particular clause apart from the bill as a whole. The royal consent is merely formal. It is some centuries since the royal assent was withheld from any bill which had passed both houses. The words of Stevenson in the early days of railways as to what would happen if a cow got on the railway line in front of an express train recur to mind in this connection. He merely remarked: "It would be awkward for the cow!"

After the new bill has become law there will be about three months' work ahead in preparing the new register. Then at any time that it may seem desirable, the Government could dissolve this Parliament and have a general election.

And at that general election British women will vote.

The Married Teacher

THE Board of Education of Detroit, Mich., has repealed the regulation against the eligibility of married women. This regulation has been in effect for nearly a quarter of a century. The marriage of any woman teacher has always constituted a resignation, but under the repeal of the regulation, married women may now be recommended to the board for appointment at the discretion of the superintendent of public schools.

However, it is understood by the board that single women are to be given the preference and that married women will be appointed only when there is a shortage of single women. Women whose husbands are in military service will be considered as single.

"What's the trouble with you?"

"Kind of a nervous dyspepsia, I suppose. Every time I think of what my dinner is going to cost I get nervous."—*Washington Star*.

A Washable Satin Blouse at 6.95

—This simple style blouse is made with sailor collar, with shawl front, fastening simply with two large, well-placed pearl buttons. The finish of the cuff and its fit, a plain well-liked style, is worth noting on this waist. Not only is it offered in white but in flesh also.



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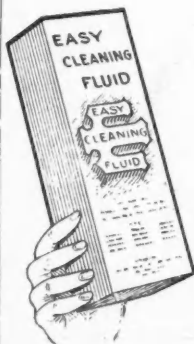
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The Woman

"IN the divine distribution of powers, the duty and the right of protection rests with the male," chants Mr. Root, hypnotized by his own eloquence into an utter disregard of the facts as set forth in the daily press and in the courts of the land. That this God-given privilege is sadly abused, and not infrequently by gentlemen most averse to granting equal rights to women, all who run may read, and it is so oft-repeated that those who read pay little heed.

That the world is fast coming to a realization that the whole fabric of the anti-suffrage argument is based upon a state of chivalry non-existent, outside of the realms of romance, is evidenced today in new and striking ways. Not the least of these is seen in the special courses for women in practical law, established this year for the first time by leading universities.

"It is not designed to make lawyers of the women who attend these classes," says Mrs. E. Jean Nelson-Penfield, Ph.B. De Pauw University, LL.B. Brooklyn Law School, and member of the New York bar, who will have charge of the lecture course at the Brooklyn Law School, St. Lawrence University, "but rather to help them to become more intelligent and efficient citizens. We do not expect every woman to be her own physician, but the intelligent woman is expected to know the general laws of hygiene that she may safeguard her health and that of her family. So with the law. It would be quite absurd to expect every woman to be her own lawyer, but it is important that she know enough simple, elementary law—the fundamentals and essentials, to fit her for effi-



MRS. E. JEAN NELSON-PENFIELD, PH.B.

cient social service, and at the same time enable her to know enough about her own rights of property to prevent her being easy prey of the unscrupulous.

"During my law studies nothing more impressed itself upon my mind, or seemed to grow with such cumulative force, as the record of pitiful losses, unnecessary expenditures, and sad legal experiences of women, due largely to ignorance of simple business law. This led me to offer a course of lectures last winter (given at the Colony Club under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee) upon the subject, 'Law That Every Woman Should Know.' It seemed to me that a woman who realized how

Left Behind

densely ignorant of essential elementary law she had been might be able to cut a path through the dry-bones of technicalities and non-essentials, and get at the heart of things in simple concrete fashion, and do it in such simple language that no one should be puzzled and all would be interested and helped. To help was the main object.

"In planning the course at the Brooklyn Law School, we have had in mind the needs of four main groups of women.

"1. The woman who has inherited (or expects to inherit) property, or who controls the property interests of others.

"2. The business or professional woman.

"3. The woman who is primarily a homemaker, who today faces wholly new responsibilities, and in many cases serious legal difficulties, because son, husband or brother has responded to our country's call to arms—the 'woman left behind.'

"4. The woman who, from the standpoint of general culture or social service, desires to become familiar with the principles of elementary law.

"Perhaps our largest service during the first few years will be rendered to the 'woman left behind'—this woman who faces the double burden, for she must not only part with the one who goes to the front, but it is she who must square her shoulders to carry wholly unaccustomed business responsibilities in his absence.

"We want to help the 'woman left behind' to conserve her property and safeguard her in-

(Continued on page 422)

America As Seen Through Russian Eyes

FOR all she herself looked so much like one of the Russian women soldiers with her visored cap and her cropped yellow hair, Maria Moravsky, late comer to New York City from Russia, by way of California, says that she found a greater appeal in the procession of Red Cross nurses down Fifth Avenue than in the prowess of the Battalion of Death.

"For propagandist reasons to arouse the men of Russia, yes, the women soldiers are wonderful, but I do not think we women should be so proud of them," said Miss Moravsky. "Women do not have to become soldiers to prove that they are not afraid to die. Many women every year die to give life. And that is why I found the Red Cross parade better than the women soldiers. To give life and to save life is woman's real province."

Miss Moravsky left Petrograd a very short time after the Revolution broke out, having booked her passage to America by way of the trans-Siberian railroad some months before. She arrived in Siberia at the dramatic moment when liberated exiles were almost intoxicated with happiness.

"Did you see Babushka, and what did she say?" was of course the first eager question hurled by American women.

She had indeed seen Madame Breshkovsky, but as to hearing what she had to say that was another matter, for the Grandmother of the Revolution had been surrounded by so many eager people that it was impossible to approach within speaking distance of her.

Miss Moravsky found her way this week, as suffragists, whether from Japan or New Zealand, Russia or Iceland, always do, into the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She is a member of Dr. Schischkina Yavein's Defenders of Woman's Rights in Petrograd, the suffrage association of Russia which is affiliated with the International



MARIA MORAVSKY.

Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president. Ever since war first broke out Dr. Yavein, a physician, has had personal charge of a hospital for wounded soldiers.

Miss Moravsky also knows Mr. Kerensky, but she is not in favor of any one-man dictatorship for Russia. "Representative government and only that can save Russia," she avers.

Representation in Russia of course includes women. Miss Moravsky reports as does everyone returning from Russia, even Mr. Root, that the acceptance of women in government in the new republic has taken place naturally and quite as a matter of course. Nothing less was even debatable. It has indeed been a strange experience to Miss Moravsky to find the women of free America in the midst of a hard struggle for political recognition. "Even in Russia," she said with a touch of sarcasm, "we were never asked to prove that women are 'worthy' to be citizens."

Miss Moravsky says worthy with much deliberateness, uncertain as to her v's and w's, and many other troublesome English consonants. She is in this country to complete her education in English, and, as a journalist, to keep her newspapers in Russia informed about America. With this last commission she has her own troubles, troubles of transmission and of finances. The high cost of living and the low value of the Russian ruble present international difficulties.

(Continued on page 422)

Concerning Dr. Shaw's Work for the Liberty Loan

TREASURY BUILDING
OFFICE OF WOMEN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, October 3, 1917.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee of
National Defense,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. SHAW:

I am writing in the name of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee to express to you the grateful appreciation of its members for your kindness in coming to speak to us at our Liberty Loan Conference in the Pan-American Building last week. I know that you were feeling ill and were in no way fit to undertake the strain of speaking, but I am sure that if you could know the tremendous effect you had, if you could realize to what a high level you lifted our Conference, you would feel rewarded.

I am sure that there was no woman there who heard you without emotion and without a determination to dedicate herself to work for the country in this time of stress.

Yours sincerely,

ELEANOR WILSON McADOO,
Chairman Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

The following is an extract from the letter of an anti-suffragist: "God bless you for your speech at the Liberty Loan Conference. I wish every woman in the country could have heard it. I was never so moved in my life."

Virginia Suffragists

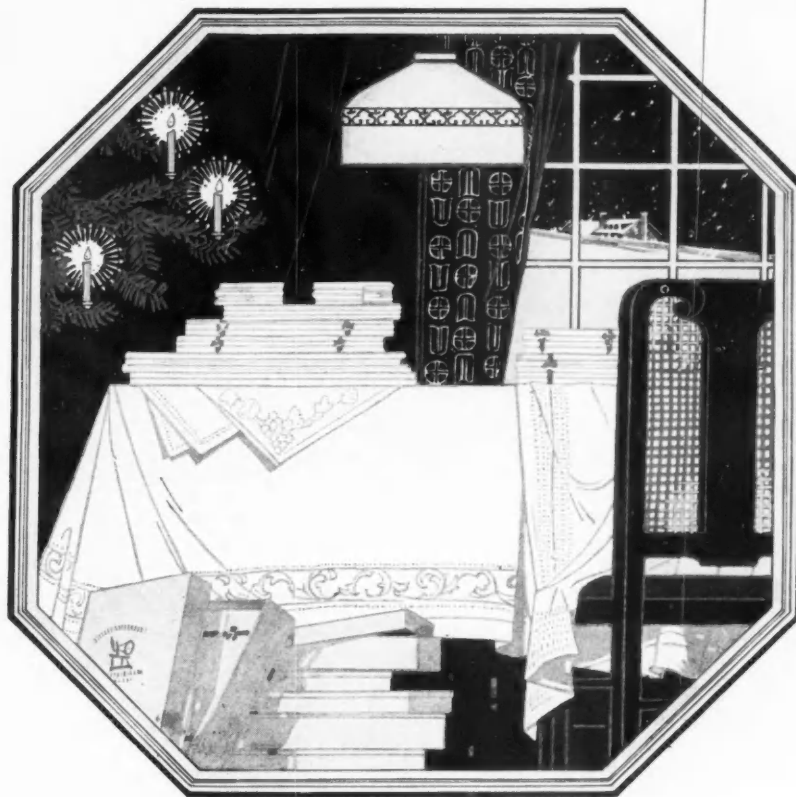
THE doors of the new home of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Va., were thrown open in hospitable welcome to members and friends this month. Miss Columbia, in poster form, was the first to greet the guests, and asked each and every one to do her share in ending the war quickly by purchasing Liberty bonds. A plea for the Army Library Fund was on the walls of the office, while another message asked assistance for the Red Cross work of the League. Great masses of golden flowers and palms added the suffrage color.

In welcoming the guests Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia State League, and of the Richmond League, said, "I wish to call your attention to the fact that while we are engaged in all forms of war service and are standing solidly behind the Government in all war measures we are asking the vote, as our association has asked for it the past fifty years, not as a reward for any service, but because we wish to have a voice in the Government which we so willingly serve."

Another social affair arranged for the headquarters is a reception in honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw who will speak at the mass meeting of the Virginia suffragists on the evening of Nov. 13.

The Virginia State Suffrage Convention will be held from the twelfth to the fourteenth at Richmond.

Mrs. Frank L. Jobson is the third member of the Richmond League to be loaned to the New York State campaign. Mrs. Faith Morgan and Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke are already taking part in the campaign.



Holiday Linens at McCutcheon's

Please do your Christmas shopping earlier than ever this year. It has never before been so difficult for merchants generally to maintain full stocks. "The Linen Store," however, has been fortunate in getting practically its full quota of shipments of attractive goods from abroad, and is able to show much that is new and fascinating.

Handkerchiefs

In the usual infinite variety of "The Linen Store's" Christmas display. Once again for the convenience and comfort of our patrons we double the space and service of this department, making two complete Handkerchief stores in one.

Pure Linen, every Handkerchief, from the plain, sturdy Irish Linen for 25c., up to the \$50.00 Cobwebs.

Fancy Table Linens

No housewife ever has too many Doilies and Centerpieces and fancy Tray-Cloths, Scarfs and Napkins. Dainty gifts can be assembled in this department at any price from \$1.00 to \$500.00 and every such gift, regardless of price, is sure of its welcome. Those with monogram embroidery, which we can have done to order if you order at once, make ideal gifts.

A personal visit to our store will give many helpful suggestions. But if this is impossible, send for our latest illustrated booklet.

Table Linens

Four hundred designs or more surely offer a wide enough choice. And many of these are purchasable nowhere else in America. All pure Linen. Many attractive new patterns that have just been added to the line.

Towels

The possibilities of Petite Face and Hand-Towels or Guest Towels as gifts are too frequently overlooked, yet there is nothing more distinctive nor more acceptable. We carry a myriad dainty styles. Monograms can be embroidered to order if you order before November 20. We cannot guarantee delivery for Christmas on any orders requiring hand embroidery received after that date.

Art Novelties

In this department there are scores of attractive gifts, including Stamped Pieces for Embroidering, Knitting- and Work-Bags of Brocade, Cretonne, etc., Card-Trays, Vanity Bags, and many articles for the dressing-table.

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The Woman Left Behind

(Continued from page 420)

terests. She must not face a double tragedy. In needy war cases, I am preparing to go beyond the class-room work, and, as my special 'bit,' see the women through their legal troubles. If I get swamped by too many applications, other women lawyers assure me they will come to the rescue.

"On the whole, the legal problems of the 'woman left behind,' and the legal problems of her sister are about the same—the only difference being that wholly new responsibilities are thrust so suddenly upon the shoulders of the woman in the war case that they find her not so well prepared to protect herself.

"These problems are the age-old problems involving the fundamental rights of the citizen under the Constitution; the ordinary rights of person and of property; contracts and agency; the relation of landlord and tenant, of buyer and seller, of lawyer and client, of physician and patient, of employer and employee—problems which touch the daily life of every woman and involve her comfort, her safety and her property. Then there are the domestic relation laws which control the relations between husband and wife, and between parent and child, and also the laws of inheritance and wills.

"How many women know how their property would be distributed if they died without a will? How many know how they may and may not dispose of property by will? Hundreds of 'wills' have failed to probate simply because some slight technicality of execution has not been observed. I have a case in mind of particular interest to New York suffragists. Just before the last suffrage campaign in New York, one of our ardent workers had made her will, but as the campaign progressed and she gave of her energy, she had a feeling that she might not live to see the campaign through, and she wished to change her will and leave a legacy to the Woman Suffrage Party. She went to a woman who she thought ought to know and asked her how she could make the gift effective without having another will drawn. The reply was: 'Oh, that is very simple. Just write a codicil to the will you now have and get some one to witness your signature.' This she did, but was the codicil good? Fortunately this splendid worker did not die but is still toiling for 'votes for women'; but had she died at that time, the Woman Suffrage Party would certainly not have benefited by her intention as expressed in the codicil, for the statute requires two witnesses and the same formality in the execution of a codicil as in the execution of the original will.

"Perhaps the principal thing for most of us is to avoid law suits; but if they are inevitable, then the next best thing is to go to court with as clean a case as possible—not one balled up by stupid blunders before it goes to the lawyer to straighten out."

Lecturer, lawyer, parliamentarian, civic and social worker, prominently identified with the suffrage cause, Mrs. Penfield has led a busy life since coming to New York from her home in Indiana shortly after her marriage in 1897. She was among the first women called to organize the Woman Suffrage Party in New York city and was its first Bronx Chairman. Later she was made Vice-City Chairman, and then followed Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as City Chairman, serving for a year and a half. She retired

from executive suffrage work to take up her professional duties.

"I was born a suffragist," says Mrs. Penfield. "My earliest recollections are of the *Woman's Journal* to which my mother was a constant subscriber. The first public lecture I ever gave was given for the Woman Suffrage Organization in Hutchison, Kansas. I was only 19 years old, scared but pleased. I received no fee, but the organization paid my expenses. I came very near forgetting right in the middle of my address which was a prize oration, upon which I had won an interstate college contest, worked over to meet what seemed to my young imagination a suitable form for an important suffrage audience."

Mrs. Penfield was at one time National President of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. She is a member of Sorosis, the D. A. R. and the Westchester Woman's Club.

The lectures will be given in the regular class rooms of the Brooklyn Law School, 305 Washington Street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week beginning November 12 and, in response to a widespread demand from business and professional women, again at 7 P. M. There will be forty lectures in the course. Five lectures on Evidence will be given by William Payson Richardson, Dean of the Law School. Tuition has been fixed at \$15 and a number of free scholarships will be given. Applications should be sent to Mrs. Penfield's office, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

Through Russian Eyes

(Continued from page 420)

Miss Moravsky believes that the present attitude of Russia is much more an economic question than people of the United States are inclined to believe. She prophesies a greater understanding here of Russia's present temper after this country has been at war for three years. She also prophesies some of the same food conditions after the food speculators have had their hands on American produce for the same length of time. Already she sees in this country symptoms, only too familiar, of the control of food by a few men, and the sufferings of the many. "Bread lines have been long in Petrograd. Food, fuel, light, have all been controlled by speculators. People, especially children, have perished of starvation and illness," she reports. "Because a country as vast as Russia has exhausted its resources in as short a time as three years? By no means, but because food and fuel speculators were allowed to dupe the people.

"I myself saw men suddenly very rich because of their control of war supplies, who had been poor only a short time before. It is just this danger that I foresee for America. I have already observed that many of the things that menaced Russia are beginning to menace America."

Miss Moravsky is a poet and lecturer, and comes to America with the reputation of being specially competent to talk on the woman movement in Russia.

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A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY



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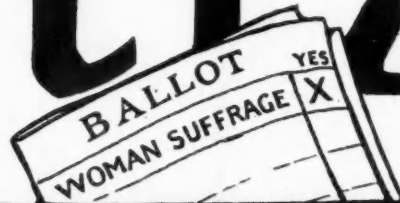
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NOV 7

THE Woman Citizen

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quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Corporation

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SEE THE WOMAN
CITIZEN FOR NOVEM-
BER 10, FOR NEWS OF
RESULTS OF SUFFRAGE
REFERENDA IN NEW
YORK AND OHIO ON
NOVEMBER 6.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Represent-
atives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee
approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage
committee in the House adopted by the House
September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 3, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Indiana Decision and the Federal Suffrage Amendment

STEP by step Indiana suffragists have been defeated in the courts until all the hard-won rights of suffrage vested in them by this year's Legislature have been taken away by court decisions, unless it be that of presidential suffrage.

First, the Legislature's authority to call a constitutional convention was impugned. Women were to have voted for delegates to that convention. They were certain that they could get a full suffrage clause into the new constitution. And they were to have had a chance to vote on that clause in the ratification of the constitution—a chance to vote to give themselves the vote, in other words.

The Supreme Court declared the Constitutional Convention law invalid.

Next the women's right of municipal suffrage was attacked in Marion County, as a test case. The County Superior Court decided against them.

Then the case went to the Indiana Supreme Court, and on October 26 the adverse decision of the lower court was sustained.

Indiana women are, therefore, pushed back to their last line of defense, the right of presidential suffrage. That right, too, is it seems in jeopardy, in spite of the fact that the Constitution of the United States expressly endows the Legislature of a state with the authority to name that state's own electors in so far as the offices of President and Vice-President are concerned.

To sum up, Indiana has a constitution that is practically impossible to amend in behalf of woman suffrage, and Indiana's Legislature has no power, according to the courts, to confer the suffrage on women. To such an impasse as this come women's most conscientious and assiduous efforts to secure suffrage by the state route.

Mark you, here is no question of the will of the people. No more than in Ohio, though the cases have been so differently conducted, has the will of the people been heard from in this reversal of the extended suffrage. In Ohio the will of saloon men, bartenders, and political bosses did duty as the will of the people in

bringing the presidential suffrage bill to referendum; and so overdid it that in the only four counties where hearings on the petitions were allowed 8,661 names out of 9,964 were thrown out as fraudulent! Eight hundred and twenty-seven petitions were circulated by saloon-keepers, bartenders, brewery employees, and the "Personal Liberty League." There's your will of the people, caught in the vicious circle of the liquor ring.

In Indiana the matter has been settled by court decisions. The nearest approach to the will of the people was when for a brief moment a really democratic election impended in which women were to be recognized as people and allowed to vote on their own enfranchisement. The moment passed and the Indiana courts of law have made mince-meat of Indiana women's political enfranchisement.

What do the two great political parties that have endorsed woman suffrage by state action really expect of women in such a case?

Do they suppose that women will rest with this waste of their energies in these futile state campaigns? Do they believe that women have no political astuteness? Do they assume that women are so blind, so stupid that they will go on beating their heads and their hopes against the impregnable walls offered by state constitutions whose moss-grown claim to consideration is that they were written fifty years ago?

Whatever political parties and political leaders and just common garden variety of men may suppose, believe, assume, or fondly dream, the fact remains that out of every state suffrage defeat comes a new clarion call to national suffrage victory, a new impulsion along the one wide-open suffrage route, via the federal suffrage amendment. If political parties want women to abide by state action for suffrage they must not only endorse suffrage by state action. They must work for it. They must insure it. They can't leave it to women to work their fingers to the bone for state suffrage—and to state politicians to wave their lily-white hands and circumvent it. Woman may have an historic weakness for the far-famed apple, but she has no particular relish for a lemon.

Do Women Want the Vote?

THE place was the convention hall of the Coliseum in Chicago. The time was June. The occasion was the Republican National Convention, in 1917. Outside it was raining. Nay, it was pouring. In the vast, nearly empty hall a woman stood addressing the Republican Resolutions Committee. The members looked bored. Why shouldn't they?

"Women," she was saying, "women do not want to vote."

The stage is seldom true to life, but once in a while life is true to the stage. The thing that happened at that moment could not have happened more opportunely if there had been an all-wise director. The doors swung open and women began marching to the empty seats. Women wet to the skin. Bedraggled women, foot-weary women, blown women, chilled women. But how their eyes shown! In they came, a thousand, two thousand, four thousand, five thousand—from their line of march through Chicago streets, where they had been standing and walking for hours, trying to impress the world with how much they wanted to vote.

"Women do not want to vote," repeated the anti stupidly.

But the hall was resounding now to the tread of the feet of the oncoming women. Their spirit filled and thrilled the very air. There was room for nothing else. The anti's voice died away like a mouse's squeak. Women's desire for and hope for the vote had full possession.

Once again, in New York this time, and on last Saturday, the occasion being the great suffrage parade, women's desire for the vote thrilled time and space. Up the avenue it came, relay by relay, endless, voiced by the signatures of a million women who have signed and sealed their names for suffrage.

Do women want to vote?

In all that great Woman's Parade there was nothing half so impressive as those massed signatures. Now spread out on beaver boards, now swinging along in a picturesque sedan-chair arrangement carrying pyramids of ballot-boxes, on they came, the most gigantic petition that New York state, the world itself, has ever seen in the mass.

Do women want to vote?

They have said so—one million, fourteen thousand strong in New York alone; and there in that long line of march was the visible, tangible, un-get-around-able proof.

No wonder that the mouse's squeak is silenced before such evidence that women want to vote.

The Time for Woman Suffrage Is Now

EVER since the war broke out suffragists have been pointing to woman suffrage as a war measure. They have been virtually of one mind on the subject. Woman suffrage is no whim, no toy, no something to be given women as a reward of virtue or when "other and more important matters are disposed of." It is a concept fundamental to democracy. For America to enter upon a world fight for democracy with woman suffrage left out was to be guilty of an omission against which logic, and justice, and women, and democracy itself, must cry aloud. And they have cried aloud. They have cried aloud, and ever louder, as the country has gone about the concrete business of battle while ignoring an essential of the principle for which it is to battle.

Now the leading mind of the nation has fortified the suffragists' argument with an unequivocal commitment on the subject. In his address to a delegation of New York women on October 24, President Wilson called attention to the fact that the world struggle of today "goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of organized life than any struggle that has ever taken place before. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation."

He wanted, he said, to urge New York men to vote for woman suffrage on November 6 as part of the quickening of these war times. He wanted to see them rally to it at this crisis as an indication that the people of the different states believe in the democracy for which they are fighting "and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in."

Therein lies the gist of the suffragist contention that woman suffrage is a war measure. It is an application of democracy. And democracy is what America is fighting for.

Let the Empire State Lead

NEXT Tuesday New York State can place itself at the head of the procession of Eastern States in the matter of granting full political justice to women. Rhode Island has already given them the presidential vote, and Vermont the municipal vote, but "first place" for full suffrage still remains to be taken. New York should secure that honor.

America is urged to win the war, not only for our own sake, but for the world's sake. Every patriotic man and woman in New York should help to win this equal suffrage war, not only for the good of New York, but for that of the whole nation. When the Empire State gives women the ballot, the question will be practically settled, and the whole country will wheel into line.

Let the voters see to it that November 6 shall be the day!

A. S. B.

Timely Patriotism

INTELLIGENT patriotism does the right thing at the right time. This is one of the hardest things to secure from persons who are not systematic. An Alabama woman found that crops suffered because many shiftless farmers, both black and white, neglected to perform their agricultural operations at the right time, and let things get behind hand. She invented a new device to get things done on time. She posted up in each cabin a printed list of the proper seasons for doing the different things, and called the household's attention to it. Then she announced that when she came back in the fall the children whose fathers had done all the things at the right time would be taken to the circus, at her expense. From that moment the children were on the job. They kept after the father like mosquitos, and saw to it that he did all the things on the list, and did them at the appointed time. In consequence the crops were so largely increased that the next year an organization of business men engaged that ingenious lady to go all through the state and carry out her plan upon a much broader scale.

One of the things to be done for the benefit of our country is to secure the ballot for women; and in New York this is the time to do it. If the season is allowed to pass, it will be like letting the

time for planting pass unimproved; the harvest for the year will be lost. During the next week, the most valuable thing that any woman in New York can do for her country will be to work for the suffrage amendment. The New York women should do for the sake of patriotism what the Alabama children did for the sake of pleasure. They should keep after their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, until this job is done, and done for good.

A. S. B.

She Helps the Wounded

WAR brings to light unsuspected gifts and powers. An American woman in France has invented so many new and successful surgical devices that the government has made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Three years ago she had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital. Today she is looked upon as one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances.

Miss Grace Gassette is a Chicago artist. She was in Paris when the war broke out, and she offered her services in the surgical dressing room of the American Ambulance at Neuilly. For twenty-six months she superintended that department. "The Modern Hospital" for August says:

"It was soon discovered that the ordinary orthopedic appliances would not serve for the extraordinary fractures of battle, and then it was that Miss Gassette began to invent simple devices to aid the surgeons. These devices held the limbs in position so that the wounds could be drained and amputation avoided. The appliances were so successful that other surgeons and other hospitals wanted them. The demand became so insistent that a special committee was organized to carry on this work."

Miss Gassette has invented more than sixty new appliances. In a letter written last March with no thought of publication, she said:

"I did not realize that I was doing anything extraordinary until doctor after doctor told me, and the French doctors begged me to help them. They give me their cases with a free hand, and so far the results have been beyond the expectations of every one. An American surgeon who is here for our government told me today, after he had spent his morning in my clinic, 'You will pass the rest of your life as an orthopedic consultant.' Every one tells me that my methods are entirely new. Besides the clinical work, we make and supply free all kinds of appliances, which I have worked out for hospital use. Since we started in the fall we have supplied fifty hospitals, two in Roumania run by the French, and yesterday they came for a big hospital in Saloniki. We have given out over 6,000 pieces of appliances, and have about 5,000 on hand.

"The best testimonials come from the men who are helped. It would do your heart good could you see their happy faces when they find their helpless arms and legs restored. One poor fellow with two broken vertebrae had been helpless for months, most of the time in a plaster cast so heavy that he could not walk. For him I made an aluminum corset well padded inside. The first day he wore it he walked about normally, as happy as a child. Many of the devices are restoring crippled hands, gen-

erally the right hand. Here the need is appalling. In any event we are doing our best."

As this young woman is a citizen of Illinois, when she comes home she will have the right to vote. Few will say that she does not deserve it. And it will be strange indeed if any of the many right hands she has restored should ever cast a ballot against equal suffrage.

A. S. B.

Let Fraud Be Rebuked

OHIO is about to take a referendum vote on presidential suffrage for women, which had been granted by the state Legislature. In addition to the sound reasons which exist everywhere for voting in favor of equal suffrage—reasons that have already brought women the ballot in twenty states of our Union—Ohio has an extra reason in the brazen frauds committed by the anti-suffragists who circulated the petitions asking for the referendum.

According to the Ohio papers, the petitions were "reeking with fraud." They were "padded" in every possible way. They bore the names not only of legal voters, but of cats, dogs and dead men. In counties where the women were allowed to investigate the petitions and have a hearing upon them, great numbers of signatures had to be thrown out on account of fraud and irregularity. Those that were left fell short of the number legally required for a referendum.

The opponents of equal rights devoted all their efforts to keeping the petitions from being brought into court and subjected to scrutiny. They employed the most expensive legal talent to evade having the validity of the signatures brought to a test.

A number of county boards opposed to equal suffrage refused to let the petitions be investigated or to grant a hearing in regard to them, and insisted that they be taken at their face value. By this disingenuous dodging of the plain intent of the law they were able to get the question put upon the ballot. The men of Ohio should vote for equal suffrage, first because it is just, and second, as a rebuke to unscrupulous fraud.

A. S. B.

Mr. Herbert Hoover's Job

TRIUMPHANT in his fight for supreme control of the food situation, Mr. Herbert Hoover is holding the attention of the entire country. "How is it going to work?" comes the question, this centralization of control over output in the name of government? As never before in the country's history, as never before in the world's history, supply and demand, and the "ordinary course of business" are to be engineered, not for private profit but for common good. In the result this emergency program may be a tremendous demonstration in favor of a more communal polity than the United States has heretofore cared to commit itself to. Whatever the political expedient of the future whereby the material problems of the people, their food and clothes and shelter problems may be brought into directer relation with the central government, and not left at the mercy of private speculation, its coming should be hastened if Mr. Hoover successfully demonstrates that the Government *can* handle the job.

The President's Message

TO a delegation of New York state suffragists on October 25, President Wilson once for all defined the status of woman suffrage as a war measure: "Just because we are quickened by the questions of this war," he said, "we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration." Standing, he said, upon the firmest foundations of the age, he bade god-speed to the cause in New York State. His speech follows in full:

"MRS. WHITEHOUSE AND LADIES: "It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been laboring under in New York state, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the question which you are pressing upon them. Because, after all, the whole world now is witnessing a struggle between two ideals of government. It is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.

"The world has witnessed a slow political reconstruction, and men have generally been obliged to be satisfied with the slowness of the process. In a sense it is wholesome that it should be slow, because then it is solid and sure. But I believe that this war is going so to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration.

"AS one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage which you represent, but I do not want to speak merely as one of the spokesmen of a party. I want to speak for myself, and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics, traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequence of the quickening.

"I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They not only have done what they have been asked to do, and done it with ardor and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things of their own initiative, which is quite a different thing, and a very much more difficult thing, and I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and the vision of the women of the United States.

"IT is almost absurd to say that the country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is too obvious to say; but it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality. I, therefore, am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great state of New York to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage. It would be a pleasure if I might utter that advice in their presence. Inasmuch as I am bound too close to my duties here to make that possible, I am glad to have the privilege to ask you to convey that message to them.

"It seems to me that this is a time of privilege. All our principles, all our hearts, all our purposes, are being searched; searched not only by our own consciences but searched by the world, and it is time for the people of the states of this country to show the world in what practical sense they have learned the lessons of democracy—that they are fighting for democracy because they believe it, and that there is no application of democracy which they do not believe in.

"I feel, therefore, that I am standing upon the firmest foundations of the age in bidding godspeed to the cause which you represent and in expressing the ardent hope that the people of New York may realize the great occasion which faces them on Election Day and may respond to it in noble fashion."

Mrs. Whitehouse's Speech

THE delegation, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, was received by the President in the East Room. Mrs. Whitehouse made the only speech on behalf of the delegation. She said:

"I wish to present to you a delegation representing the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. We thank you most heartily for receiving us.

"May we not take this occasion to tell you that our organization has pledged its support to you in this war against Germany, and that all its resources are at the disposal of our country in whatever way they may be of use. And, furthermore, may we not express to you our personal appreciation of all you are doing for the cause of world democracy, which is being fought out on the European battlefields?

"We realize the enormous responsibilities which rest upon you at the present time and we are certain that you would not allow yourself to be distracted from the consideration of our grave national and international war problems, except for a measure which you recognize as of pressing importance—such as the cause of woman suffrage.

"This measure has, as you know, the endorsement of practically every great industrial and social organization, and of every political party in the country. The Republican and Democratic parties have declared that it should be decided by state action.

"THE campaign which the New York State Woman Suffrage Party is conducting to amend the State constitution by a referendum to the voters on Election Day is in

accordance with such recommendations. There has never been a campaign for any cause carried on under such conflicting and confusing conditions as this campaign of ours.

"While the war has brought suffrage to the women of Canada and Russia, the assurance of it to the women of Great Britain and the promise of it to the women of France, here in America it is used by our opponents as a reason for still longer withholding suffrage from us.

"While the change of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in our state is very marked, the issue even now, less than two weeks before the election, is overshadowed by the public interest in the multitudinous details of our entering the war. In consequence many men who are heartily in favor of woman suffrage do not yet realize that they are to have an opportunity to vote upon it on Election Day.

"THE confusion is due to the difficulty we have found in carrying on an active campaign, because, while there has never before been so large a number of people on record in the state in favor of any measure as the 1,014,000 women enrolled for suffrage, these very women, almost without exception, are engrossed in serving their country. They canvass from house to house to sell Liberty Bonds, or to enroll for the Hoover food campaign; they work for the Red Cross and raise money for it; they go into the factories and are ready to work in fields. In fact, Mr. President, they are ready to give—they are now giving—the very support to this country which has led our Allies to declare that the war could not be carried on without such support on the part of the women.

"It is recognized that under these new conditions woman suffrage has become not only a question of justice but one of expediency.

"MR. ASQUITH has declared for it on the ground of expediency; Lloyd George has said it would be an outrage to withhold it; Viviani has proclaimed that it is the duty of the men to give women the vote; Sir Robert Borden in Canada is urging it for the Dominion as a war measure.

"Mr. President, we have come to you as the leader of our country's struggle for democracy, as the leader of this Government founded on principles of democracy, on principles which do not fulfill their meaning as long as women are excluded from the franchise. We have come to you to ask you to send to the voters of New York state a message so urgent and so clear that they, on Election Day, cannot fail, as patriotic men, to place the women of their state on an equal footing with the women of the allied countries and thus to advance the cause of democracy at home, as they are ready to fight for it abroad."

Secretary McAdoo for Suffrage

SECRETARY McADOO has followed President Wilson in declaring support of woman suffrage in the New York election. He said:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war has broken out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men

(Continued on page 442)

The Woman's

TWENTY thousand New York women, several thousand of whom held the proxies of the million and more women who have said, over their own signatures, that they desire the right to vote, marched up Fifth avenue, New York City's famous thoroughfare, Saturday, October 27, in the greatest and most forceful demonstration ever given on behalf of the woman suffrage cause. For three hours thousands of women from all walks and stations of life gave this living testimonial to the force and faith behind the suffrage movement, before the admiring and enthusiastic eyes of hundreds of thousands of men and women who lined both sides of the avenue, from Washington Square to Sixty-second street.

The parade was marked by a simple dignity and devotion to the country's service on behalf of the cause of democracy that made it even more impressive than the most successful demonstrations of former years. Service to country was the keynote of this, the last great appeal for suffrage in New York state. The effect of the parade was that of a walking speech. From first banner to last sign the New York suffragists presented their final pleas and arguments in forceful telling words which recited the accomplishments of women on behalf of the world-wide movement for democracy.

Never before was so much suffrage evangel crowded into one procession. Never before was reception so hospitable.

At the head of the ten divisions in which the parade was formed marched Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany carrying the Stars and Stripes. Next came two great streamer signs, each carried by eight women and each bearing a quotation from President Wilson's recent momentous pronouncements on woman suffrage. Then came six oriflammes, borne by six beautiful college girls, clad in white. Katherine Gay, a Junoesque blonde, of the *Woman Citizen* staff, was the standard bearer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Medill McCormick, of suffrage fame, carried the Susan B. Anthony banner. Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw came next, Dr. Shaw marching, as always, in her historic Oxford cap and gown, Mrs. Catt, draped from head to foot in a military cape of white broadcloth. The national board followed immediately after. The members present were: Miss Esther Ogden, third vice-president; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman of literature; and Miss Rose Young, chairman of Press. Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper marched with the national board by special invitation.

An interesting feature of the National's division was the unit of voting women who marched in hour-glass formation, the women from the eleven full voting states forming the upper half, and the nineteen states in which women have been granted presidential suffrage forming the lower half.

Following the National division came the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, led by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and followed by one of the striking features in the parade, namely, the Signatures Division, led by Alice Morgan Wright, and including the up-state women who, by their signatures, have expressed their desire to vote. The "up-state signatures," pasted on wide strips of beaver board were carried by 2,500 volunteers.



MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW

Next came the City Party, led by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and followed by the big squad, who bore the "burden of the ballot," district by district. Pyramids of ballot-boxes, carried shoulder-high on small platforms, held the precious signatures of the 513,928 New York city women who have signed the woman's petition for the vote. For popularity this feature seemed to win in a walk all the way up the avenue. Each ballot-box unit bore the number of enrolled voters in the district, side by side with the number of women who were asking for the vote in that same district; and it promptly became the diversion of the moment among the watching hosts to institute comparisons between the two totals.

"Look at that!" one would cry, "almost as many women asking for the vote in that district as there are men who have it."

"Look at this!" would come the next call, "more women asking for the vote in this one than there are enrolled voters."

It was great fun and the top notch of interest and approval was reached when the summaries for Manhattan, for Brooklyn and for the greater city came into view:

255,428 enrolled voters in Manhattan.

205,129 Manhattan women want to vote.

254,745 enrolled voters in Brooklyn.

226,091 Brooklyn women want to vote.

696,195 enrolled voters in Greater New York.
513,928 women want to vote in Greater New York.

The ballot-box idea was originated by Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich and put through by the City Party.

Once there was a woman suffrage parade in New York City when only ninety-four men were brave enough to march in it. That there has been considerable change as regards suffrage was proved without doubt when the men's division came into view. This time they counted in hundreds and they marched with all the vigor and pride that one might look to find in a body which served as a guard of honor to the signatures of more than a million women. "The hand that rocks the cradle may be trusted not to rock the vote," was only one of many good slogans carried by the men.

The absence of many men at the front

Parade

diminished the numbers in this division but not its fine marching spirit.

The seriousness of the occasion was brought home when the unit of women who have contributed the men of their families to the army and navy passed in review. Each marcher carried a service flag, some of which bore as many as four and five stars, indicating that that number of members of the family were either abroad or were in training for active fighting service. In this section as in every section the Stars and Stripes were largely in evidence.

The many lines of activity in which the women are now engaged in their campaign for service were strikingly illustrated in the service division, which included Dr. Caroline Finley's Hospital Unit, which is expected to sail for Europe very soon, the Liberty Loan workers with a banner telling that the Woman Suffrage Party of New York had raised \$7,053,400 toward this loan, the Red Cross workers, the Hoover Helpers, the women farmers, the subway guards recently installed in New York city, and the radio telegraphers.

The division of business and professional women was an impressive unit, including doctors, lawyers, editors, publishers, teachers, who were there in large numbers, interior decorators and many other industries and professions in which women are now engaged. The group of tax-paying women presented a striking argument for woman suffrage.

"The best ever," seems to be the unanimous verdict now that this wonder parade is over. To begin with, it was favored of the gods in point of weather. Suffragists have marched in melting heat; they have marched in pouring rain; they have marched, freezing as they went; they have marched when they mostly blew. Never before have they marched on a perfect day. Never have they been so well marshalled. Never have the banner arrangements been so ably and accurately taken care of. To Mrs. Wm. H. Hays, Chairman of the Parade Committee; to Miss Josephine Beiderhase, grand marshal, and her able staff; to Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, chairman of the slogan committee, and to Miss Hay's coterie of lieutenants, who looked after the big City Party units, the thanks of suffragists are especially due for this record-breaking parade.

And Don't You Forget It, Suffragists!

Around certain Fifth Avenue stores in New York city will play auras of light in future, so far as suffragists' eyes are concerned.

On Parade Day, October 27, these stores flew the suffrage colors from every mizzenmast—or if not mizzenmast, at least window. They had been implored by the antis not to do it. But the managers and proprietors of these stores happen to be about as good suffragists as the city boasts. Suffrage has no better friend, for instance, than Mr. Simon, of Franklin Simon & Co. For years he has stood by the suffrage colors through thick and thin. And Mr. M. Friedsam, of B. Altman & Co., for another instance, has long been a valiant sympathizer. And there were James McCutcheon and Lord & Taylor and Florette's and Putnam's and Scribner's among others, so shop windows were gay with the right color of gaiety and the sight was good to the marching hosts.

The Woman



Officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association leading the hosts who marched in the woman's parade up Fifth Avenue on October 27. The banner of the Association is carried by Miss Katherine Gay, of the Woman Citizen staff.

Next comes Mrs. Medill McCormick, carrying the Susan B. Anthony banner.

A Chronology of Suffrage Parades in United States

1909—The First Parade. Parades were initiated by the College Equal Suffrage League. About 300 women marched in the first. Some of the antis who marched last week in the Liberty Loan Parade had epileptiform seizures back in 1909 at the sight of women marching up Fifth Avenue. The world do move!

1911—May Parade Inaugurated by Women's Political Union.

1912—May Parade Inaugurated by Women's Political Union. From Union Square up Fifth Avenue.

November 9, 8 p. m., Fifty-eighth Street, down Fifth Avenue, Woman Suffrage Party "Celebration of Suffrage Victories."

1913—March 3, Washington, D. C.

May 3, up Fifth Avenue, New York city.

1915—Banner Parade, Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street.

Yellow torchlight rallies, Manhattan, Saturday night, September 4, First Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

September 24, Claremont Avenue and 125th Street.

October 2, Seward Park, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

September 11, Warwick Street, between Fulton and Atlantic Avenues.

September 25, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza on South Fifth Street.

1916—None.

1917—October 27, The Woman's Parade, Washington Square, north to the Plaza.



MRS. J. BORDEN
HARRIMAN
of Mrs. Whitehouse's Staff



MRS. CORNELIA TANGE-
MAN OF MRS. WHITE-
HOUSE'S STAFF



MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, CARRY-
ING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT
THE HEAD OF THE PARADE



Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, H
and Mrs. Carrie Chapman
the National American Wo
society, leading the Woma
urday, October

Historic Parades in England

IN February, 1907, 3,000 women marched from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall, London.

In October, 1907, 3,000 women marched in procession through Edinburgh.

In October, 1907, 2,000 women marched in procession through Manchester.

In June, 1908, 15,000 women marched in procession from the Embankment to Albert Hall.

In June, 1911, more than 40,000 women walked in a procession four miles long, to the Albert Hall.

Woman's Parade

The Woman's Parade, on October 27, will go down in suffrage song and story as easily the most impressive suffrage parade ever held in America. In it were comprehended all the strength and substance of the suffrage movement. It did not try to be decorative. It did not aim at the picturesque. But it caught and held attention as one long link in the chain of democracy that America is trying to forge for herself and the world.



MISS JOSEPHINE BEIDERHASE, GRAND MARSHAL



MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, LEADING THE STATE DIVISION



MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER, COLOR BEARER



Shaw, Honorary President, Chapman Catt, President of American Woman Suffrage Association, leading the Woman's Parade on Saturday, October 27.

"An Army with Banners"

"I HAVE seen many processions. But they were all processions of men. On the 13th of June, 1908, I saw a procession of women. It was more stately and splendid and beautiful than any procession I ever saw. The procession that wound like a gigantic serpent of a thousand hues from the Embankment to Albert Hall was like a medieval festival, vivid with simple grandeur, alive with an ancient dignity. There, in the front of the army walked a few quiet women with a look of courage and confidence in their eyes. The crowd instinctively felt the serene power of the ideal in their souls. The idea pierced the heavy imagination of the people. One felt the cause of womanhood in that little space of time had surged over ridicule and swept itself into acceptance and respect.

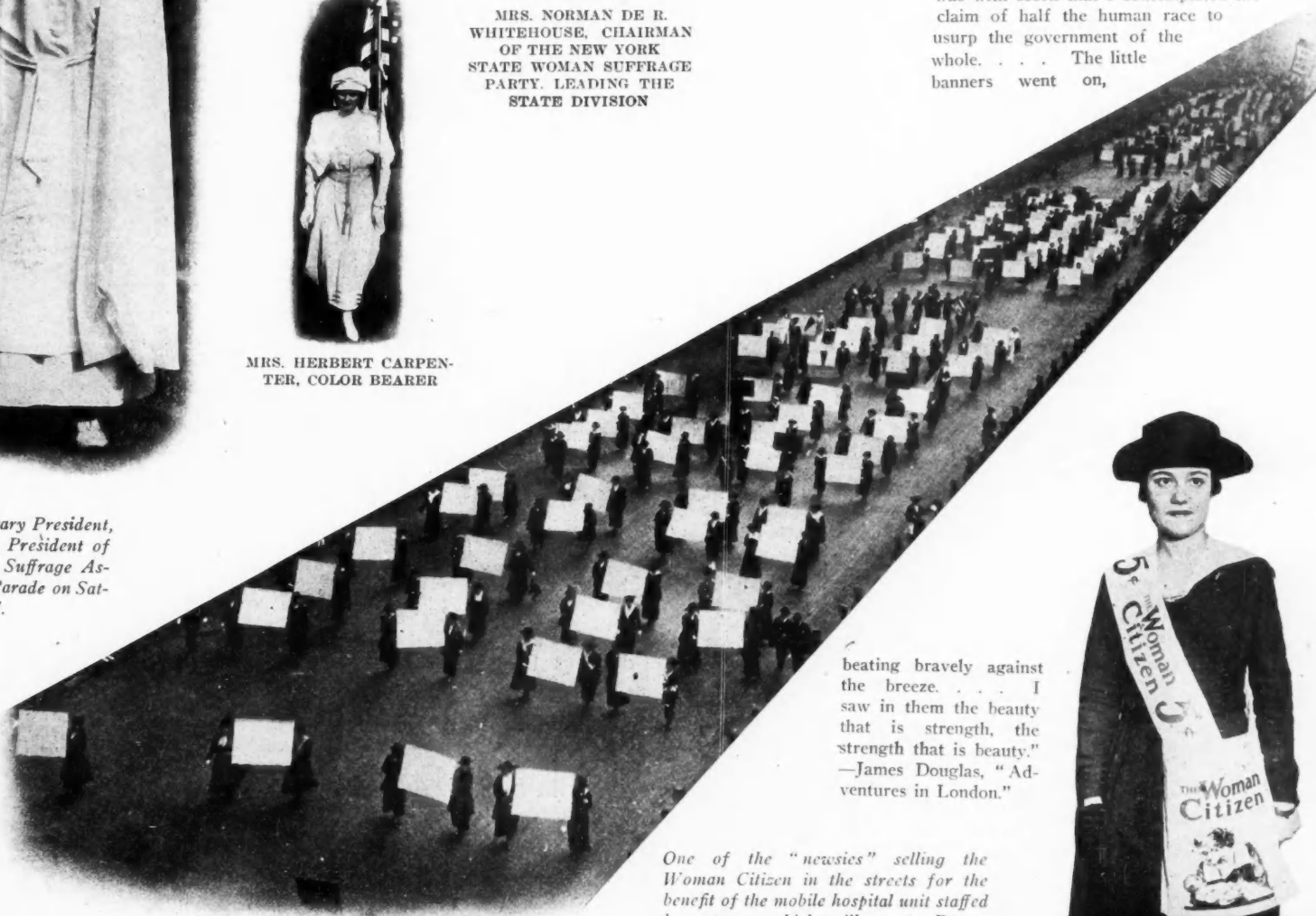
As the wind wrestled with the frail banners borne by frail hands, I began to feel the might of weakness and the strength of simplicity. . . . I thought of the unpaid debt the world owes to the nation of women. I realized that mankind is not male, and that a state that is based solely upon male suffrage is a caricature of the state of our dreams. The slowness of progress stung me as I stood watching the outlawed sex marching past. . . . I felt that men ought to entreat women to co-operate with them in the high task of making the world a nobler and holier and humaner residence. It was with scorn that I contemplated the claim of half the human race to usurp the government of the whole. . . . The little banners went on,

beating bravely against the breeze. . . . I saw in them the beauty that is strength, the strength that is beauty." —James Douglas, "Adventures in London."

One of the "newsies" selling the Woman Citizen in the streets for the benefit of the mobile hospital unit staffed by women, which will go to France backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.



SIGNATURES DIVISION



Suffrage

WOMEN in New York City who stand as exponents of a class which the constitution of the United States says shall not exist, that is those whose "privileges and immunities are abridged," recently called a meeting.

This meeting was under the auspices of the League of Disfranchised Women, and it came together to make plans to participate in the parade of Unenfranchised Women of New York City, October 27.

The League is made up of women from voting states who, unlike their brothers in those states, lose the privileges of citizenship even in Federal elections when they cross the borders of their free territory into male suffrage states, thus proving that some states do still deny to persons within their jurisdiction "the equal protection of the law."

FROM another of America's allies comes a greeting to the suffragists of America, and a hope that victory will crown the New York struggle on November 6.

Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, president of the Union of the Woman Suffrage Societies of France, sends the National American Woman Suffrage Association the following message:

"We suffragists in France, are following with passionate interest the battle of suffrage in the United States, and I am sending you, in the name of the committee of l'Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, the expression of our most ardent hopes for success in November for the suffragists in the State of New York.

"If hopes could suffice to assure success, a great wave impelled by us would lift you to the summit of your desires. The admirable preparatory work which you have done and about which I have read in the *Woman Citizen*, is the surest guaranty of your well merited triumph."

HOLLAND'S women are the latest in the world group of organized suffragists to send a Godspeed to the workers in the New York campaign.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, leader of the Holland suffragists, extends the hopes of the Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht that "the suffrage movement in the U. S. A. will soon reach its end through the adoption of the suffrage amendment of the Constitution by Parliament, so that all your clever women can use all their capabilities in the service of your country, instead of having to work for their enfranchisement. We, the women of Holland, hope to be enfranchised in the next two or three years; all the portents are here to indicate it."

BAPTISTS of New York state, representing five hundred churches, unanimously adopted a woman suffrage resolution at the pastor's conference held in Auburn, New York, on October 24. The text of their resolution reads:

"Inasmuch as the forces of corruption in the state that are the great enemies of American democracy, our churches and our homes, are also the enemies of woman suffrage, we assert our belief in the practice and justice of woman suffrage, and we refer the issue to our churches as one which calls for active support."



REP. RANKIN HANDLING THE PASTE BRUSH FOR SUFFRAGE IN A NEW YORK SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS

At the state convention immediately following on October 25 the official body unanimously adopted the following:

"As a denomination we are and always have been a democracy. As a democracy we have learned the worth of womanhood in denominational government and work.

"Inasmuch as the womanhood of our state is just now seeking a similar justice and opportunity in the affairs of our state,

"*Be It Resolved*, That we, the Baptists of New York state, in convention at Auburn, New York, October 24, 25, 1917, put ourselves on record as favoring the enfranchisement of women and call the attention of our churches to the justice, expediency and wisdom of woman suffrage, especially in the light of our denominational experience and principles, and the opposition of the forces of corruption to this movement."

A COMMODIOUS club house has been opened for the soldiers stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, made possible by the interest and personal work of the New Jersey Equal Suffrage Association. As soon as the women had selected the suitable place they set about transforming it into an attractive home-like club house for the soldiers. Needles have flown through yards and yards of material for curtains, chairs have been covered, and the faithful paint-brush and paint-pot have done their share. Every detail that enters into the making of an attractive home was given attention until now all is in readiness, from the fully furnished kitchen to the piano and gramophone.

One of the features of the club house will be the parties and informal affairs which will be given by groups of women from various towns in honor of the soldier boys from those towns. Several towns have already raised the funds and planned the detail for interesting social functions. There will be at least two or three entertainments of this nature every week.

The committee which has been directing the work of establishing the club house includes Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield, president of the New Jersey Suffrage Association; Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton of Newark, Mrs. Henry O. White of Plainfield, Miss Helen Lippincott of Riverton, and Mrs. A. L. S. Doughty of Mount Holly. They have had splendid assistance from scores of women. Among those who have made generous contributions are Mrs. George Gould of Lakewood, who contributed the mission and

Summary

leather furniture for the general recreation rooms and Mrs. Joseph Larocque of Bernardsville, who contributed the furnishings for the kitchen. Sofas, chairs, books and musical instruments have also come from generous contributors.

UPON the occasion of her recent visit to New York City, Miss Jeannette Rankin spoke with enthusiasm of the suffrage outlook. "The sentiment for suffrage is very strong in Washington," said Miss Rankin, "and the general public there is not confusing the work of the pickets with the work of the whole suffrage organization of this country. The public everywhere is impressed with the organization and service of women in war work. The whole suffrage cause will be helped by a victory in New York in November. New York has a good chance to win."

THE newly-elected president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association is the daughter of one of Maine's former governors, Selden Connor. Miss Mabel Connor is a woman of many interests. She is a foremost mover in the American Red Cross and of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals. Those who know her best say that her chief characteristics are a sense of humor and a love of animals.

LIBERTY BONDS are popular in Wisconsin as wedding anniversary and Christmas presents. The Wisconsin State Suffrage Association set aside every other activity for a time to push the sale of Liberty Bonds during the days of the big drive. The Milwaukee women were especially active in selling bonds, taking their places in stores, factories and business houses, where the sale could be pushed. The suffragists were represented in the Liberty Loan parade by a large delegation and following the parade, suffrage headquarters were thrown open and tea served. Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, state suffrage president, was among the marchers and an active worker in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

The Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association has raised \$92.25 for books for "Sammies."

At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Madison in October, Mrs. Youmans introduced a resolution renewing allegiance to the flag and to the President of the United States. A telegram was sent President Wilson, pledging the support of the women of Wisconsin.

A RESOLUTION to stand back of the government in its sale of Liberty Bonds was passed unanimously at the annual session of the State Equal Suffrage Society of the District of Columbia, held at Washington the last week in October. The treasurer of the association was instructed to buy a Liberty Bond with the balance reported in the treasury.

Miss Mary O'Toole was re-elected president of the association and will have as her staff: Mrs. George Eastment, first vice-president; Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, second vice-president; Mrs. Philander C. Claxton, third vice-president; Mrs. Louis Ottenberg, recording secretary; Mrs. Edna V. Lord, corresponding secretary; Dr. William Tindall, treasurer; Mrs. Carrie E. Kent and Miss Sarah E. Beall, auditors.

California Men to New York Men

FROM Professor Charles D. Marx, of Palo Alto, California, who is acting president of Stanford University during Dr. Wilbur's absence in Washington on Mr. Hoover's food commission, comes the following correction of anti-suffrage misstatements in New York state:

"I have read a telegram in which it is stated that the expenses of state and county government have more than doubled in California since women vote, and the cause for such increase is apparently attributed to the fact that women vote. It is also claimed that many poor commissions have been created at a cost of three millions a year, and for the creation of these commissions, too, the women are to blame. Again, vice is said to be rampant and the women are accused of not having done their bit to clean up the Barbary Coast.

"These statements are all so absurd and untrue that it seems a waste of time to answer the charges. Personally I am convinced that giving the vote to women in the state of California has been a benefit in state, county and city government."

And from Chester Rowell of the Fresno Morning Republican, "one of the most important men of California," according to Julia George of the California Military Welfare Commission, comes this straight-from-the-shoulder denial of anti-suffrage misrepresentation:

"Answering your letter regarding misrepresentation of the effect of woman suffrage in California now being used in the campaign in New York, I am of course glad to say, for whatever use you may wish to make of it, that the whole thing is a nonsensical canard.

"The alleged increase in the expenses of the government of California has had nothing to do with woman suffrage, and practically no appreciable part of this is due to the much beated 'commissions.' The only commissions

which have cost any large sum of money are the Railroad Commission and the Highway Commission, both of which were established on their present basis before woman suffrage was adopted, and both of which are spending their money so usefully that no one would think of abolishing or curtailing them. Two of the largest single increases in expense have been for the construction of highways and for the increase of the agricultural department of the State University. It would be decidedly to the credit of the women if they were responsible for both of these expenses, but it happens that they had nothing to do with them.

"Vice is not completely suppressed in California, but it is less 'rampant' than at any time within my memory. I passed through the Barbary Coast last night for the first time in several years. There was not a drunken or disorderly person in the whole region and it was so quiet that it was ridiculous. It is true that the women have not 'cleaned up' California in any hysterically sensational sense. Drunkenness and vice and ruffianism still exist, but they are no longer popular and respectable, and they have ceased to be political powers. This fact I attribute very largely to woman suffrage.

"Much of the very best legislation in California would have been impossible except for the work of the organized women and the fear of the women's votes, and very much pernicious legislation has been prevented by the same forces.

"The whole process of government and of politics has been made cleaner, more decent and very much more intelligent by the injection of women into the responsible public life of the state. If there is a single responsible man in California whose opinions are respected by other men who would now go back to exclusive manhood suffrage, I have never seen nor heard of him."

Feminism and the Home

IN a stirring address, delivered in Cincinnati before the Episcopal Church Congress, Bishop Charles Fiske of the Central New York Episcopal Diocese, dwelt particularly upon the feminist movement, because it is so closely allied with all social agitation, and because, moreover, it is the special form of agitation which was in the minds of those who suggested the subject for discussion.

"Exaggerated types," he declared, "need not make us despair of a great social movement, nor the crude blundering of agitation drive us into opposition. These are the birth pangs which are the inevitable accompaniment of the coming of a new social order. The time of rational adjustment is already here, and we are discovering that the common sense of the majority of women may safely be trusted to guide and control the eccentricities of the few.

"On the same principle which has defined a pessimist as a person who has to live with an optimist, some of us fight shy of certain suffrage agitators lest we be tempted to deny their demands; but why in the name of reason should a few foolish females force us to condemn a great movement? There were five wilful men in the Senate while a band of hysterical women were picketing the White House;

yet we have not lost our faith in manhood suffrage.

"The new woman, with her new knowledge of life, will not desert the home. Rather, she will make education, freedom, organization and the suffrage tools to an end, viz., the development of the home to a fuller interpretation; the largest acceptance of her responsibility and the richest fulfillment of her obligation. The new home for a while may lack grace, but the mellowing touch of time will soften its crudities and what it lacks now in charm it is already beginning to make up in efficiency.

"It is already better managed, with the woman a real partner in the enterprise, not one whose only function in the undertaking is that of spender. A part of the efficiency of the new home will be the conservation of woman's life and strength.

"There will be smaller families, but better ones. The new equality of the sexes will also foster common responsibility for the home, and in it the woman will be a real personality. In the past her children loved her, but they did not always respect her intelligence; hereafter her children will find in her one who shares their larger life.

"The new home will have also a finer ethical

ideal. It will substitute free companionship for subordination and self-denial.

"Finally, it will be a religious home; only its religion will be social, rather than individualistic. The great lesson the new woman must learn is that this social religion has an insistent call to her for service in the home and the Church. Is it not barely possible that she has forgotten it, and with all her enthusiasm for the development of her personality has not quite realized that the touch of the Divine Personality is absolutely necessary to bring out the latent possibilities of the human?"

Oregon's Brand of Patriotism

ONE of Oregon's women physicians, Dr. Pohl-Lovejoy, has gone to France in the party sent by the "fund for the French wounded." Dr. Lovejoy is paying all her own expenses.

Another group of Oregon women have raised \$3,500 for an eight-stretcher ambulance, and will sustain it themselves for several months.

The Oregon Federation of Clubs is raising a hospital fund and just to prove that voting does not take all the time of Oregon women it might be mentioned that the surgical dressings sent to France by the Committee from this equal franchise state were pronounced "absolutely perfect and the best that had been sent in from any point in the United States."

Home-made driers were the correct things in Oregon's most exclusive circles last summer. Hundreds of women made and used them, besides preserving food to such an extent that they counted their cans by hundreds, not by dozens.

Rallying the Hosts at Yaddo

MRS SPENCER TRASK, or Katrina Trask, as she is known to the general public as an author, for the first time opened her home, Yaddo, just outside of Saratoga Springs, for a great suffrage rally on Wednesday afternoon. All the suffrage workers of Saratoga County were present.

It was the Suffrage Convention in Saratoga, August 29th and 30th, at which Mrs. Trask first announced her conversion to suffrage, and since then she has been an eager worker in many ways for the cause. Suffragists have never before, however, congregated at Yaddo.

In the evening, the new Men's League of Saratoga County held a mass meeting at Saratoga Springs Casino. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was among the speakers.

Mrs. Trask has recently added to her suffrage contributions by another check for \$250.

Kirche, Kinder, Küche and Keller

A FRENCH woman has added a fourth K to the Kaiser's famous program of women's sphere. The newest and last K stands for Keller, and he was Captain of Zeppelin L-45 until his crew surrendered to a French farm woman a few days ago. One of the Zeppelins which raided England was making its get-away across France to the Swiss border pursued by the conquering French airmen when two of its motors broke down and hurled it against a hillside in a field of Mme. Dupont's farm. All of the crew of seven men surrendered to the woman farmer, except the captain, who set fire to his aircraft and then surrendered to the gens d'armes she had summoned.

Some Good Arguments

"The Best Ever"

THAT is the way in which William Jennings Bryan's great suffrage speeches, made in the New York state suffrage campaign, were characterized on every hand.

Whatever your past views or commitments, stand by your country and your President in the vital world fight for democracy in which America is involved today, urges Mr. Bryan, by way of beginning. Stand and deliver for the Liberty Loan. Let there be no internal division at this late hour. As one country with one mind, he pleads, let America face forward toward the sun of democracy. Then he links woman suffrage into the democratic chain and shows the reasons for his suffrage faith.

It is because of five fundamental facts that Mr. Bryan finds that man should hasten to make woman his partner in politics.

First: Man trusts himself to woman. Is the ballot harder to manage than a man?

Second: The husband-father trusts the children to the wife and mother. Are the children less precious than the ballot?

Third: In the family life the wife is the husband's financial partner, whatever the comic supplements have to say about women's irresponsible hats. Is the average man's purse of less concern to him than his political concern?

Fourth: A large majority of men never get beyond the graded schools. In the graded schools the teachers are women, so that all the schooling a man gets in civil government he gets from women. Is the pupil to deny to the teacher her right to express for herself the ideals that she has taught him to express for himself?

Fifth: Woman suffrage works. It works so well that wherever people try it they keep it. It is one of the few things in this elusive world of which you can say, "When you get it, you've got it."

What he couldn't understand was why the "anti-suffragettes," who were so mournful over woman's inability to rise to the burden of the ballot, didn't go into the suffrage states and try there to get the burden lifted by the repeal of the suffrage laws which the Western women are bearing in such heroic silence. The fact that the anti-suffragettes couldn't face the prospect showed how much of a burden the Western women found the vote. "Did you ever hear of a woman bearing in silence a burden that she wanted to get rid off?" asked the Great Commoner.

To Save Human Life

"ONE of my reasons for favoring woman suffrage is that I believe it will save human life. In the United States every year we kill thirty million men and women in our industries, wound half a million, and, because of industrial diseases, incapacitate from work for some portion of the year, thirteen millions of our industrial workers. A large percentage of this human waste can be prevented by means of sound and sane preventive legislation. My personal experience in the New Jersey Legislature convinced me that if women had the ballot they would force upon our statute books laws to meet this need.

"I also favor woman suffrage because every crooked and every evil influence with which I

have come in contact in politics, is against giving the ballot to women. There must be some reason for this. If their instinct of self-preservation tells them not to give the vote to women, my instinct tells me to give it to them as soon as possible."

(Signed) EVERETT COLBY.

Judge Wadhams's One Argument

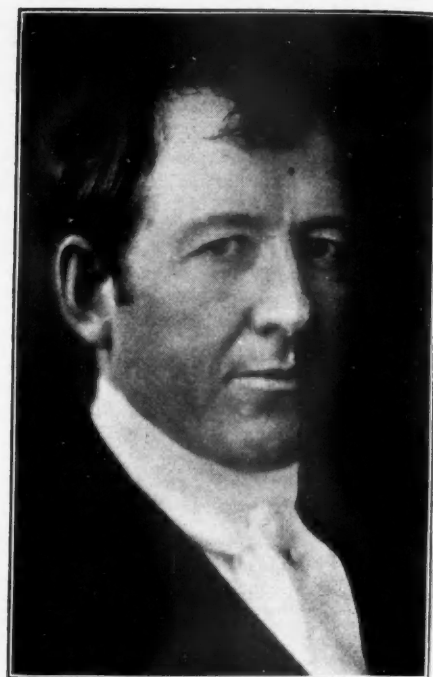
I PRESENT but one argument and that is sufficient. Men claim in the name of justice the right to vote. I demand for women the right to vote in the same name of justice! A free man can do no less and deserve freedom. Justice is an attribute of the eternal God. It is the living truth burning in human souls. It is the torch of freedom! It allots to each a proper part in life, and orders the affairs of men and nations. It was with a profound sense of justice that the Declaration of Independence was written, proclaiming that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

Who then are the governed? Are not women subject to the authority of the state and the nation as are men? Are not women bound by the same laws? Women are required to obey the civil and the criminal law. Do not women contribute revenue to enable the government to exercise its powers efficiently? Women pay taxes as men do. "The governed" includes both men and women. There is no more reason to exclude the one than the other. As women are among the governed, justice demands that women should have a share in the government. To hold otherwise is to nullify the Declaration, to amend it, to determine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of a part of the governed—of half of the governed. Such a declaration is not one of liberty but of tyranny. Justice demands that all the governed should share in the government to produce the greatest measure of life, liberty and happiness.

In this fortunate country of ours we early recognized that a government of the people should rest secure upon education, and our schools were opened to all the people—boys and girls alike. The obligation of education in New York state rests upon the girls as it does upon the boys. Woman takes her place in teaching, in business, in the professions. Women do their share of the work at home, in the field, the office, the shop, the factory. Women of America study, work, pay taxes, and obey the law—these are the obligations of citizenship imposed on women. As a matter of common justice those who are subject to the obligations are entitled to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

They Can Shovel

THE Rutland Railroad believes in sex equality and is determined to see it safeguarded. Women need no longer languish as clinging vines if the Rutland can help it. If they can handle a pick and shovel the railroad company will fill all its immediate vacancies with members of the sex which is too weak to cast a ballot and too delicate to stand the mire of politics.



HON. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL,
Rep., 3d Dist., Kan.

Who's Who in Congress

ANOTHER strong party man on the Republican side of the House is Representative Campbell, who has been in Congress about 16 years. Mr. Campbell has always supported the federal suffrage amendment, and his support has been highly important, not only on the floor of the House, but because he is and has been a member of the Rules Committee, which determines when the question may be voted upon and which also had to consider the question of creating the suffrage committee which was granted in the special session just ended. During the debate on the resolution to create the suffrage committee, Mr. Campbell controlled the time on the Republican side in favor of the resolution, and himself made one of the strongest speeches for it.

The Woman Citizen's Honor List of Women Working "Over There"

MISS HELOISE MEYER, of Massachusetts, first auditor of National American Woman Suffrage Association, scheduled for canteen work in France.

Miss Irene C. Boyd of New York City Suffrage Party serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy of Portland, Oregon, serving with the party sent by the "Fund for French Wounded."

Dr. Caroline Finley, of New York City, leader of the First Mobile Hospital unit staffed entirely by women.

Proud Wife (to nervous friend in automobile)—"I feel so safe with George driving now, he has joined the Red Cross. He is learning first aid, and knows where all the hospitals are."—*London Opinion*.

November Fur Sale

Many beautiful models in Fur Coats, Capes, Coatees, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

At Much Below Regular Prices

Hudson Seal Coats of selected pelts, with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long.....	185.00
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Hudson Seal Coats with dyed Skunk collar and cuffs; 40 inches long.....	145.00
Caracul Coats of selected, lustrous skins, with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long.....	225.00

Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

Fine Skunk Capes.....	125.00	Beaver Stoles	65.00
Skunk Muffs to match.....	37.50	Beaver Muffs to match.....	22.50
Mink Stoles	225.00	Black Lynx Capes.....	42.50
Mink Muffs to match.....	65.00	Black Lynx Muffs.....	37.50

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Women Police as Star Performers

WOMEN as members of the police force in several of the larger cities have become such an established factor in the civic life that even the most conservative citizen has ceased to question the need of just such service as these women can render. Professional opponents of woman suffrage have tried to circulate stories covering isolated cases and extreme conditions under which a policewoman may sometimes have to perform her duty, in an attempt to discredit women in government. Now, one of the stock arguments of the antis is that women cannot fight, women cannot bear arms; yet from one of the incidents quoted they neglect to draw the correct conclusion. According to a story quoted by them from a San Francisco source, a policewoman, after an encounter with ruffians, was able to go home, while a policeman, who was also engaged in the scrimmage, had to be taken to the hospital. Ergo, men are not fit to be on the police force; women are?

The chief of the Chicago police force, which includes 29 policewomen, has given direct testimony to the effective work of policewomen. Says he: "If all the civic societies of Chicago should ask me to dispense with these policewomen, I wouldn't do it. I wouldn't do it because it is my duty to do the best I can for the police department of Chicago, and I consider that these policewomen are doing first class work."

Another Woman's Building

NORTH CAROLINA has honored the women of that state by presenting to them a commodious building erected on the state fair

grounds, the building to be known as The Woman's Building.

This \$10,000 building will be devoted entirely to woman's interests. In fitting celebration of the occasion, the various women's organizations of the state carried out a program which showed something of the progress of women and their work. Floats gave, in picture form, the service which women are rendering the nation at this time and showed the many women's organizations within the state.

Women Artists to Do Camouflage

WOMEN artists with the unofficial approval of the War Department have offered their services to the Government in camouflage work.

These artists have made a preliminary organization with no age limit and have had land given them as an experiment site. Here they test out designs for the concealment of guns and war materials.

Every woman offering herself must be strong and active physically and have had training in landscape, mural, or scene painting, or in sculpture.

In the Subway

Six fat slackers sat so smug,
Behind their papers slinking,
While a tired shop-girl "strap-hung" above
Was thinking, thinking, thinking—

If six fat slackers have the right to vote
Because they can carry a gun,
Should the six fat slackers still have the vote
When they will not carry one?

ALICE FOLEY.

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The I. W. W. and Suffrage

By Andre Tridon *

The letter sent by the officers of the National Anti-suffrage Association to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt betrays an absolute lack of information as to the most elementary principles upon which the I. W. W. organization is based.

"I do claim," the writer of the letter says, "that it was largely owing to the votes of the I. W. W. that Woman Suffrage won in Montana and Nevada."

The I. W. W. is made up principally of a very important class of laborers, "seasonal" laborers, who travel from one state to another, lifting the crops, picking berries, gathering fruit, cutting ice, then flocking to canneries or lumber camps, etc. These men who can never remain long enough in one place to establish a residence are automatically disfranchised, although the majority of them are American born. This is the very reason why the I. W. W. organization is absolutely indifferent to all political action, relying exclusively on the strike to obtain what its members demand. Unless our election laws are improved that class of laborers will remain disfranchised and therefore is not likely to vote for suffrage, nor against suffrage.

The writer also mentions that "in suffrage states the doubling of their (the I. W. W.'s) strength, through the votes of their women, makes their class a powerful weapon." Conservative estimates of the status of seasonal laborers would show that about three-quarters of them are unmarried. Men seeking labor in widely separated areas, who secure their transportation by more or less risky means, unable to tell where they will be from month to month and unable to return at a given time to a given place, cannot very well establish homes. A few women, especially in the textile trades, belong to the I. W. W., but most of them are living in non-suffrage states and few of them are native-born. One can see at once what the I. W. W. women's vote would amount to even if they could vote.

It can truthfully be stated then that the I. W. W. has not endorsed woman suffrage any more than it endorses any parliamentary procedure of any kind. The I. W. W., unable through its own make-up to obtain anything whatever from legislation, seeks to obtain it through direct action only, that is through the strike.

Among other minor inaccuracies contained in that pitiful letter is the statement that "Miss Sara Bard Field paid a fine of \$10,000 for Giovannitti, the I. W. W. agitator." Miss Field did not pay a fine of \$10,000 but supplied \$10,000 for bailing out Giovannitti, which is quite a different proposition. Secondly, Giovannitti is not a member of the I. W. W., but has translated a book on sabotage which is widely circulated among the I. W. W.

The People's Council did not affiliate with the I. W. W. The People's Council protested, as several of the Western State Federations of Labor did, against the arbitrary treatment meted out to strikers who, in the majority of cases, as for instance in the disgraceful Bisbee incident, were not members of the I. W. W., and who were being slugged, jailed and deported without process of law, merely upon the unproved charge that they were I. W. Ws.

* Mr. Tridon has made a special study of the I. W. W. organizations here and abroad and described their methods in his book, the New Unionism.

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In other words that ludicrous piece of anti-literature is a fair example of the careless statements, hearsay information, yellow gossip with which thousands of opponents of suffrage, male and female, load their artillery.

Camp Fire Girls as Newsies

"Buy a copy! Help the Hospital Unit!"

That was the call of the "newsies" who sold the *Woman Citizen*, official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, on the street on Saturday, Suffrage Parade Day.

The *Woman Citizen* donated its street sales that day to the Mobile Hospital Unit, which is going to France under the auspices of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Gallant Camp Fire Girls rendered yeoman service as the newsies. Clad in blue skirts, white middies, red neckties and cocky little Liberty caps, they hawked with a will, and brought in a substantial harvest of nickels for the Hospital Unit.

Put a Woman There

Who knows what the "bridge attendant" in a magistrate's night court is? It is that man who stands directly below the magistrate and rattles off a question in lawyerese, which being interpreted means, "Do you want your case tried now?" etc., etc.

S. J. Kaufman, writing in the *New York Globe* about some of the things which "were better not to be" calls attention to the fact that the average person brought before a magistrate is frightened and bewildered enough anyway and gets more so as the bridge attendant

hurts out at him or her. Mr. Kaufman explained that it was a question of psychology. When the magistrate of the night court asked him if he had a remedy, he said, "Put a woman there."

Tennessee Women in Line

A CHRONICLE of current events, bearing on woman's preparedness and willingness for war service, would be incomplete if it contained no report of the woman's parade in Memphis, on the morning of October 13, which ushered in Registration Day for the women of Tennessee. Women drove ambulances, trucks, fire engines (four-horse and motor), tanks, and pleasure cars. Beautiful floats showed the work of War Gardens, Food Conservation, Red Cross, and National Service League. The stenographers of the city planned a very clever float, with 20 young girls at their machines, under a banner which read "We Will Peck the Kaiser." Suffragists bore a conspicuous part on foot and in automobiles, and later served as registrars, enrolling about 25,000 women.

The parade was pronounced the most significant and impressive ever seen in the city, and great praise is bestowed upon Mrs. R. G. Walker and Miss Augusta Semmes for their magnificent work in planning and carrying out such a splendid spectacle.

Last Laughs

"I wish I had a baby brother to wheel in my go-cart, mamma," said small Elsie. "My dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."—*Chicago Daily News*.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution Of the N. A. W. S. A.

Report of the Special Committee

ON behalf of the special committee authorized by the National Convention of 1916, to propose an amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the Association, it is proposed that Article III be amended by the substitution of the following:

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be four classes of members, viz.: Affiliated, Associate, Cooperating and Life Members.

Section 2. a. Each state may have one affiliated member only, provided this shall not apply to organizations already holding such membership in the year 1917. An affiliated member shall have at least 500 dues-paying members or 5000 non-dues-paying members and ten or more auxiliary groups in different towns. The affiliated members shall pay annual dues of ten cents per dues-paying member up to and including 5,000 members or one cent per non-dues-paying member up to and including 50,000 members and may pay dues at the same rate on additional members.

b. Representation at the annual convention will be on the basis of one delegate for every 100 certified dues-paying members or major fraction thereof up to and including 5,000 members for whom ten cents per member has been paid; or one delegate for every 1,000 non-dues-paying members or major fraction thereof, up to and including 50,000 for whom one cent per member has been paid.

c. The number of delegates from affiliated organizations in any one state shall not exceed fifty. Where two or more affiliated organizations exist in one state, the number of delegates of each organization shall be in accordance.

Section 3. Any suffrage organization of 200 or more dues-paying members or 2,000 non-dues-paying members may become an associate member by a vote of two-thirds of the Executive Council, upon the payment of ten cents per dues-paying member or one cent per non-dues-paying member. An associate member will be entitled to representation in the Annual Convention by its President, one delegate for the first 200 dues-paying members and one delegate for each 2,000 non-dues-paying members, but the representation of the associate member shall be limited to nine delegates.

Section 4. The constitution and policy of affiliated and associate members shall be in harmony with the constitution and policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association as adopted by the annual convention or declared by the official Board.

Section 5. The official Board shall recommend to the Executive Council the expulsion from membership of any affiliated or associate member which fails to adhere to the policies of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Section 6. Affiliated and associate members shall, eight weeks prior to the National Convention, certify to the Treasurer in writing signed by three officers the total membership at that date.

Section 7. Any organization which officially endorses woman suffrage may become a co-operating member upon approval by two-thirds of the Executive Council and upon payment of annual dues of \$50.

(Signed) HANNAH J. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

The Board of Directors Recommends the Following Amendments to the Constitution

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Substitute for the first paragraph the following:

"The officers shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary and four Directors."

This amendment provides for the addition of four new members to the National Board.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Strike out "and one member from each affiliated organization which pays dues on a membership of 1,500 or more."

ARTICLE VII.

Strike out Section 5.

BY-LAW 1.

Section 1. Strike out the words "For the

adoption of a budget."

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY MARY G. HAY

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Paragraph 2. Substitute for the present paragraph the following:

"In order that all members of the Board shall not go out of office the same year and in order that provision shall be made for alternate elections, the nine General Officers elected in 1917 shall serve until 1919, but the four Directors elected in 1917 shall serve for one year only (until 1918). Thereafter the General Officers and the Directors shall be elected at alternate conventions, to serve two years, beginning immediately upon the close of each alternate convention."

Information for Delegates

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL
AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION

December 11-15, 1917, Poli's Theatre,
Washington, D. C.

The BUREAU OF SUFFRAGE INFORMATION will be in the Lobby of Poli's Theatre from December 10th to the close of the Convention.

There will be a SUFFRAGE INFORMATION

BOOTH at the Railroad Station.

The CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE will be in session at the Ebbitt House daily from Monday, December 10th to Wednesday, December 12th, inclusive.

HOURS: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. and 7:30 to 9:00 P. M.

The COMMITTEE ON ACCOMMODATIONS presents the appended list of hotels and rates in Washington.

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has established a department of practical law for women. The course is adapted to the needs of business and professional women; to women who have property interests or are in charge of the property of others.

Lectures will begin on **Monday, November 12, 1917**, and will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 11 A. M. for women who are at leisure during the day. They will be repeated at 7 P. M. for women whose professional and business engagements prevent their attendance in the forenoon.

For further information address

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Delegates and visitors to obtain hotel accommodations *must correspond directly with the hotels*. This Committee has also a list of boarding houses and private homes to which delegates and visitors may be assigned upon request to Mrs. Clara A. Eastment, Chairman Committee on Accommodations, 2923 Ordway Street, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C. A deposit of two dollars should accompany the request as a guarantee. Prices range from seventy-five cents to four dollars a day for both single and double rooms. A few groups can be accommodated. If you must be directly on the car line, please state the fact. Owing to the congested condition of the hotels and housing in Washington, due to the war, no delegate should think of coming without securing accommodations in advance.

HOTELS

<i>European Plan</i>	<i>Daily Rates</i>
Bellevue, 15th & I Streets.....	\$1.50 and up
Burlington, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N. W.	3.00
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Lafayette, 16th & I Streets, N. W..	3.00
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New Ebbitt, 14th & F Streets....	1.50
New Willard, 14th & F Streets....	2.50
Occidental, 1411 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.	2.00
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New Bancroft, 18th & H Streets, N. W.	3.00
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Ulster Inn, 1627 19th Street, N. W.— Vendome, Pennsylvania Avenue & Third Street, N. W.....	2.00

Secretary McAdoo for Suffrage

(Continued from page 432)

alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope that the great state of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets such an example to the country of just and progressive action it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every state of the Union."

Her Privileges and Immunities

A DOUBLE reminder of the lack of a "square deal" for women comes out in the simple fact of the removal of a prominent suffragist from Washington to Minnesota.

In the state of Washington Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster were political equals and voted together in Tacoma. Mrs. Foster was even sent as a delegate from the state of Washington to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1916. Now that Mr. Foster's business demands their removal to St. Paul, Mrs. Foster cannot vote for pound keeper, much less President of the United States, although her husband will have complete suffrage as soon as his residence in St. Paul is established.

Speaking abstractly, what makes the position of voting women worse is that it is the general law of the land that wives may not choose their own residence, but are subject to their husband's will in the matter. Most women are like Ruth, and say very gladly "Where thou goest, I will go," but this does not exonerate the Government from injustice in smiting woman on both cheeks, giving her neither right to choose her domicile, nor right to vote in every domicile.

Mrs. Foster belongs to one of America's oldest and most patriotic families, and her father and four uncles fought through the Civil War. Recently, as she was on her way to Camp Lee to visit her son, Lieutenant Gibson Foster,

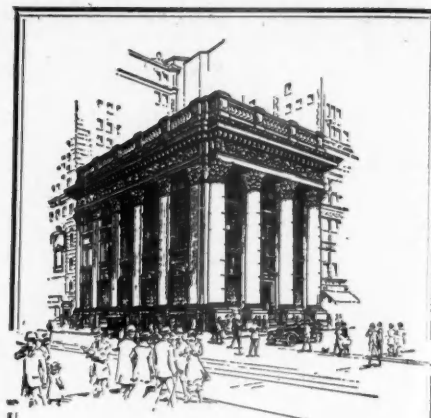
she was the guest of the Richmond, Va., Suffrage League, her son having enlisted from Virginia on account of the war record of his grandfather and uncles. Mrs. Foster's younger son is stationed at Camp Harrison.

With Mrs. Foster at the Suffrage Club was her sister, Mrs. F. J. H. Von Engelkin, whose husband is connected with the Federal Reserve Bank. Both of these women, descended from founders and builders of early American democracy, are strenuous in their demand for a democracy of both sexes.

In Double Harness

THE Business and Professional Women's League of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia trot in double harness. They are one in their endeavor to promote the welfare of women and children. The league has recently elected its officers for the ensuing year, Miss Alice Denton being president; Miss Ruth Bowden, first vice-president, and Mrs. O. Thompson, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Emily McDougald, president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, is chairman of the advisory board, and Mrs. Beaumont Davison and Mrs. Eugene Mitchell being members of the board. The work of the Atlanta League this fall will be along the lines outlined by the Consumer's League.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY



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Nurses
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Munition Makers
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Messengers
Army Cooks
Ambulance Drivers
Men's Substitutes in
Industry and Trade
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of National Defense**

AND

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GETTING IT!**

**WOMEN ARE
ASKING OF THE
COUNTRY**

ENFRANCHISEMENT

**ARE THE WOMEN
GOING TO GET IT?**

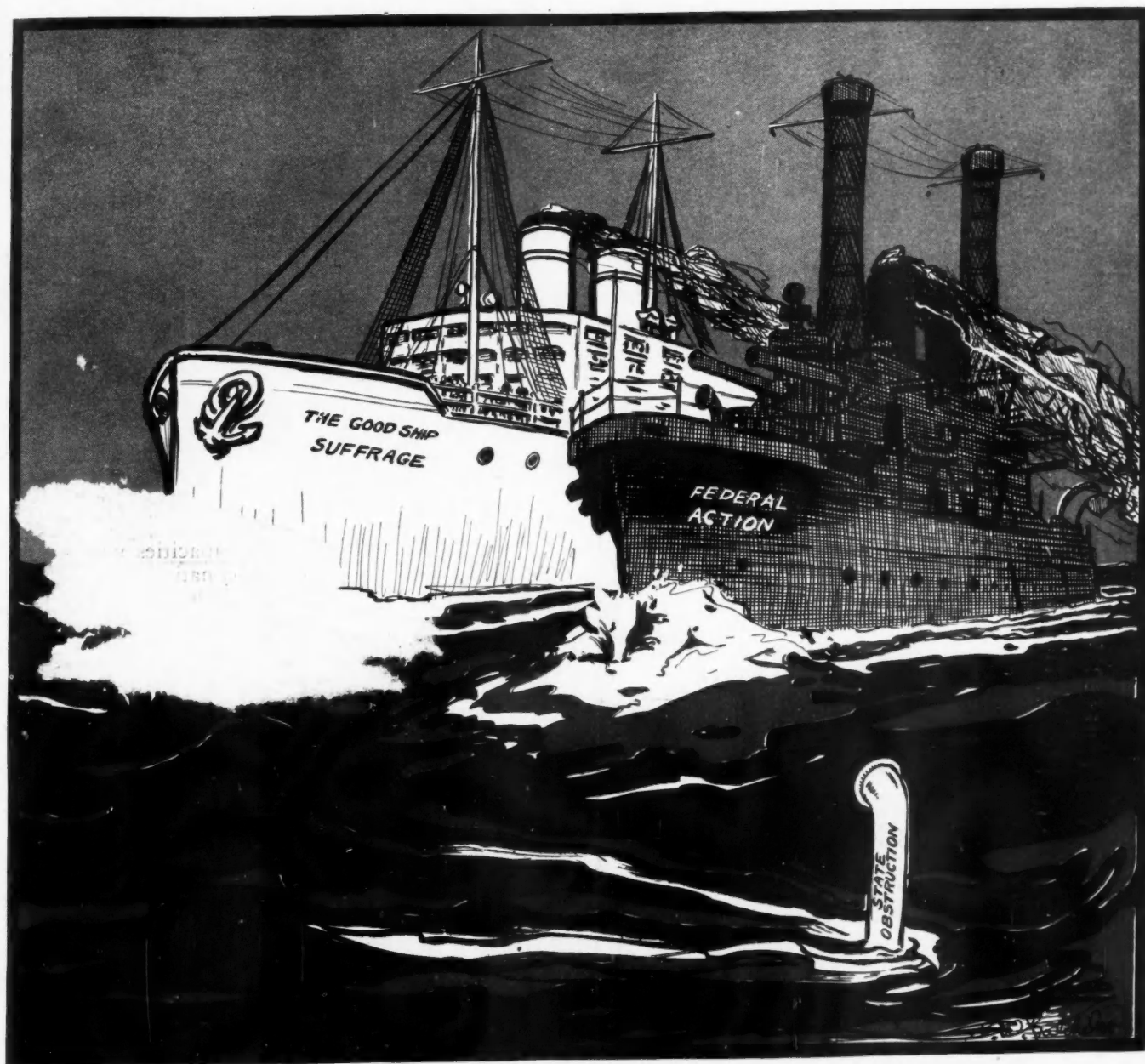
November 10, 1917

SOCIOLOGY DEPT.

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



UNDER CONVOY

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A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted
to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suf-
frage for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
quarters News Letter." In suc-
ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
Leslie's generosity toward the cause
of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss
Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary
Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin
Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171
Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special
contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner
Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are
associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171
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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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November 10, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 24



Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen
Corporation

New York Women Win Suffrage

Mrs. Whitehouse
Leads Great
Suffrage Organiza-
tion to Victory

City Under Miss
Hay's Leadership
Piles Up Big Plural-
ity in Favor
Between
95,000 and 100,000

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado,
Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representa-
tives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee
approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage
committee in the House adopted by the House
September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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are constantly being received, many from the American sources of supply, but not a few from abroad. The colors and color combinations are most attractive, and there are many new and interesting style features. Slip-over Sweaters, with and without sleeves, are popular for wearing under the coat on cool days, as well as for sports purposes; and there is an almost endless variety from which to choose. Camel's-hair Sweaters trimmed with vicuna of contrasting color are an attractive novelty, and are very effective when worn with the smart cap and scarf to match. Shetland Wool Shawls, Veils, Spencers and Shoulderettes are among the many practical accessories shown in the Sweater Department.

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FROM the very beginning the returns were favorable. By eight o'clock, at 303 Fifth Avenue, Vina Boardman Whitehouse, dauntless young leader of the State Party, was calling glad tidings from up-state to the eager throng that had assembled to get the returns. At 3 East 38th street, Mary Garrett Hay, City leader, buoyant and victory-compelling after an all-day vigil that had begun while the stars of November 5 were still in the sky, gave the evening an auspicious start with the bland prediction, "We'll win," turned to the telephone and began forthwith to prove it by the returns that came tumbling in.

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A comparison of the five winning counties in 1915 and their vote in 1917 shows Broome giving a majority of 415 in favor, in the year 1915, and this year, with 22 election districts missing, the majority is 1,707, the press conceding a victory of approximately 1,500 when all districts are heard from. Chautauqua county gave a majority of 2,801 in 1915, and this year it gives, with 6 districts missing, 3,417. Chemung failed to hold its good record, and its favorable vote of 461 two years ago was cut down

to an unfavorable 400 against. This, however, is offset by Tompkins county, which gave 109 in favor in 1915, and this year, with 12 districts missing, gives 853 in favor. Schenectady, the fifth county to give a majority for suffrage two years ago, with 1,351 in favor, this year holds its own, giving approximately 1,300. Schenectady city gave 1,077 majority for suffrage, a remarkable increase due, it is claimed, to the increased number of women employed in the locomotive works, who have demonstrated in a practical manner woman's fitness for the ballot.

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Borough.	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	121,328	85,124
Bronx	50,263	35,413
Brooklyn	122,429	89,789
Queens	32,482	25,960
Richmond	7,509	5,029

Total 334,011 241,315

Majority, 92,696.

Upstate returns are at this writing by no means complete, but complete enough to show that an adverse majority of nearly 200,000 in 1915 has been changed to a favorable majority of some 95,000 in 1917.

NEW YORK'S long and active political battle for woman suffrage began in 1854 when a petition of 6,000 names was presented to the Lower House and one of 4,000 names was presented to the Senate. That year there was a hearing before both houses.

Thirteen years later, in 1867, a petition of 20,000 names was presented to the Constitutional Convention and a vote of the Convention was polled; resulting in 125 nays and 19 ayes.

Another thirteen years and school suffrage was granted to New York women outside of cities. That was in 1880. Four years later a full suffrage amendment was voted on in the House: 57 ayes; 62 nays.

In 1885 the House passed a full suffrage bill by a majority of one—which was not a constitutional majority. In 1886, a municipal suffrage bill passed the House by a vote of 63 in favor to 52 against. The next year the Senate passed a similar bill but the House rejected it with 20 votes to spare. For the three succeeding years the municipal suffrage bill went down to defeat before the Assembly. The working women's suffrage bill, which was not reported, marked the year 1892. Then came the hard fight before the Constitutional Convention of 1894. That was the year and the occasion when Mr. Elihu Root had an idea about woman suffrage—and has not had another since. Rallying from that defeat, the New York leaders brought a bill before the next two Legislatures and took heart of those two defeats to introduce a tax suffrage bill in 1899. Next year that bill passed the House but did not come up in the Senate. In 1901, however, it passed both houses and became law. Like the school suffrage bill, it applies only to women outside of cities. From 1902 to 1909 the women's legislative activities were focused on bills to extend the scrap of suffrage obtained. In 1910 a slight extension of the suffrage was secured through the passage of a bill to give women township suffrage on bond issues. In 1911 the Senate defeated a full suffrage amendment by a vote of 19 nays to 15 ayes. And then came 1913 reflecting in New York the long leap forward made by suffrage in the West. During the decade Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Alaska had been won to full suffrage and Illinois women had been given municipal and presidential suffrage. Senate and Assembly passed a full suffrage amendment with but two nays in the Upper House and five in the Lower. The 1915 Legislature went one better by not

recording one adverse vote in either house. The referendum defeat in 1915 was followed by the immediate resubmission of the bill to the 1916 and 1917 Legislatures, its passage, and the glorious victory at the polls on November 6.

IN brief review the causes immediately contributory to the New York victory were, first and foremost, a wise leadership that stressed the work of organization, an organization of which Mrs. Catt laid the foundation when, in 1909, she projected the plan of the Woman Suffrage Party with the election district as the unit. This organization had been brought to the nth power under the valiant state leadership of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and the city leadership of Mary Garrett Hay. Second, democratic sentiment has taken a new lease on life in America since American boys shouldered arms for this country's great part in the world war, and so the suffrage organization could effectively supply points of contact, opportunities to focus that sentiment on woman suffrage, vivid illustrations of women's part in war work, and the dramatized picture of New York women's desire for the vote as shown by a million signatures. Third, President Wilson's entry into the New York campaign as an active and insistent champion.

It is far from fair, however, to review this mighty victory of the present as if it were detached from the past. It is sequential to that past. Without that past it never would have been. Carrie Chapman Catt and Anna Howard Shaw stood there that night the centre of an adoring multitude; on their ears fell the hosannas of victory. To those two more than to any other living women the suffrage movement stands indebted today. But back of them, visible only to memory's eye stood others, a radiant if phantom group—Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Elizabeth Blackwell, Frances Willard, Lucy Stone, Clara Barton, Lillie Devereux Blake and the rest—surely, they, too, heard the hosannas! Theirs the victory even more than ours.

When in 1897, in a blinding snow storm, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Carrie Catt, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Miss Harriett May Mills, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake came before the New York State Senate in Albany to plead for a suffrage resolution, one Senator said: "I do not know what is to become of us men when such women as these come up to the Legislature." Men of New York decided at the polls on Tuesday what happens when such women as these work for the vote.

STOP PRESS

WITH Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in the chair, the suffragists assembled at Cooper Union Wednesday night to initiate there what they expect to be the last lap of the campaign for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The meeting, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was the occasion of extending a formal invitation to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to ally itself actively with the National in the federal campaign. For four years, beginning with the preliminary work in 1913, the State Party has had its huge machinery wholly requisitioned for state campaign work. Now it is free and it pledged itself with a will to play no small part in the National's new program for nation-wide suffrage.

New York women have fought so long and so intense a battle for political liberty, the franchise has come to be to them so well worth fighting for, so high a symbol, so fine a duty, that they, of all women, will not be able to rest until their sister women in all the other states of the Union are co-partners with them in the suffrage. Not on deaf ears will fall the plea to "come over into Macedonia and help us," coming from the women of unenfranchised states to the women of New York State. On to Washington is the new battle cry that is echoing through these United States of America. The 65th Congress and the President will, it is believed, gladly yield to the new and vastly augmented pressure for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and suffrage will go marching on.

THE seventh heaven of bliss in which New York women had been revelling all day Wednesday opened the gates into an eighth on Wednesday night as the great meeting at Cooper Union brought matters to a climax. It was not only a celebration; it was a consecration. It was not one mass meeting. It was five or six. Speakers made their speeches from the platform, snatched wraps, were catapulted through the crowds besieging the densely packed building, climbed into waiting automobiles and said it all over again.

"Fellow-citizens," began Mrs. Catt—and the pent-up tide of emotion burst. What Mrs. Catt and every speaker who followed made clear was the fact that New York women take the responsibility of citizenship as a sacred trust, and that they mean that not only New York, but all the nation shall know the effect of that citizenship. New York, they pointed out, is but one great step toward national victory, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is going to work as hard for the Federal amendment at the next session of Congress as its members have done for the victory in New York.

OF the two main resolutions adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously, in the course of the evening, the first, proposed by Mrs. Arthur Livermore, read:

"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York state, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the Federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the suffrage campaign, stretching over a period of more than half a century, may be brought to a speedy close, thereby releasing the energies of the women of the nation from the struggle for political justice, so that with singleness of purpose we may work for world-wide democracy."

The second, moved by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, called for the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt as a committee "to carry to the President of the United States expressions of our gratitude for his assistance in the New York state woman suffrage campaign, and to urge him to extend further aid to our cause by recommending in his annual message that the Federal amendment be submitted to the states."

It was that immortal speaker, Anna Howard Shaw, who summed up the whole case in a ringing peroration that closed the suffrage book of the wonderful day:

"Our country needs our support. Our men are going forth to fight our country's battles, to fight for the democracy of the world. There is a service which we can all render. The war is not for men only. The country calls on all citizens. The army in the field will hate us unless we stand loyally at hand to do our duty by them. After the war we shall need to conserve the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, to turn the people toward their highest ideals of patriotism. Together let us serve our country, our homes, and our God."

For the Good of the City

IT was about ten o'clock on Tuesday night when the streets began to realize that a new thing in election thrills had happened. Horns and bells and small boys were shrilling for Hylan and Tammany Hall, when high above the din the newsies' vernacular began a new cry, never heard before on election night in New York City—"Suffragettes win"—"Wimmen's votes ahead."

Soldiers in khaki with girls on their arms; wild gangs of election nighters almost stood still in their tracks. Incredulity, interest, but, on the whole, good fellowship, filled the streets. Women who had watched at the polls since daybreak were breathlessly viewing the telaoutograph at Times Square. Too awed even to cheer, they waited, hushed. More than one said: "It seems so solemn—too solemn for rejoicing." Then everyone, to the humblest, straightened herself, as if declaring: "We must use this vote we have just won for the good of the city and of the state."

Our Greatest Victory

THE carrying of New York state is the greatest single victory that the suffrage cause in this country has yet won. It breaks the backbone of the opposition; it forces the blindest reactionary to see the handwriting on the wall; and it insures the speedy passage through Congress of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Three cheers—three cheers and a tiger—for the Empire State.
A. S. B.

Defeat and Victory in Ohio

OHIO'S women have been deprived of the presidential suffrage by Ohio's chivalrous voters, but don't say defeat in Ohio where General Harriet Taylor Upton can hear you. "It's a great victory," she says. "Look at the gains in the suffrage column. We had no time for a campaign, but the tide of sentiment has turned toward suffrage in Ohio as elsewhere. Now we will work for the Federal suffrage amendment and Ohio women will vote for President in 1920 just the same, as will all the other women of the country."

Moreover, Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, has flashed into place as a new star in Ohio's crown of municipal suffrage victories.

"Ohio is wild over the victory in New York!" wires Mrs. Upton.

Ohio lost?

Not while that spirit endures.

Suffrage Summary

THE forty-ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, which convenes at Pittsburgh, Nov. 20 to 22, will be featured by addresses by persons of national prominence. The session will open formally on the twenty-first, following a day of executive sessions and a reception to delegates. On that day Miss M. Carey Thomas will give a patriotic address in the afternoon, and at the banquet in the evening, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Nellie McClung, the foremost suffragist of Canada, will be the speakers. Thursday evening brings a mass meeting with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Countess Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz, author of "When the Prussians Came to Poland," as two of the speakers. The third speaker will be either Hon. James W. Gerard or Mr. Charles Edward Russell. One of the very important business sessions will be the conference of delegates and alternates on the Federal amendment. Mrs. Catt will follow the conference with an address.

The State Federation of Pennsylvania Women at its annual gathering in October passed a strong resolution reaffirming its endorsement of woman suffrage and pledging itself "to renewed effort to secure national suffrage through the present Congress, and continued effort to secure such suffrage in our own state."

THE Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association has found it more convenient to hold the state convention at an earlier date than was first announced, so the forty-eighth annual gathering of the state suffragists will be held on Nov. 7 and 8 at Hartford.

Much interest is felt in the election of officers. The state press department announces that Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, who was chosen by the state executive board to succeed Mrs. Thomas W. Hepburn as president, has found it impossible to accede to the wishes of the board and urges the nomination of Miss Katherine Ludington. Miss Ludington in addition to her suffrage work has done extensive war service work. In response to inquiries Miss Ludington has stated her position on future suffrage work in Connecticut to the effect that she believes the Federal amendment is the shortest route to suffrage and that the policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is the one to follow.

SEVERAL special features will characterize the annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 14 and 15. Two addresses of note will be those by Miss Nellie McClung, one of the foremost women of Canada, and Miss Harriett Vittum, prominent in the civic life of Chicago, and a well-known social worker.

A suffrage pageant which will visualize the status of suffrage on the North American continent, and its immense gains during the past year, will be a feature of the convention. A loyalty luncheon, with brief and snappy toasts will provide the social note along patriotic lines. The usual reports and discussions of work will occupy the business sessions.

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island, under the direction of Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman, has opened a campaign for the

naturalization of the foreign-born woman and at the same time for the foreign-born man, as according to the Federal law the woman takes her status from that of her husband. In looking over the statistics of Rhode Island in regard to the foreign-born population it was found that there are in the neighborhood of 50,000 men who have not yet taken out their first papers, and probably the same number of women, although statistics are not very definite on that score.

In order to take all the steps toward becoming a citizen, such as taking out the declaration of intention, filing of petition and registering six months previous to election, according to the property qualification law, which is still in existence in Rhode Island, it will be necessary for women who desire to vote for President of the United States in 1920, or for men who wish their wives to have that privilege, to take out the first paper by February, 1918. This allows but three months for a short, quick campaign. Mrs. Algeo, who has been working on the matter since August, when her attention was called by the Naturalization Bureau to the need of such work if Rhode Island would make a good showing of women at the polls in 1920, first consulted the Governor, to secure his moral sanction and cooperation, which he promised most heartily to give. She then consulted with the Americanization Committee in connection with the Council of National Defense, the chairman of which, Mr. Theodore Francis Green, stated that this was the most important work, in his estimation, that the women of Rhode Island could do this winter, and promised support in speakers and literature from his committee.

In order that the work might become a definite part of the Americanization program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Algeo and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization Committee for this organization, drew up a plan for Rhode Island which will be followed as far as possible. This plan includes the printing of 6,000 posters, with the information necessary for the foreign-born man or woman, in six different languages, giving data in regard to how, when and where to take out their first paper, the Declaration of Intention. These will be placed under the eye of the foreign-born population.

Women's organizations, such as the Christian Temperance Union, Council of Jewish Women, and Forum committees throughout the state have already taken up the matter.

The campaign will be officially opened at the meeting of the Providence Civic Forum, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 3.30, at the Casino Theatre, when Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley will give her illustrated lecture on Americanization, and Mary Antin will speak on the immediate necessity of naturalization in Rhode Island. In the evening Mary Antin will speak on the same subject at the Bristol Civic Forum, under the auspices of the Bristol Suffrage League, of which Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt, daughter-in-law of Senator Colt, is president.

"Our campaign must be so thorough," said Mrs. Algeo, "in reaching the foreign-born population, through the mills, through street meetings, through their own newspapers, and through every other avenue of communication, that no woman in 1920 shall be able to say, 'I would like to vote if I could, but no one told me about taking the first steps in time.'"

ON the eve of the New York election there came to the waiting New York women a cabled greeting and hope from faraway Russian women, those women whom Kerensky calls "Russia's hope of salvation."

The cable was dated at Petrograd, Nov. 4, was addressed to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and signed by Dr. Scheiskina Yawein, head of the Russian Women's League for the Defense of Women's Rights, which is affiliated to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Catt is president. The cablegram says: "We free Russian citizenesses salute our American sisters. We hope America will right the existing injustice to her women citizens by giving them immediately all rights of participation in the country's program of law-making."

Where Women Are People

THE vote for president of the United States has been granted to 11,618,156 American women over 21 in the United States. This represented 217 electoral votes. At the polls on Tuesday the Ohio referendum vote took 1,496,225 women off the voting list and removed 24 electoral votes. But New York enfranchised on the same day 3,060,848 women of voting age and gave 45 electoral votes to the Equal Suffrage territory in place of the lost 24. Now 10,121,931 women over 21 have presidential suffrage and share in the choice of 193 presidential electors. The twelve full suffrage states now show a list of 5,758,021 women of voting age.

The TWELVE Full Suffrage States in Reversed Order of Chronology of Suffrage Grant

New York.....	1917
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
Kansas	1912
Oregon	1912
Arizona	1912
California	1911
Washington	1910
Idaho	1896
Utah	1896
Colorado	1893
Wyoming	1869

BESIDES the women of these twelve states the women of the following states have been given the right to vote for the next president:

- Illinois (1913) presidential and municipal suffrage.
- Arkansas (1917) primary suffrage.
- Michigan (1911) presidential suffrage.
- North Dakota (1917) presidential and municipal suffrage.
- Rhode Island (1917) presidential suffrage.
- Indiana (1917) presidential suffrage.
- Nebraska (1917) presidential suffrage.
- Ohio (1917) presidential suffrage.

The total number of electoral votes comes to 217. From this we have to subtract Ohio's 24, leaving 193. Indiana, please remember, has had no decision on presidential suffrage, the question not having even been raised in the recent suits against partial suffrage in Indiana which have been decided adversely.

In Nebraska women's right to participate in the choosing of the electoral college members awaits a decision by referendum. This comes to vote in 1918.

Rallying the Hosts for the Federal Campaign

KEENER interest than has ever before been manifested is already in evidence with regard to the 49th convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Washington, Dec. 11-15. Suffragists the country over are besieging the National for details as to the convention program, for it is known that the chief feature of that program will be a plan of decisive action with regard to the Federal amendment. The campaign will begin forthwith and have as its immediate objective the passage of the Suffrage Amendment by the 65th Congress, as one of the first measures to be acted on in the session which begins in December.

"It is not to be forgotten," says Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "that while the opponents of woman suffrage are decrying it as untimely, all the chief belligerent countries of Europe are taking measures to enfranchise their women. All, that is, save Germany. In Germany, the military authorities are again denying women the right even to hold suffrage meetings. On which side of this great question of fundamental democracy is America to line up, with England, France, Russia, Italy? or with Ger-

many? We believe that there is but one answer and that the 65th Congress will give it by passing the Federal suffrage amendment."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, National Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association announces the selection of the following chairmen on the convention's committees: Chairman of Local Arrangements, Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt, 2 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, 1328 18th Street, Washington, D. C. Treasurer, Mrs. Kate O. Sells, The Imperial, Washington, D. C. Decorations, Mrs. Wm. E. Chamberlain, 44 R Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. Hotels and Rooms, Mrs. Clara A. Eastment, 2923 Ordway Street, Washington, D. C. House, Mrs. Charles T. Windle, 3601 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Information, Mrs. Frank Edington. Post-office, Mrs. Ruth Hennessey, The Ontario, Washington, D. C. Ushers and Pages, Miss Elizabeth Shaw Reed, 1789 Lineer Place, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Council for N. A. W. S. A. Convention

The Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark.
Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo.
Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker.
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.
Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory.
Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane.
Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson.
Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston.
Secretary of Labor and Miss Wilson.
Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.
Senator and Mrs. Charles Curtis.
Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot.
Senator and Mrs. John F. Shafer.
Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins.
Senator Henry F. Hollis.
Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones.
Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter.
Senator and Mrs. John B. Kendrick.
Senator Francis E. Warren.
Senator and Mrs. Kenneth D. McKellar.
Senator and Mrs. George E. Chamberlain.
Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette.
Senator Morris Sheppard.
Senator and Mrs. Howard Sutherland.
Senator and Mrs. George W. Norris.
Senator Joseph I. Francis.
Representative James R. Mann.
Representative and Mrs. Edward T. Taylor.
Representative and Mrs. John E. Raker.
Representative and Mrs. Luther W. Mott.
Representative and Mrs. M. Clyde Kelly.
Representative and Mrs. Clifton N. McArthur.
Representative Thomas L. Blanton.
Representative James C. Cantrill.
Representative Isaac R. Sherwood.
Representative Edward W. Pou.
Representative and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.
Representative and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot.
Representative and Mrs. Burton L. French.
Representative and Mrs. Everis A. Hayes.
Resident Commissioner and Mme. Jaime C. De Veyra (Philippine Islands).
Resident Commissioner Felix C. Davila (Porto Rico).

Major-General and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas.
Secretary to the President and Mrs. Joseph P. Tumulty.
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl Vrooman.
John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.
Commissioner and Mrs. Louis Brownlow.
Commissioner and Mrs. W. Gwynn Gardiner.
Justice and Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Justice and Mrs. Frederick L. Siddons, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
U. S. Commissioner of Education and Mrs. Philander P. Claxton.
Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of Children's Bureau.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarland.
Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor of the Telephone.
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.
Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General Daughters of the American Revolution.
Mrs. Cordelia R. P. Odenheimer, President-General Daughters of the Confederacy.
Gen. Julian S. Carr, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans.
Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, President National Education Association.
Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, ex-President, National Education Association.
Rev. and Mrs. U. G. B. Pierce.
Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Couden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.
Rev. and Mrs. Shera Montgomery.
Rabbi Abram Simon.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes.
Mr. Arthur Brisbane.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Leftwich Sinclair, President Washington Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.
Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hemmick.
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.
Mrs. Herbert Hoover.
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Status of Presidential Suffrage in Indiana

ACCORDING to advices received from Mrs. R. E. Edwards, president of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, presidential suffrage was not mentioned in either complaint or decision in the recent Indiana test case. Lawyers held that that question was outside the jurisdiction of the court. Opponents of woman suffrage have been prematurely challenging the Indiana's women's right to presidential suffrage. It is by inference only that the Indiana Supreme Court's decision can be supposed to affect the Legislature's grant of presidential suffrage.

The defect in the Indiana act was, according to Mrs. Edwards, "that it does not provide for the different types of suffrage separately. This court has no jurisdiction to pass on the constitutionality of the presidential suffrage grant, but it has authority to pass on the intent of the Legislature, and it may rule that the Legislature intended to grant all the suffrage mentioned in the bill or none."

There is not, of course, any contention as to the Legislature's right to confer the presidential suffrage on women. There could hardly be in view of the United States Constitution, which expressly empowers a state's legislators to name that state's presidential electors. The question so far as presidential suffrage is concerned is a question of legal interpretation and must wait on further court decisions. Anti-suffragists have, therefore, added to the gaiety of nations by calling matters of opinion matters of fact in the Indiana case, and insisting that the book of suffrage was closed up and down the line in Indiana. Even the present chapter is not yet settled and can't be without further court readings. And as for the book—there is but one word that will close the suffrage book in Indiana as elsewhere, and that word is victory.

In New England

MISS GERTRUDE BARNUM of Chicago and Washington, rated as an authority on women in industry, gave Boston something to ponder over when she said recently in that city: "One may think it is a problem to break down the hyphen, but it is as much a problem to break through rock-bound New England to introduce suffrage."

Miss Barnum is in Boston to launch the new industrial department of the Massachusetts Women's Equal Suffrage Association, and is working in co-operation with the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which committee Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley is chairman.

"Our first step in forming this industrial department," said Miss Barnum, "will be to get in touch with some of the finest types of inspiring and capable foreign-born women and co-operate with them in training newcomers for citizenship. The foreign-born women are a great asset."

Cartoon Loan Collection

ORIGINAL drawings of the cartoons which have appeared in the *Citizen* are at headquarters and can be loaned to local suffrage societies for window displays upon payment of a small sum for packing and shipping.

Applications should be made to the *Woman Citizen* office, 171 Madison Avenue.

"The Stu And The Writers

(See Page 45)



HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

"It isn't that women are better than men, or that they could run the world better if they got the chance. It's that men and women have got to work together to do the things that need doing." — HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER.



KATHLEEN NORRIS

"To ask men whether women should have the vote is just as absurd as to ask women whether men should be allowed to eat or not. Women might grant them the privilege, or might not, but the negative or affirmative decision would have as little to do with the essential justice of the question in one case as in the other." — KATHLEEN NORRIS.



THE ANTI AS MRS. MILLER HEARS HER

I'm very inexperienced, irrational, emotional,
My irresponsibility is something you should note,
And therefore you should listen when, with attitude devotional,
I say to you hysterically that women should not vote.



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

"It has always been my belief that the right to the ballot should be unquestioned to any individual living as a citizen in this country, and obeying its laws."
"But now that the United States has fared forth into the world, as the avowed champion of DEMOCRACY, it becomes absolutely essential to her own self-respect that she set her own house in order, and let DEMOCRACY begin at home!" — MARJORIE BENTON COOKE.

MARJORIE BENTON COOKE

"And because the moral sense of the community was in the hearts and heads of the women of the community, those who are upholding the immoral compact between business and politics had to attack the womanhood of the town—and Genevieve's peril is my share in the shame—by God, I'm through." — WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

"Men have done much for women since the world began. Women have done much for men. Neither men nor women are less happy because of this exchange. Neither men nor women will be less happy when they have added to their other joint privileges, the privilege of voting together."
"But there should be unhappiness in the hearts of men who try to deprive women of the vote. For such men are losing the biggest opportunity life offers them today—the opportunity to stand before the world and offer their women, with a royal gesture and as a royal gift a right which, in the simplest justice they can no longer withhold." — ELIZABETH JORDAN.

—ELIZABETH JORDAN.



ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD

"Whoever says the gray mare has no horse sense?" — ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD.

"Culture is dust and ashes if the spiritual foundations are not well laid, and it takes two, a man and a woman, to lay those foundations." — DOROTHY CANFIELD.

—DOROTHY CANFIELD.

"Amid all the revolutionary ideas this war has given rise to, one thing is convincingly clear to me; that we will have no set of social conditions that can be, with any security called civilized, until we admit women to a share in establishing them. I do not know whether Woman Suffrage can properly be called a war measure, but past all doubt it is the indispensable Peace measure. There can be no adequate federation of nations until the competitive impulses of men have been modified by the creative and conservative powers of women. The one certain conclusion, perhaps the only absolute one, which can be drawn from European conditions at present, is that men have tried for unnumbered centuries to produce civilization by themselves, and conspicuously failed at it. The one untired hope of the world is in government by all the people." — MARY AUSTIN.

ELIZABETH JORDAN



DOROTHY CANFIELD



MARY AUSTIN

Sturdy Oak"

ters Who Made It Grow

(See Page 458 for Explanation)



ELIZABETH JORDAN

"Women are going to get the vote—there's no doubt of it. So why try to force them longer to give their strength and brains to struggling for what will inevitably be theirs. Let's cut out the waste. For God's sake, let's give them the vote now!—so that they may at once begin to give this time and strength and brains to an infinitely bigger and unpreventable job, that of being citizens."

—LEROY SCOTT.



LEROY SCOTT

"It gets clearer every day that we can't work out a lasting civilization on this tortured earth under any leadership that has been tried thus far. The only remaining possibility is to bring women wholeheartedly into the game of governing the human race. The women need the discipline and development of wider responsibility; the

men need women's practical sense to help them keep things headed right. Every bit of latent ability must be brought out and used and at least we shall find out, with women sharing the responsibility, whether real civilization is humanly possible. It ought to be worth the trying."

—SAMUEL MERWIN.



SAMUEL MERWIN



DOROTHY CANFIELD



FANNIE HURST

"My sisters who are mothers, college presidents, expert accountants, doctors of law, medicine and philosophy, nurses, authors, artists and business women; true that in the great state of New York we are enduring taxation without representation and that morally, politically and economically, we are on an inequality with the man who cleans out the furnace or sleeps in the back room of a wharf saloon.

"But it is not for our first consideration that there must be light. It is for a woman I saw brought into a last week's night court. Caught by a plain clothes man in a hotel of ill repute. Paid one dollar by her male companion for her immoral mission. The woman sentenced by a man judge to penal labor. Her male companion scot free.

"Oh, we have work to do, those of us who are demanding Universal Suffrage. There is house cleaning to be done from the sewage up."

—FANNIE HURST.



MARY HEATON VORSE

"I've heard of towns all messed up and candidates ruined just because the women got wrought up over tenement house and fire laws and truck like that—call 'em off George, if you can."

—MARY HEATON VORSE.



ANNE O'HAGAN

"The arguments for woman suffrage are so obvious, to all intelligences of more modern mould than those of Queen Anne's reign, as to be tiresome. But we must keep on repeating them. To win the vote is merely to clear the decks for action. It is a chore to be finished before the woman of today can approach her true work in the new world of today."—ANNE O'HAGAN.



MARY AUSTIN

The Sturdy Oak is the novel the suffragists built and on page 458 you will find the story of the book and some interesting bits of biography relating to the authors.



HARRY LEON WILSON

John Hay, Mrs. Catt, and Patriotism

"JOHN HAY, the father of the national president of the anti-suffragists, *drafted a peace treaty while this country was at war with Spain*. He said he might get lynched for it, but just the same he did it. He believed that the war with Spain was a necessary and righteous war; but he detested war; he believed in peace.

"So do I, though I believe this war with Germany is still more necessary and still more righteous than the war with Spain.

"If I am a traitor, so was he."

This is one volley of the broadside which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt pours into the anti camp in final answer to the misstatements and falsehoods that have emanated from anti sources calling to question Mrs. Catt's loyalty for the reason that before this country went to war with Germany she believed in and worked for peace.

Mrs. Catt's letter, sent to Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, joint disseminators of the canards against her, follows in full:

"I thank you for the correction, even though begrudgingly made, that it is not I, but my cause which you connect with the I. W. W.'s through 'other prominent leaders.' The three prominent leaders you name in support of your claim demonstrate anew my contention that, being hard pushed for legitimate argument, you are skilfully juggling facts with fancies for the apparent purpose of 'camouflage.' No one of these three persons is a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which includes at least 98% of all organized suffragists.

"If you can clear the skirts of all anti-suffragists from connection with anti-draft agitation by declaring that Annie Riley Hale resigned from your body before she was arrested, the same rule must clear suffragists from many questionable connections with which you charge them. These three persons you mention may or may not have spoken with or for the I. W. W.; it does not matter; they are not our representatives. It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. Millions of men and women are suffragists and one should no more hold this great army responsible for the acts and opinions of any one of these millions than call all anti-suffragists thieves because their sponsor, Gov. Ferguson of Texas, has just been impeached for misappropriation of public funds.

"You say that you have the right to accept reports as reliable if when they appear in 'the reputable press' suffragists do not take the trouble to correct or deny them. In that case, to leave no outstanding falsehood in the present controversy without its proper denial, I submit the following:

"To every single or collective insinuation, implication, or direct charge, published or spoken in any place at any time by professional anti-suffrage campaigners, or 'the reputable press,' which has conveyed the impression that

I, or any other officially responsible leader of the National Suffrage Association, has, by word or deed, been disloyal to our country, I make complete and absolute denial here and now, and spare the reader the tedium of detail.

"There are only two points raised in your reply to my letter which seem worthy of further attention.

"You charge that the I. W. W.'s are stronger in suffrage states than elsewhere 'because the doubling of their strength through the votes of their women makes their class vote a powerful political weapon.' As all the world knows, the I. W. W.'s came into existence in Massachusetts, and Eastern leaders have stirred their activities in the Western states. Why? Because in the West grow the trees out of which ships are built,

tions all over the world, and especially of suffrage associations, she asked consent to sign their names to an appeal to President Wilson to urge the United States Government to intervene. People in many countries at that moment were turning to this country in the hope that, if it would call for an armistice, long enough to find out what the trouble was, arbitration might be secured.

"I repeat once more that Frau Schwimmer did not come to this country by my invitation or suggestion or that of any other American. More, to the best of my knowledge, she was not sent by any person or persons, organization or government on the other side. She came solely on her own initiative. The petition to the President was her idea and the signatures were gathered by her. She arrived about September 3, 1914, presenting her petition within a few days.

"I repeat that she was not an official of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. She had been employed as an international press secretary by that organization, but had resigned within a month after her appointment.

"When she came to America she undertook some suffrage campaign work as part of the arrangement that had closed her connection with the I. W. S. A. Please understand that I am setting forth these facts as in no sense an apology for the I. W. S. A.'s employment of Frau Schwimmer, but merely that the whole history of the case may be understood. So far as I know, Frau Schwimmer was exactly what she represented herself to be, a woman working for peace on her own initiative, with no diplomatic entanglements whatever. Also, that there may be no ground for further misrepresentation about the appeal to the president, I reproduce it here intact:

"September 14, 1914.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"SIR: We come to you representing the women of many lands who have sent to our London Headquarters urgent appeals that our officers should urge the United States Government to lead a movement to end the present European war.

"We entreat you, therefore, in the name of our common civilization to combine the neutral nations under your own wise leadership in an insistent demand to all belligerent powers to call an immediate armistice until mediation has been given a fair opportunity to find a just settlement of international differences.

"Let the demand be repeated again and again until it is heeded. If at first such action calls forth criticism, an international sentiment will surely be created which will transform criticism into gratitude, and it will at least bring courage and hope to the millions whose hearts are breaking with despair.

"Men of families of our leaders in fifteen countries are at the front. We learn that the homes of some are now hospitals for the wounded, and all European suffrage headquarters are transformed into relief stations.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

and the wheat and other grain and fruit crops which feed the world. The I. W. W.'s are not after votes but destruction, in order to block the progress of the war. To attempt to make women voters in the West responsible for this national problem is too pitifully silly to merit further comment.

"The other point is in regard to Rosika Schwimmer. Rosika Schwimmer is a Hungarian Jewess, a journalist by profession, belonging to a respected family in Budapest. She was in England when the war broke out, as correspondent for several continental papers. Shocked by the sudden appearance of war and its threat of world-wide devastation, she believed that it could be averted and that, like Joan of Arc, she was called of God to see that this was done.

"By cable to the women leaders of organiza-

The stories these women tell us of suffering, want, destruction of property, disease, atrocities and brutal attacks upon women, are well-nigh unbelievable in this twentieth century. We accept these scattered testimonials of women we know well, as certain indications that civilized Europe has relapsed into barbarism. Under these circumstances no diplomatic conventions should be allowed to stand in the way of the most expeditious means of securing mediation.

"The women of the world are looking to you, the leader of the only great neutral nation to find a way of mediary interference.

"The petitions which we present have been voluntary and unorganized. Not less significant than the entreaties which we have received is the absence of appeals from Austria, Serbia, Germany, Finland, Galicia and Bohemia. These countries are silent only because they cannot speak, but we know their sentiment so well that we dare to assure you that mediation hastened by outside intervention will be as welcome to the women of these lands as to those whose names are hereto appended.

"That the petitions of these women might reach you quickly and surely, Madam Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, has come to this country for the express purpose of presenting them to you."

"This appeal was signed by the presidents and secretaries of the following women's organizations: Women's National Political Union of Australia; National Suffrage Association of Canada; the three leading suffrage associations of Denmark; the French Union of Suffrage Societies; the three leading Hungarian suffrage associations; the Norwegian Council of Women; Norwegian Women's Peace Society; Italian Women's Suffrage Association; the Russian Women's League for Woman's Rights; Froken Signe Bergman for 300,000 Swedish women; the Civil Union of Great Britain; the National American Woman Suffrage Association; the West German Women's Suffrage Association; the Dutch Woman Suffrage Society, and the National Council of Swiss Women.

"At that time Germany had committed no offense against the United States and our relations were friendly with her, as with all the belligerent countries. Meetings of protest against war had been held but a short time before in Berlin, Vienna, Petrograd, Paris and London, and in every land there were still those who hoped that the sickening sorrows of a long war might yet be prevented.

"In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that the late John Hay, the father of the president of the national association of anti-suffragists, had his own experiences with people who challenged his loyalty and cursed him, he says, 'for being the tool of England against our good friend Russia.' See his letter to J. W. Foster, under date of June 23, 1900. 'These idiots,' he added, 'say I am not an American because I don't say, "To hell with the Queen," at every breath.'

"In May, 1898, when the country was at war with Spain, John Hay actually had the temerity to draft a peace project although he knew, he said, he would be lucky if he escaped lynching for it.

"Are you willing to apply to Mrs. Wadsworth's father the chain of alleged reasoning that you apply to me and, because of his great faith in and hope for peace, call him a traitor to his country?

"John Hay was one of the first advocates of peace; he believed in peace and said so.

"So do I.

"If I am a traitor to my country, so was he.

"To continue: Shortly after Frau Schwimmer came to America events followed each other so rapidly that the situation changed almost hourly.

"Frau Schwimmer and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, were both welcomed by suffrage and other associations, but their peace meetings, it must be remembered, were held in a nation then at peace with the world.

"The Woman's Peace Party was organized in January, 1915. Out of it grew an international meeting at the Hague, held the next April. Delegates were there assigned to visit all the belligerent countries and secure audiences with the proper authorities in an effort to find some common ground on which all would agree to pause long enough to 'parley' over possibilities of adjustment of differences between the nations. Jane Addams with others went to Berlin, Vienna and London. Frau Schwimmer, with Miss Chrystal McMillan, a well-known British woman, went to Russia. She did not see any Russian authorities or agents except in company with her Scotch companion, who is now mourning the death of her soldier brother, and who could scarcely be charged with intent to betray Russia into the hands of Germany.

"Rosika Schwimmer again returned to this country under engagement to a lecture bureau under whose auspices she spent the autumn, leaving on the Ford peace ship December 4, 1915. While here she may have seen German, Russian and other officials and agents, for her hope that some one could be found who could make an armistice a reality was not yet extinguished, but I do not know of such meetings.

"If Rosika Schwimmer was a spy or an agent, suffragists and all others who befriended her were deceived. Personally, I believe her to have been entirely honorable in every motive. She was nearly distraught over the failure to find means to end the war; and that is the worst that can be said of her.

"With the effort to urge the United States to intervene in the early weeks of the war I, with millions of other Americans, was in sympathy. I ceased to be in sympathy with any effort of that or similar nature after our relations with Germany became strained. A question of national honor entered into the situation then which had not been there before.

"An overwhelming amount of damaging evidence has been laid before the American people since December, 1915. To juggle words so as to give the impression that the events, facts, and opinions which were perfectly appropriate before that date apply to 1917, when they are wholly out of accord, is too flagrant a case of 'red herring' to pass muster with intelligent people.

"I wish to make my own stand quite clear to you and to any others interested. I believe war for our country was unavoidable, and that the safety of democratic institutions all the world around now depends upon its outcome; that there should be national unity in order to get through it as soon as possible; that a premature peace will only perpetuate war; that the only good which can possibly eventuate from the war is the spread of democracy and the resulting certain elimination of war from the crimes of the world; that democracy means 'the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government'; and that woman suffrage is a part of this great world struggle; for there can be no real democracy which leaves women out.

"In time of war when sedition and treason are possible and must be hunted out in defense of national unity, it is an unpardonable and

well-nigh seditious offense, to attempt to arouse and spread suspicion, with its consequent unrest, anxiety and distress, by the charge that a very large class of supposedly honorable citizens are disloyal. You will remember that in New York alone more than one million women have declared themselves suffragists. When such numbers of persons are accused of disloyalty, the charge either falls to the ground by the weight of its enormous falsity, or it lessens and weakens the stability of public faith necessary to the proper support of the government.

"If it be true that suffragists are striving for 'peace at any price,' secretly hindering the draft, the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan, aiding and abetting the I. W. W., etc., the government might as well throw up its hands now, for no country could wage a successful war with such vast groups of the population ranged in opposition. As a matter of fact you know that your charges are untrue and your offenses are in consequence the more serious. It is the anti-suffragists, fighting against democracy at home who are the 'menace to the situation,' not the suffragists who are striving for democracy at home and straining every nerve and sinew in support of the fight for democracy abroad."

United States Civil Service Examinations

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THE United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

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For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination and for application blanks address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; or San Juan, Porto Rico.

JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President U. S. Civil Service Comm.,
Washington, D. C.

An Englishman was once persuaded to see a game of baseball; and during the play, when he happened to look away for a moment, a foul tip caught him on the ear, and knocked him senseless. On coming to himself, he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul!" "Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "A foul? I thought it was a mule."—*Argonaut.*

In a Suffrage Garden



IN GARDEN TOGS

TWO suffragists, who point with pride to their achievement in new fields, and declare that the intensive agricultural and extensive canning operations urged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as a war measure are not incompatible with higher educational pursuits, are Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the University of Wyoming, and Miss Mabel Louise Anderson, assistant professor of English of the same university.

When the spectre of famine cast its approaching shadow across the threshold of the world, Dr. Hebard eliminated all thought of a vacation from her scheme of things and, with the coöperation of Miss Anderson, prepared to grow her bit. When Miss Anderson went to Berkeley to attend summer school, Dr. Hebard found herself with the hose to hold. This necessitated getting on the job at 5 o'clock in the morning in compliance with Laramie sprinkling regulations, which limit the

use of water for that purpose to the hours between 5 and 8 o'clock.

Besides hoeing her own row all summer, Dr. Hebard held classes during the 6 weeks' term of the University of Wyoming Summer School. As a side issue she conducted classes in Americanization, which is a part of the suffrage war work program. Dr. Hebard is also state regent of the D. A. R. While waiting to change the sprinklers, she gives instructions to the 140 women who are knitting, under her supervision, for the Navy League.

"Hard work is good for one," says this busy woman in a statement given to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "my friends who happen not to have seen me during the summer remark that my 'vacation in the mountains has done me a world of good.' And I have hardly been three blocks away from my garden!"

Dr. Hebard's Americanization classes, it will be remembered, have achieved a nation-wide fame. She is bringing America to many a foreigner.



DR. HEBARD'S CLASS IN KNITTING

"Et the Bloomin' Bouquet"

MAD Nebuchadnezzar has nothing on the people in Kentucky according to an item in the *Square Deal* of October 5. Nebuchadnezzar ate grass in the fields with the oxen, but the Kentucky farmers just sat back and had it passed to them. "Alfalfa, usually thought of as food for cattle," quotes the journal, "was served them in the form of hot biscuits, doughnuts, cake and candy, at a luncheon during the recent farmer's week exhibition of the Agricultural College at the State University." Since the alfalfa was disguised as everything except plain hay, which it is, the Kentuckians really showed less hardihood than the Irishman who, confronted at a restaurant with celery for the first time in his life, said he "et the bloomin' bouquet."

Gaining!

NO thinking person longer doubts the complete success of suffrage at a comparatively early date. Like the prohibition movement, its first successes were precarious, but now it is gaining strength at a rapidly accelerating rate and its opponents are on the defensive. . . . Suffrage no longer hangs in the balance; its sweep is irresistible, and the opposition is as futile as King Canute before this inrushing tide of a new democracy.—St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press*.

Do not be a quitter

With fear within your heart;

And do not be a starter

Of things that should not start.—*Judge*.

The Sturdy Oak

(See pages 454 and 455 for illustrations)

IT was the contributing editors to the Empire State Campaign Committee's press department who started it. It turned out in that most picturesque of all suffrage campaigns—the one that died and was born again within an hour on the night of November 2, 1915. Almost all the young popular "going" authors were on this list of editors. At one of the many lunches or dinners where they all foregathered to talk up phases of the suffrage movement, they decided that a composite serial running in a popular magazine would be an effective piece of propaganda.

And they wished the initiation of the scheme upon Elizabeth Jordan.

And she turned the trick.

She secured fourteen prominent popular authors who are suffragists. This was not difficult. It would have been hard to find as many who are not.

But she got them to consent to co-operate in writing the story; and that was not so easy.

And she sold it to Henry Holt to be produced in book form—all royalties to go to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Thus ended the first chapter of the efficient, business-like service of Elizabeth Jordan, known as the creator of *May Iverson*.

The second chapter of Miss Jordan's work is that of editor and the completed form of *The Sturdy Oak* carries with it the record of her task successfully fulfilled.

Although this suffrage novel has the crispness of enthusiasm and swift action, it is by no means a go-as-you-please production. The scenario was drafted by Mary Austin, that versatile mystic, playwright, novelist, theological student, sociologist, and always suffragist, who hails from woman voting territory.

Each one of the writers contributed his or her chapter as a gift to the cause. Each one studied the general plot and, picking up the thread of the story where the other had laid it down, carried it on to a new resting place.

Henry Kitchell Webster invented the character of E. Eliot, a virile, business woman, who stands for all that is well-balanced and high principled in the matter-of-fact world of affairs.

It is interesting to note that this is a man's idea of what a woman real estate broker might be.

When the sparkle and wit of such writers as the creators of "*Every Soul has its Song*" and "*Ruggles of Red Gap*" and "*Bunker Bean*," Fannie Hurst and Harry Leon Wilson, can be commandeered for votes for women, it is evident that suffrage has moved into the stage of vital human interest.

Dorothy Canfield, specialist in child training, tender analyst of the home, as she is seen in the "*Bent Twig*," the "*Squirrel Cage*" and the "*Montessori Mother*," is another contributor.

Who knows the home world better than the author of "*Mother*," and "*The Treasure*"? If anti-suffragists are looking for the one novelist who has portrayed woman in her relation to the domestic service problem, it is surely Kathleen Norris.

Ethel Watts Mumford, brisk rhymer and versatile magazine writer; Alice Duer Miller, known of all the world for her ready wit in proclaiming that "Women are people"; Mary

(Continued on page 459)

Annual November Sale

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Where Women Vote

HARK to the roll call of women who are State or County Superintendents of Instruction in voting states:

Colorado's State Superintendent of Instruction is Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, who is also president of the National Educational Association of the United States. Miss May Trumper has recently been made State Superintendent in Montana. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston is State Superintendent in Washington. Idaho, "as usual," has a woman State Superintendent, Miss Redfield of Boise. Edith K. O. Clark is Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wyoming. In addition three county Superintendents of Schools in California are women; forty-nine in Colorado, twenty-nine in Idaho, nine in Illinois, fifty-nine in Kansas, forty-one in Montana, one in Nevada, nine in Oregon, sixteen in Washington.

In Wyoming two women are serving on the State Board of Education; Mrs. Mary B. David is president of the Board of Trustees of the State University besides being state officer of the Navy League of Wyoming. Nine women, some of them college women, some ranchwomen, some in business and some housewives, are serving on school boards in Wyoming. The State Examining Board for Teachers has three women members.

As proof of the pudding is always of interest, it is well to note that the percentage of illiteracy in California is 3.7 per cent.; of Colorado, 3.7 per cent.; of Idaho, 2.2 per cent.; of Illinois, 3.7 per cent.; of Kansas, 2.2 per cent.;

of Montana, 4.8 per cent.; of Nevada, 6.7 per cent.; of Oregon, 1.9 per cent.; of Washington, 2.0 per cent.; of Wyoming, 3.3 per cent.; while in New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey illiteracy is over 5 per cent. and almost 6 per cent. in Pennsylvania.

The Oldest Suffrage State Sets An Example

REPORTS from Wyoming indicate that equality is more than skin deep in the oldest suffrage state. Dr. Grace Raymond Heberd, Professor of Economics in the University of Wyoming writes that women replacing men in the railroad offices at Laramie are receiving the same pay as men. In clerical and stenographic work, women are almost universally filling the offices, with salaries, as in the State Capitol building at Cheyenne, from \$100 to \$125. The Union Pacific Railroad which is filling a great number of men's places with girls, is paying the same to women as to men.

Women are riding the ranges for cattle; they have harvested hay and alfalfa; in some places they have even gone on the mower.

As to the Liberty Loan, the State Council of Defence reports that "Nearly every woman in the state earning a fair salary bought at least one bond and a great many who were able financially, bought a number of bonds."

Wyoming raised almost three times its quota in Red Cross week.

Suffrage an Agency for the Coming of the Kingdom

IN the letter which follows the Rev. Fred. Winslow Adams, of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, says:

"I am most heartily in sympathy with the movement for equal suffrage in this state and in the nation. Equal suffrage means not merely the right of women to vote but the larger freedom of the state. The suffrage movement is to me one of the few great indications that we are witnessing the 'kingdom of God at hand' in a new and wonderful manner. Count upon me as ready at all times to do what I can to promote this agency for the kingdom."

The Sturdy Oak

(Continued from page 458)

Heaton Vorse, sympathetic student of life, and Anne O'Hagan, author of "Do Men Represent Women?" were other women contributors.

It was given to Leroy Scott to write the last chapter and to William Allen White, staunch advocate of women, to push the plot forward.

Said the author of "A Certain Rich Man" the other day, in his very first interview since returning from France: "Those women over there, French and English, they're the sustaining power of the Allies. Every day they're proving, in a new way, that woman easily excels man when once she gets a chance."

Why did these authors choose their title "The Sturdy Oak"? Perhaps the answer lies in Mr. White's message from "Over there." The clinging vine took a chance on standing alone in the suffrage novel and it wasn't the vine that flopped.

Henry Holt & Co., \$1.40.

The Book Stall

Coming Democracy

"IT is the implacable will of Nature that right should finally prevail" and "the history of the world is the judgment of the world." These two sentences from Kant are good suffrage slogans. They are good slogans for democracy of every sort, and are so quoted by Herman Fernau in his latest book, *The Coming Democracy*. Doubtless, this book is as much hated in Berlin as Mr. Fernau's previous volume, "Because I Am a German," possession of which is punishable in Germany by death.

Mr. Fernau's description of the manifestations of autocracy in the Fatherland can be paralleled by suffragists in their fight against autocracy and special privileges in every country. The despotism of Treitschke in saying: "We Germans, who know both Germany and France, know what suits the Alsations far better than that miserable people knows itself. . . . We wish to restore to them, against their will, their own real self," is cut off the same piece with the despotism of Dr. Dana, Everett Wheeler and Elihu Root, who would "save women from themselves" in preventing the fulfillment of their desire for the ballot.

Mr. Fernau's book is a fearless denunciation of the German policy which has followed Hegel's sneer that "the people is that portion of the State that does not know what it wants." This is another anti-suffrage phrase and is one instance when "people" includes women. "Women do not know what they want" is a favorite belief with men antis and with that portion of the female antis who desire nothing so much as male approval. Mr. Fernau is one writer who does not characterize the present war as an inescapable economic battle brought about by the desire for commercial expansion. He believes its root is deep down in absolutism, a proof that those who are in power generally intend to remain so, which again parallels the anti-suffrage struggle. Thus it would seem as if Kaiserism, pure and simple, has many points in common with the opposition to woman's enfranchisement.

In fact, this biting denunciation of the injustice done to the people of Germany by refusing them representation in government marks the fact that the struggle for a true democracy is the same the world over. "If the German people had been permitted a frank expression of their own will, there would have been no world war," says Mr. Fernau. "If, then, we are looking for a rock upon which we can build a lasting and reasonable peace, let us take the popular will. Anyone proposing to reform society without giving society beforehand its indisputable right to autonomy is not proposing a reform but only a mockery."

The last ringing words of Mr. Fernau are: "Onward! . . . to democracy. This will and must tomorrow, be the battle cry of Europe in general, and of Germany in particular."

"The Coming Democracy," by Herman Fernau. E. P. Dutton. \$2.00.

Songs of Love and War

Anthologies have come into their own. Not since the days when "Compleat treasuries" of prose and verse lay on every boudoir table has there been such a rage for collected works. And the new anthologies are as modern as Liberty bonds or airplanes.

Three, strung together on a common thread of newness—they are all of a printer's ink moistness—offer a variety of themes to the pub-

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lic taste. The first is, of course, a volume of soldier poems, *Rookie Rhymes*. These are sufficiently exclusive, being the published verse of the men of the First and Second Provisional Training Regiments at Plattsburg in the summer of 1917. In the main they sing of arms and the man and are full of soldier slang, boyish enthusiasms, and camp personalities. Through them all runs an esprit de corps which will endear the poems to the mothers and friends of soldier boys everywhere. One bit of verse, "Sunday in Barracks" shows a strayed touch of genius, almost self-consciously out of place amidst the haphazard contributions of the rest of the writers.

Martha Foote Crow's *Christ in the Poetry of Today* is an entirely new presentation of this subject. The poems collected in this anthology are not strictly religious; they are human and dramatic. The majority are written by women and by women of the moment, such as Sarah Cleghorn, Sara Teasdale, Theodosia Garrison, Margaret Widdemer. One of the young Princeton group of poets, Maxwell Struthers Burt, is also represented. Miss Crowe's preface gives a significant reason for the assembling of these poems. She says that previous to 1900 there were almost no modern poems written in the United States about Christ. Since the opening of this century and notably since 1910 the poetic reaction to the story of Jesus has been noticeable. "Something had happened. The fascinating theme of Jesus, the dramatic quality of his human career and the miracle of his personality had been discovered."

The third anthology, *The Answering Voice*, is made up of "one hundred love lyrics by women." The poems are selected by Sara Teasdale, and, too modestly to please the admirers of Miss Teasdale's work, not one of her own

exquisite love lyrics is included. Unlike the other two collections, the poems assembled here are not entirely modern. Lady Barnard, Jean Ingelow and Elizabeth Barrett Browning have not been overlooked, but are strung on a jeweled necklace of song with Amy Lowell, Harriet Monroe, Fanny Stearns Davis and Katherine Tynan. As would be expected from the compiler's sensitive taste, the book shows a very exquisite selection.

Rookie Rhymes, Harper and Brothers, N. Y., 75 cents.

Christ in the Poetry of Today. Compiled by Martha Foote Crow, The Woman's Press, N. Y., \$1.00.

The Answering Voice, One Hundred Love Lyrics by Women. Selected by Sara Teasdale, Houghton, Mifflin Co., N. Y., \$1.25.

How to Debate

There are times when debates are in order and when the person who knows how has a decided advantage over the novice. For those who want to know how to overthrow an opponent, Edwin DuBois Shurter of the University of Texas has some excellent advice assembled in *How to Debate*. He shows in this convenient volume how to construct an argument and analyze the evidence used in its construction. He also directs his students in the difficult art of refutation and rebuttal. In addition this complete outfit for a debater contains a chapter of definitions of terms used in argument, another chapter showing how to make a "brief"; a list of subjects for debate among which one finds many on suffrage. It offers a chapter of parliamentary rules and a bibliography.

How to Debate, by Edwin DuBois Shurter, Harper and Brothers, N. Y., \$1.35.

Women Grinding at a Mill

"IF you want whole wheat you must mill it yourself," is the way one suffragist over in Bayonne, New Jersey, Mrs. Amalia E. Dubois, translates an old adage.

"In the early part of September, 1914," Mrs. Dubois reports, "I bought two bushels of whole wheat at a cost of \$2.50. I also purchased a small hand mill for \$3.80. The total outlay, counting expressage, amounted to \$6.92.

"From the basis of this outlay I kept a careful account of the output of the two bushels of wheat. I made 125 loaves of whole wheat bread, which would have cost 12 cents each at the bakery, or \$15.00 for the whole number.

"I served 70 breakfasts of whole wheat cereal to four persons. At a penny a dish this would have cost \$2.80. I also made 200 Graham crackers and twelve dozen muffins, half whole wheat and half of corn meal. Nineteen dollars would be a low estimate of the market value of the foodstuffs prepared from the two bushels of wheat."

According to Mrs. Dubois's estimate, she made about 200 per cent. on her outlay. She served crackers and muffins at the rate of less than a half-cent each, breakfast cereal at a cent a plate and bread at something like 2½ cents a loaf.

She says she can grind enough wheat in one hour to supply a large family with whole wheat

bread for a week. She can grind it exceeding small, as small as if it were done in the mills of the gods. She can grind it coarse for breakfast cereal, and she can grind it half way to suit "the middling sized bear." The mill is equally good for wheat and corn. Mrs. Dubois advocates the latter because, ground whole, it retains some of the fat and protein which process corn meal lacks.

It is exactly because of the presence of these extra substances that it is difficult to keep whole wheat and whole corn in bulk for any length of time. Ground fresh, they escape spoiling and retain their extra nutrition—says this home-flour expert.

Mrs. Dubois advocates milling in small community centers by means of an electric mill, which can be purchased for about \$50, and will serve several families with all the whole wheat and whole corn they can use. She believes that, at present rates, from 50 to 75 per cent. can be saved on the cost of package food.

But saving money is not the great end in view of this thrifty suffrage housewife. Whole corn and whole wheat make a chapter in the gospel of conservation of food, according to her ideas. They furnish good balanced rations and are of greater nutritive value than their ultra refined cereal relatives, which have lost much rugged strength in their passage through fashionable flouring mills.

Wheat Conservation Recipes

(As given out by the State Agricultural Dept. of Home Economics of Minnesota)

Note.—In all the following proportions a half pint measuring cup is used, and all measurements are level. The flour is measured after sifting.

Yeast Cornmeal Breads

No. 1.—1¾ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, 1 cup cornmeal, 2 cups flour.

No. 2.—1¾ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, ⅔ cup cornmeal, 2⅓ cups flour.

No. 3.—1¾ cups liquid (milk and water), 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in ¼ cup liquid, ⅔ cup cornmeal, 2⅓ cups flour.

Each of the above proportions makes one loaf of bread.

Directions for Making Yeast Cornmeal Breads.—Add sugar, fat and salt to liquid and bring to the boiling point. Add the cornmeal slowly, stirring constantly until all is added. Bring to the boiling point. Remove from the fire and cool. These proportions of cornmeal and water result in so thick a mixture that to add the given amounts of flour looks impossible.

It can be done, however. Add compressed yeast softened in ¼ cup water. Add flour and knead. Let rise until about double its bulk, knead again, and put in pans. When light, bake in a moderate oven for at least an hour.

If dried yeast is used, a sponge should be made from about ½ cup liquid taken from the amount given in the proportions and some of the flour. This is allowed to rise before adding the cornmeal mixture and the remainder of the flour.

Barley Yeast Bread

1 cup liquid (milk and water), 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in some of the liquid, 1½ cups barley flour, 2⅓ cups wheat flour.

Soften the yeast in part of the liquid. Combine ingredients. Mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double original bulk. Knead again and put in pan. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Steamed Brown Bread

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ teaspoon soda, 1 cup sour milk, ½ cup molasses.

Mix cornmeal, crumbs, salt and soda. Add to sour milk and molasses. Steam three to four hours. Bread may be dried off in the oven for about fifteen minutes.

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What New York Soldiers Think of Woman Suffrage

AN interesting correspondence was concluded on October 31 between the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Votes for Women and the boys of Company K, 71st New York Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Through Sergeant George Lounsbury, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, learned that the command had received letters from the Man Suffrage Association, which, the Sergeant noted with scorn in passing, "devotes its time and interest to the opposition of political suffrage for women," and to which the boys of Company K "deemed it their privilege to reply." The writer of the letter from the Man Suffrage Association, declaring that suffragists have forced a resubmission of the suffrage question upon the voters, said "it showed great want of patriotism to raise this question again and particularly to do so when the country was just about to engage in war. I have a son," continued the writer, "who has served with distinction in the French army, was severely wounded and is now in the hospital service. You may realize that I send my very best wishes for our gallant troops in this great war for freedom and defense of American rights." And along with the letter goes a batch of anti-suffrage literature which is "very much at your service."

The writer of the letter? The reader is allowed one guess—yes, sir—Mr. Everett P. Wheeler.

And the answer from the soldier boys? It follows:

"Chairman Executive Committee, Man Suffrage Association, New York City.

1, This company is in receipt of your stereotyped communication of the 27th. Ordinarily we do not pay any attention to such letters. We expect such of our correspondents who expect to gain our confidence to, at least, address their letters. Mimeographed letters hold no appeal for us and we are greatly surprised at the method you have adopted in attempting to reach us. The stand you take is so inconsistent with the truth that we are unavoidably forced to answer you. *We are shocked to think that a comrade at arms has a father lolling about in a comfortable New York club room and boasting of the fact that he stands ready to prevent women from obtaining their rightful heritage of the vote.* Really you are to be congratulated. How wonderful that you have such a son. But we note that you make absolutely no effort to mention the fact that your dear son had a mother who suffered his birth, endured the anxieties and ordeals of motherhood and probably made a greater sacrifice than his father did when he left for the French front. And you, dear Mr. Wheeler, can boast of such a son and yet deprive his mother, who has a greater right to such a pride, of that to which she is entitled.

2, Company "K," of the 71st New York Infantry, wishes to go on record as saying that its every member is in favor of woman suffrage. And allow us to tell you swivel-chair polishers of the Man Suffrage Association that the real red blood of this country, the men who are today in khaki, are better able to judge whether or not the women of this country shall share the privilege of the franchise. We who have sacrificed our positions in order better to serve our country and have offered our lives that the

same country might be safe and that 'democracy shall be made safe for the world,' have seen, realize and appreciate what the women of this country have been willing to do for us. Through their powerful influence laws for our betterment have been enacted. And by the same token we, the men of the United States Army, look forward to that same potent influence to cause proper protection for the wives and children that we are about to leave behind. We look forward to these future female legislators to properly enact laws so that our progeny may be educated and raised in a manner that shall be a monument to the sacrifice that we are today making.

3, The American Red Cross, the big sister to the American soldier, has made the comfort of its strong arm felt through every branch of the service. This organization, as you know, my dear sir, consists of and is managed mostly by our wives and mothers and allow us to say right now that we are mighty proud of this fact. We appreciate what they have done for us. We feel the warmth of the woolen goods they have sent us, knitted by the kind hands of a million women in this country. This is but one small fraction of what benefit we have received from womankind. It would be foolish to here recite the millions of perfectly good reasons that we feel give to women their right to the franchise. But we full, red-blooded American citizens, representative soldiers of the United States, are willing to entrust at least an equal share of the destiny of these United States into the hands of the women who gave us birth, reared us, and gave us to THEIR country for YOUR protection. We say this without any mental reservation, as we have felt their benign influence in our midst.

4, So, dear Mr. Chairman of the Executive Committee, will you kindly read the expression of our simple feelings to your Man Suffrage Association at their next regular meeting, and in closing allow us to suggest that instead of wasting good money and valuable white paper at a time when it is so much needed, you devote this money to promulgating among your members a greater desire to purchase Second Liberty Loan bonds. The women you are fighting have given their sons. You are all seated in warm, comfortable offices. Do your bit. Buy Liberty Bonds.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) GEORGE LOUNSBURY, 1st Ser.,
DANIEL J. DONOVAN, Mess Sergt.,
EDWARD EDWARDS, Supply Sergt.,
ERLING C. RSHOLDT, Sergt.,
CHARLES A. TAYLOR, Sergt.,
GEORGE J. HAHN, Corpl.,
EDWARD J. O'SHEA, Corpl.,
DONALD P. SHERMAN, Corpl.,
VICTOR H. STRACKFUS, Cook.

In his letter to Miss Hay, Sergeant Lounsbury said, "Every member of this Command is in favor of woman suffrage and for reasons too various to mention we have pledged ourselves to vote in favor of the woman suffrage amendment on Election Day."

A GOVERNMENT report just issued says that 37,563 women have taken men's places in the mines of Germany. This is just about 30,000 more women than were in the same kinds of employment in 1914.



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November 17, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870



Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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WOMAN VOTER

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By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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On to Washington

In less than a month the suffrage hosts will assemble, in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

The Particular Purpose Is

To Insure the Passage of the

Federal Suffrage Amendment

By the

Sixty-fifth Congress

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee
September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 17, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Acknowledgments

FROM every state in the Union, from Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Great Britain, France, Russia, telegrams of congratulation and rejoicing over the great New York victory have come to our office. So numerous have these been that it is impossible to acknowledge them all in any other way than by this public announcement. Each message added to the cumulative evidence that all over the world watchful eyes had been turned upon New York in expectant hope that the votes would show the Empire State leading in the world's battle of democracy. It did not fail us. We are all happy, and with renewed courage we shall again ask Congress to submit the Federal Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states. We invite all those who rejoice with us over the New York victory to join in the appeal to Congress. The amendment should pass the coming session. It should be ratified in 1919 and thus commemorate with one grand victory the half century of never-ending struggle since brave little Wyoming led the way; 1869-1919. Come join in the army of liberty at home, democracy abroad.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Rendering unto Caesar

WITH every political party in the state of New York now pointing out how much it did for suffrage, it is evident that the suffrage victory perches on the banners of all with equal agility and that to one and all the thanks of New York women are due.

Chairman George A. Glynn, of the Republican State Committee, is calling attention to the support given by the Republican machinery under Governor Whitman. And certainly Governor Whitman did help.

The Democrats are saying, "You went in with us, so we did it." And certainly there was strong Democratic support.

And certainly Morris Hillquit's eloquent and incontrovertible pleas for suffrage had their effect on the Socialist vote.

And certainly the Fusionists were with us. One assembly district leader, Miss B. C. Howard, of the 9th, reports, for instance, a majority of 1,503 in her district, which gave Mitchell a majority of nearly 2,000.

In fact, when you consider that suffrage had Democratic, Republican, Fusion and Socialist support, you will admit that it commanded a combination that couldn't be beaten.

The Immediate Program in New York

AS responsive as ever to the leadership of Mary Garrett Hay, Assembly District leaders, Election District captains and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met at headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth street, Monday, November 12, and with great enthusiasm determined on a safe and sane campaign for the Federal Amendment. The future program was summed up in a resolution which read:

Resolved, That we line up our forces behind the National American Woman Suffrage Association and conduct a safe, sane and constructive campaign for the Federal Amendment;

Resolved, That to this end, we appoint a Federal Amendment Committee, to be composed of five members, appointed by the boroughs; a Congressional Chairman for each Congressional district throughout the city, and sixty-two leaders of the Assembly Districts, these members to work along the quiet, dignified, educational lines followed by the National Association until the Federal Amendment is passed by Congress.

It is taken for granted that the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will take similar action at its forty-ninth convention, which meets in New York City on November 21. The need for holding together the suffrage organizations of state and city for the immediate present is very patent. They must function as guide and teacher in the matter of practical politics. There is a great deal that women, even suffrage workers, do not know with regard to the political situation confronting them. How soon can they vote? What will be the occasion of their first exercise of the franchise?, etc.

The suffrage organizations will be needed, too, in the work of getting out the vote. The woman indifferent to suffrage was the *bête noir* of the suffrage campaign; the voter indifferent to his opportunity has long been the *bête noir* of men interested in good government; the voter indifferent to *her* opportunity will in all probability be the *bête noir* of the women interested in good government.

To hold the women together in the old groups until the full lesson of political enfranchisement and application has been learned, and taught to such groups as the foreign-born, to the over-rich and leisured, to the indifferent, and to the office hungry, should be and will be, it is now assured, the immediate program of the state and city organizations.

A normal school course for new voters will be opened imme-

diately at the city headquarters. Experts will give instruction and Suffrage Party leaders will attend, to prepare themselves to establish similar classes for the women of their districts later. The policies of the different political parties will be explained and bureaus of political education will also be established for the women voters.

The elections in which the new voters of New York state are interested first are the special election in April, on local option, and the primaries for the general election in November. The registration of women voters must be provided for by legislation prior to the April election. It is expected that recommendation for the passage of a bill to provide for a special enrollment, so that women may vote in the state primaries next fall, will be embodied in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature.

Why Worry?

ONE of the things that women seeking the vote have learned is not to be afraid of America's foreign-born population. To the politician, to the clubman, to the kid-gloved set, to the high-brow, to all people, in fact, who are in touch with special superficial processes of life rather than with its mainspring, the foreign-born constitute either a temptation or a fear. To suffragists the foreign-born are a hope and a promise. Seeking the vote, suffragists have come to know what and how much the foreign-born have to offer to America. They have come to know it through coming to know foreign-born women, their habits of thrift, their intensive neighborliness, the pathetic yet inspirational quality of their concern in their children's advancement. For these powerful, first-hand reasons, if for no others, suffragists have always smiled at the fears of the élite who were willing to give Fifth Avenue women a vote, but afraid of the women on Hester Street.

Even for those of little faith in the foreign-born there remains the reassurance of this indubitable array of figures:

There were 1,221,013 foreign-born males of voting age in New York at the time of the last census. Of these 41.1 per cent. or 502,083 were naturalized. There are 1,432,423 foreign-born males in New York; so that the number over 21 is about six-sevenths of the whole. There are 1,296,849 foreign-born females. If six-sevenths of them, the same proportion as the males, are over 21, then 1,111,585 are over 21. If the same proportion of these should be naturalized as in the case of the men, then 41.1 per cent, or 456,863 would be naturalized.

There are 2,836,773 males over 21, both native and foreign-born (see page 212, Vol. III, Census). Of these 1,221,013 are foreign-born and 1,615,760 are native-born. There are 3,078,704 native-born males of all ages. That is to say, 16-30 or 8-15 of the native-born male population are over 21.

Now for the women: There are 3,158,669 native-born females of all ages. If the proportion over 21 is the same as in the case of the men, approximately 8-15, or 1,684,623 of them, are over 21. Now contrast the potential voting strength of the native-born women as shown by that figure with the potential voting strength of the foreign-born women as shown by the number of those to be naturalized, namely 456,863.

Native-born men and women together have a potential voting

strength of 3,300,383. Foreign-born men and women together have a potential voting strength of 958,946.

Why worry?

The Ladies' Auxiliary

ALREADY men's Republican committees and men's Democratic committees are reaching out to the New York women voters with the thought of forming them into "auxiliaries." And already suffrage leaders are urging New York women to make haste slowly into partisan affiliations of any kind and above all not to allow themselves to be grouped by men into those forlorn bodies known as auxiliaries. Wiser word was never spoken by wise women. The ladies' auxiliary has served its flat and futile day. It is time for it to disappear utterly from the face of the earth. It is time for women to take their places in political organizations beside men, with adequate representation on original committees instead of being assembled into remote groups, of the same decorative import as the bouquet of dried grass on the marble mantel, and equally articulate and useful. We want no more dried grass. We want no more ladies' auxiliaries. We want men and women working side by side in one effective co-operation, through their political machinery, for the good government of city, state and nation. The men of the city and state show a commendable disposition to "do the right thing." It only remains for the women to stand steady and show them what the right thing is.

Pickets Are Behind the Times

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has characterized the picket tactics at Washington as "behind the times," and she is right. The pickets show an involved psychology that seems to keep their eyes turned inward on their own resentments and prevents their seeing the progress of events. They are simply not abreast of the times in regard to suffrage.

Mrs. Catt has repeatedly pointed out that every worthy cause that comes to final triumph knows three stages: (1) the stage of agitation; (2) the stage of argument; (3) the stage of final surrender.

The pickets are just two laps behind. They have lapsed back into the stage of agitation after suffrage has passed on into the stage of final surrender. They represent the women who became discouraged by the long-drawn struggle along the old lines, lost heart at exactly the wrong moment and decided that the whole battle had to be fought over again, and the beginning be made from the ground up. Susan B. Anthony faced fine and imprisonment for principle's sake away back in 1872, but that was in a day when it took startling agitation to secure attention to the suffrage message. You would never have found Susan B. Anthony lagging behind the times and trying to fit 1872 methods to 1917. Miss Anthony was always able to keep up. The pickets are not able to. They could not take in, in advance, the imminence of victory in New York state. They challenge the National American Woman Suffrage Association's policy and method on the score of the Federal Amendment. They challenged the New York state campaign. But New York is won and the Federal Amendment will be won. We are out to win. That is what policy and method must come to with us. We are

not out to teach men lessons, or to embarrass the President, or to relieve our own moods of belligerency. We are out to get suffrage and we are getting it. We consider that picket methods don't get it. They are old-timey. We consider that the pickets are back in the stunt era of suffrage. Suffrage is not won to-day by stunts, but by well-planned political campaigning.

The trouble with the picket party is that its followers are too pessimistic. They doubt over much. They cannot see the victory because of the red blur of battle in their own eyes. Their representatives and sympathizers have been heard to say that the war has torn down all the suffrage structure of the past, torn down all hope for suffrage or for any other piece of constructive democracy for a hundred years to come. It is another instance of their inability to read war-time psychology. The war has extended and intensified the national feeling for democracy, extended it until it can take in women. Suffrage is won. Democracy is won. If the pickets will but stop their obstructionist tactics the Federal Amendment is won.

What they ought to do is cheer up and catch up.

For the last decade suffrage has been in transition from the stage of agitation to the stage of argument. So far as New York is concerned the transition was completed by the campaign of 1915. The campaign of 1917 has been the stage of final surrender. That is why the interpolation of picket tactics into the suffrage program is so untimely and was so hard to combat in the New York campaign. New York men really wanted to give in. They had reached the point where all they asked was one more reason for capitulating, just for good measure, just to give them a soft spot to fall on. The pickets supplied them with just the opposite. They made surrender difficult instead of easy. They would have made it impossible if, offsetting it, there had not been the heroic war relief work of the New York women and the new democratic disposition of men. New York was won in spite of the pickets. The Federal Amendment will be won in spite of them.

Rejoicing Is World-Wide

THE New York victory has brought joy to the friends of equal rights the whole world over.

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West.

"For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong.

Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame.
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim.

"At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the
Future's heart."

Even James Russell Lowell, poet of freedom, had a lingering feeling that the man-child was more important than the woman-

child. In this case it is the woman-child over whose coming the friends of justice in all nations will exult.

While every equal suffrage victory arouses world-wide rejoicing, there will be peculiar delight in this one because it has enfranchised Mrs. Catt. As President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Catt has traveled all around the world, and is beloved by the progressive women of all countries. Everywhere—even in Germany and Austria-Hungary—they will be glad that she has lived to see in her own state the triumph of the cause to which she has given her life. As for her own countrywomen, their delight is beyond expression.

Dr. Shaw should now transfer her legal residence from Pennsylvania to New York. What joy it would bring to thousands to think of those two veteran soldiers of freedom starting out together on election day to cast their ballots!

A. S. B.

They Will Do Their Duty

IT is interesting to note that State Senator Elon R. Brown is saying that "now that women have the right to vote they must have the fullest opportunity and inducement to vote." In furtherance thereof he is proposing certain legislation to cover the special election in April on local option, and the primaries for the general election in November. "Nothing," he says, "nothing will be permitted to stand in the way of the performance of the duty of voting by the women voters."

Nothing must. It would be too cruel. The plans of New York women to fulfill that duty toward Senator Brown in case he stands for re-election are vivid. It is not only that they have an old score to settle with the Senator in the matter of his antipathy to suffrage. Much more than that, they have to take into consideration that his whole outlook on legislation is of the most strabismic type. He it was who sponsored in the last Legislature those dark Brown laws that would have put women and children again at the mercy of the state's industrial exploiters.

And it is not only Senator Brown who may come to judgment before the women voters of New York. From Washington, D. C., and points east, west and further south, comes the word that women who have had to listen, in the U. S. Senate, to the anti-suffrage ebullitions of Senator James W. Wadsworth will move to New York in ample time to let nothing stand in the way "of the performance of woman's duty of exercising the voting prerogative," should the Senator decide to stand for re-election.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard declares that women should make every whit as good soldiers as men. "Notwithstanding cold, or thirst, or hunger, or physical privation of any sort, a woman can outlast a man."

Twenty-five thousand ballots sent to New York soldiers in France were found to be defective and have become fuel for post-election controversies and contests. The increased cost of elections is only a matter of concern when woman suffrage is under consideration.

In Conference with President Wilson

Special Correspondence from Washington

PRESIDENT WILSON received Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw at the White House last Friday for a private conference which lasted almost an hour. Mrs. Helen Gardener, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Association; Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell and Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, of Indiana, were also present at the interview. The purpose of the visit was to thank the President in person, in behalf of the New York women and the National Suffrage Association, for his assistance in the victorious New York campaign, and to lay before him the national suffrage situation, with its inequalities and injustice to the women of the unenfranchised states.

Because it was a private conference, no statement was issued from the White House as to the President's response to the questions put before him, and the members of the delegation which called upon him are therefore not free to tell specifically what transpired at the interview. The President may have made his decision, or he may not. He is not ready to make it known. "They discussed the New York election and the suffrage situation in general," said Secretary Tumulty to the horde of newspaper men who fell upon him as he emerged from the President's office. "No, not one word more," he added, with a smile but also a gesture of finality, to their clamor of disappointment.

To those who saw the suffrage delegation, however, there was no doubt that our national leaders departed from the White House with light hearts and highest hopes. What they felt at liberty to say about the interview confirms this confidence.

"The President listened to all that we had to say with apparent interest, and asked us many questions," said Mrs. Catt. "We stated to him the political situation as viewed by suffragists since the victory in New York, and since, by decision of the courts of Indiana and by a very fraudulent referendum in Ohio, the suffrage laws of those two states have been reversed. We made clear to him that we believe it is the duty of the nation to grant the Federal Amendment now, in order that the women may be saved the expense and the long struggle which is involved in the state-by-state referenda. We are all agreed about this, and anxious that the Federal Amendment should pass the 65th Congress.

"We have recognized ever since our Atlantic City convention a year or more ago, when the President said he was going to fight with us, that he was at heart a very sincere suffragist. The National American Woman Suffrage Association and its auxiliaries have asked a great many favors of him in the past year, and he has done his best to grant every one. Today we outlined to him the program we have before us, and he said he did not see any reason why we should not carry it out. We asked if he could do anything to assist that campaign, and he gave us renewed assurances of his sincere friendship for our cause. We believe that he is going to do everything he can do to help us.

"The President expressed his gratitude to our association for its patriotic service, which he said had been one of the sustaining forces from the first of the war crisis. We told him that

we wanted to free the women from the suffrage fight in order that they might be able to join with undivided thought the other loyal forces of the nation, and help to solve its great problems."

To this Dr. Shaw added her conviction as to the President's friendly attitude. "When the President came to us in Atlantic City," she said, "his promise to fight with us was given with the sincerity of an honest man, and he has kept that promise at all times since. My feeling is that, faithfully as he has kept that promise, just as faithfully will he continue to help us win suffrage in the United States. I believe he is as truly loyal to us in our cause as he knows that we are to the Government."

Mrs. Stilwell's comment on the interview was as follows:

"The President received us very cordially and asked that we refresh his memory as to the processes of amending the Indiana constitution. After I had explained this, he agreed that it was very difficult indeed, in fact almost prohibitive. It was a very pleasant and helpful interview, especially because we were a small group and we all talked as a group. I feel confident of the President's help in Indiana. He reminded us, in fact, that he had done what he could last winter, and we are assured that he will continue his help."

Mrs. Upton told the President of the passage of the presidential suffrage bill by an overwhelming majority of the Ohio Legislature last winter, and of the manner in which that law has been taken from the women of Ohio by a referendum held upon fraudulent petitions and without the time for a campaign. "So I told the President," said Mrs. Upton, "that I had tried his recipe and it didn't work, and I wanted him to give me another one. I have that new recipe in my pocket, and I'm going to use it—but I'm not going to tell what it is."

It was noteworthy that Mrs. Upton's smile was quite up to its usual genial proportions as she left the White House.

Who's Who in Congress

WHEN it comes to choosing the members of the new suffrage committee created by the House of Representatives just before adjournment of the special session of Congress, suffragists will reflect with satisfaction upon the fact that Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the pioneer suffrage state, is a member of the Republican Committee on Committees. This Committee on Committees, of which Majority Leader Mann is chairman, will nominate the Republican members of the suffrage committee, and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will nominate the Democratic members.

Representative Mondell has been in Congress more than 20 years, and has stood firmly for the federal woman suffrage amendment throughout that entire period, in fact, he has introduced the joint resolution embodying the amendment in every Congress but one since he has been a member. His strong influence on the Republican side of the House makes him a powerful ally in such pregnant political situa-



HON. FRANK WHEELER MONDELL, Wyoming
(Republican)

tions as that now existing in Congress with respect to the suffrage issue.

California's Commissions

EXTRAVAGANT misstatements have been circulated by the anti-suffragists in their attempt to prove suffrage a failure where it has been tried. California is one of the latest states to be made the mark for these attacks, the charge being made that because of woman suffrage commissions have been formed in that state, costing the state three millions a year, and all this an uncalled-for expenditure.

In direct answer to this charge made by persons from outside the state, comes a statement from a California resident, Chester H. Rowell, editor and prominent man of affairs of Fresno. Mr. Rowell says:

"The alleged increase in the expenses of the government of California has had nothing to do with woman suffrage, and practically no appreciable part of this is due to the much berated 'commissions.' The only commissions that have cost any large sum of money are the Railroad Commission and the Highway Commission, both of which were established on their present basis before woman suffrage was started, and both of which are spending their money so usefully that no one would think of abolishing or curtailing them.

"Much of the very best legislation in California would have been impossible except for the work of the organized women. The whole process of government and politics has been made cleaner, more decent and very much more intelligent by the injection of women into the responsible public life of the state.

"If there is a single responsible man in California whose opinions are respected by other men who would now go back to exclusive manhood suffrage, I haven't seen or heard of him."

"Old Professor Gobbs has been teaching here a long time, hasn't he?"

"I should say he has—why, when he began teaching, he lectured on current events; now his subject is Medieval History."—*Tiger*.

Nation-Wide Rejoicing Over New York Suffrage Victory

FOR days after the election messages of congratulation and rejoicing over the New York state suffrage victory poured into national suffrage headquarters from suffragists all over the



LADY ABERDEEN

United States, as well as a goodly number from suffragists of other lands. Among the latter there came one from Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women—"May I be allowed," she says, "to offer you and your colleagues my warmest congratulations on the notable victory of yesterday, not only personal but as president of the International Council of Women? With all best wishes for the entire triumph of the cause and for the realization of our brightest hopes in its results for the welfare of humanity."

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wired "Joyful congratulations" from London.

Madam Komako Kimura, a leader of the suffrage movement in Japan, sent "Congratulations on your glorious victory."

Women leaders of America vied with one another in calling felicitations from across and up and down the country.

Jane Addams sent "Heartiest congratulations to you and New York group on the successful issue of a wonderful campaign."

Mrs. Joseph Dexter of Boston said, "I am so glad for you. You have toiled all these years looking forward to this moment. I want to sing songs."

Antoinette Funck of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee wired: "It is a great day for all of us."

Katrina Trask wired from Yaddo, Saratoga Springs: "I rejoice with you and am proud of you."

From Florida Mary A. Safford sent this: "The woman's hour has struck. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

State suffrage organizations affiliated to the National sent official greetings, and local clubs, north, south, east and west, added to the rejoicing.

Detroit and Wayne County suffragists in Michigan sent congratulations. Michigan is one of the states that granted presidential suffrage to women this year.

From the president of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, Mrs. Theodore W. Youmans, came the following: "Your victory, our victory. Federal amendment almost passed. Splendid! Splendid!"

The Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, Missouri, wired congratulations from the enthusiastic suffragists of St. Louis.

The Dallas (Texas) Equal Suffrage Association called the victory splendid and sent congratulations. Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland and District of Columbia suffragists all wired in to congratulate New Yorkers.

It is interesting to note the number of telegrams in which confidence was expressed that the New York victory means nation-wide victory.

From Nashville suffragists came the word, "Surely this victory points to votes for the entire nation at an early date."

The Women's Club of Hoboken pointed out that "the victory means much to the women of the nation."

Rhode Island's Equal Suffrage Association called the victory "a triumph for the consistent, persevering policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association," and says the Federal Amendment will surely follow now.

The Memphis Equal Suffrage League said New York had paved the way for victory for the Federal Amendment in December.

The heads of many women's organizations other than suffrage joined in the jubilation that kept the wires hot.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, called the New York victory "the greatest in the war since the Russian revolution." Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association, sent "Three cheers from Colorado for the new self-governing State."

The National Council of Jewish Women of the Triennial Convention in Chicago sent "Greetings and congratulations."

The women of Charles City, Iowa, where Mrs. Catt was superintendent of schools, wired: "We appreciate what it means to the rest of us in the future. We are very proud of our noted leader and extend to her our love and congratulations."

The Legislative Council of Indiana Women said that the victory was a great inspiration and "the Empire State sets a fine example. May it be quickly followed by others. Now let us put the Federal Amendment 'over the top.'" The telegram was signed by Mrs. Felix McWhirter, president.

Telegram after telegram came from the "voting states" of the West. Mrs. James Tucker, society leader of San Francisco, wired: "We rejoice with you in your victory and are behind you in your fight with Congress."

Julia George, civic worker, also of San Francisco, expressed the belief that, "Soon New York and California will join hands across a politically free continent." Katherine Phillips Edson of Los Angeles wired that Los Angeles women were overjoyed by the victory. "Our problem," she said, "was simpler. We join you in rejoicing and solemn thanksgiving." Mary E. MacDowell, leader in social welfare work in Chicago, sent: "Congratulations for a most significant victory. With your leadership we can win the nation." Grace Wilbur

Trout of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association said: "We are proud of our New York women for their splendid organization work." Mrs. Barton M. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, sent: "Congratulations from Rhode Island," where women won the presidential suffrage this year. Catherine W. McCullough wired from Chicago: "May we express our deep appreciation of victory which secures Federal Amendment."

Not only from individual voters, but from organizations of voting women as well, came the tide of happy greeting: The Woman's Club of Denver sent "greetings and congratulations" through Mrs. W. K. Galloway, their president. The Oregon Equal Suffrage Alliance rejoiced "in the triumph of democracy and simple justice in New York State."

The Women's Advisory Council to the Governor of Colorado congratulated "the women of New York on their splendid work."

The Boise Council of Women Voters of Idaho welcomes the New Yorkers into the "colony of constantly increasing states which bear aloft the banner upon which in golden letters is inscribed 'Equal before the law.' We renew our devotion to our country to which we pledge our lives and fortunes and our sacred honor."

Prominent New York men were notable among the crowds that assembled at city and state headquarters on election night, as eager for the returns as were the women. To one and all the victory was a triumph not only for the women but for American democracy. James Lees Laidlaw was there, Walter Damsch, George Foster Peabody, Ogden Mills Reid, Norman deR. Whitehouse, among hundreds. Others who could not be there cabled and telegraphed and telephoned to get on record with their satisfaction in the outcome.

Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, able and fearless judge-advocate of suffrage, sent the following telegram: "Congratulations to you as our captain general and your splendid staff of workers upon the great victory of genuine democracy."

R. D. Gunton wired from Hot Springs, Va.: "Please accept our heartiest congratulations for you in the success of your work." Robert

(Continued on page 480.)



MME. KOMAKO KIMURA,
A Picturesque Suffragist, Now Visiting America

The Happiest Wo



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. RAYMOND BROWN



CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE
STATE PARTY: MRS. CHARLES NOEL EDGE

OFFICIALS OF
THE NEW YORK
STATE AND CITY
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
PARTY



CHAIRMAN: MRS. NOEL EDGE



RECORDING SECRETARY:
MISS ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

Miss Wright was in charge of the 1,014,000 enrollments and originated the idea of carrying them through the streets in the suffrage parade.

MISS HAY AND HER AIDES

Left to right, standing: Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, chairman of Bronx Borough. Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, chairman of Brooklyn Borough. Mrs. David R. Rodger, chairman of Queens Borough. Mrs. Wm. G. Willcox, chairman of Richmond Borough.

Seated: Miss Hay, chairman Greater New York. (Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, chairman of the Borough of Manhattan, is not in this group.)



CITY OFFICIALS

Women in the World



MRS. NORMAN DER. WHITEHOUSE

"No state political organization in the American Union contains half the political ability and intelligence of the group of suffrage workers who under the leadership of Mrs. Norman Whitehouse have succeeded in enfranchising at one stroke a tenth of all American women." — The New Republic, November 10, 1917.



PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN: MRS. JOHN BLAIR



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW



CITY OFFICIALS



VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. HENRY WHITE CANNON

Credit for the suffrage victory in New York State belongs also to every one of the 12 campaign district leaders, the 150 assembly district leaders, the 5,609 election district captains and the thousands of other women who worked faithfully in two successive campaigns.



TREASURER OF THE STATE PARTY:
MRS. OGDEN MILLS REID

Suffrage

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, announces that Colonel Roosevelt will head the list of distinguished speakers who will contribute the special program for the victory mass meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 20, under the direction of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Victor Morawetz is in charge of the evening's entertainment and is lining up a galaxy of speakers for the occasion. Colonel Roosevelt's subject will be "The Federal Suffrage Amendment." Governor Whitman, Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw have all consented to speak.

Admission will be free to the auditorium, but by ticket only. Forty-four hundred tickets will be issued, 3,900 being the seating capacity of the Metropolitan Opera House and 500 being the number of "standees" allowed. The boxes will be sold at \$25 for the lower tier and \$10 for the upper. Application for tickets should be made promptly to Mrs. John Blair, 303 Fifth Avenue.

The celebration will be by way of initiating the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which will begin next day at the Ritz Carlton.

MRS. J. S. CUNNINGHAM of Durham was re-elected president of the Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina at the annual meeting held this month. The staff of officers elected includes: Mrs. Palmer Jerman of Raleigh, first vice-president; Miss Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro, second vice-president; Miss Julia Alexander of Charlotte, third vice-president; Miss E. Clements of Asheville, recording secretary; Miss Eugenia Clark of Raleigh, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. W. Cone of Greensboro, treasurer.

PACKAGES and boxes are already arriving at the Birmingham Equal Suffrage headquarters, postmarked from towns in all parts of Alabama, their contents to be sold at the monster suffrage bazaar which takes place in Birmingham December 1. All summer long preparations for this affair went forward, and now that it has been made a state-wide bazaar, interest is at a high point. Mrs. Solon Jacobs is general chairman.

There will be all the usual attractions that make for a gala occasion, but a serious note will be injected, too. Suffragists have been most active in their war work and one of the big features of the bazaar will be the soldier shop. Here knitted goods and the many things that a soldier needs to contribute to his comfort in camp will be found for sale. The suffrage pantry will show how to conserve food. Little folks, up to three years of age, are urged to register their names in the baby-judging contest which promises to hold no small share of attention.

Alabama is thoroughly alive to suffrage and though the political district form of organization was adopted only last February, there are now only two unorganized congressional districts. These will soon be in line with the others. At the state university forty-five of the seventy-five young women enrolled have formed themselves into an equal suffrage league.

For five years the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association maintained a tea room where



MISS MABEL CONNOR,
New President of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association

business women could augment their home luncheon with tea or coffee at a penny a cup. Because the owners of the building thought it not feasible to continue this work, a committee from the suffrage association was appointed to confer with the owners of stores and shops with a view to getting individual firms to establish lunch rooms. The work of the committee has contributed largely to the opening of lunch and rest rooms in several of the stores.

THE Bay State Suffrage Festival for six years has been the big annual social function of the Massachusetts State Suffrage Association, but this year it gave way to the Bay State Patriotic Bazaar, the suffragists desiring to do all possible to aid the big work for war relief. Held under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, November 12 to 14, the Patriotic Bazaar was carried out on an elaborate scale. The proceeds were devoted entirely to relief work, the beneficiaries being the regimental funds of the 102d U. S. Field Artillery, Camp Devins, at Ayer, the Red Cross, Food Campaign, Americanization of Aliens and Local War Relief. There were many special attractions featuring the bazaar, all vying in interest with the Regimental table, which was presided over by the wives of officers and men of the 102d U. S. Regiment of Field Artillery. An informal dance in the ball room on Wednesday evening was one of the pleasures offered by the bazaar. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline was general chairman for the affair. A number of men and women prominent in army and civilian circles in the Bay State were among the patronesses for the ball.

A "KNOW-ST. LOUIS" campaign is on in that city under the auspices of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. Lecture programs are offered concerning the work of women in the various city departments and the work of the private social service agencies. It will do much to make the women acquainted with all the avenues of municipal activity in preparation for the time when the women of Missouri will have the vote. The St. Louis League was hostess,

Summary

recently, to 241 editors, members of the Missouri Press Association. To judge from the editorial comment following the luncheon, the affair was a big success both from the standpoint of suffrage and from the social side. That the 1,800 young women employed in one of the large department stores of St. Louis might be enrolled on the Federal Amendment petitions, the proprietors gave the suffragists permission to open headquarters for the time being in the rest and luncheon room. That they might know the good news at the earliest possible moment, the League held open house on the night of November 6 and received the returns on the New York suffrage vote "hot from the wire," by courtesy of one of the local papers.

PATRIOTISM was the keynote of the banquet given by the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association in October, at which time Mr. Opie Read, novelist and humorist, spoke on behalf of the second Liberty Loan. Covers were laid for 400. The flags of the allied nations were used in decoration and patriotic songs were sung during the evening. Enthusiastic praise was given the women for the part they had taken in raising the loan and the willingness with which they had entered into war service work.

"There is going to be a new song in our hymn book," said Mrs. I. Jalonick, president of the Dallas Suffrage Association, "and it will be 'I want to be a Hoover and with the Hoovers stand.'" Conservation and Liberty Bonds were not the only measures discussed; the special work which women can render on behalf of the men in the camps also came in for attention. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas State Suffrage Association, who has been making a study of camp problems, spoke to that point and gave endorsement to the work of the Texas State Hygienic Association.

MISS KATHERINE LUDINGTON succeeds Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn as president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Ludington is chairman of the Central War Work committee of Connecticut and as ardent in her work for war relief as for suffrage. The state convention was held November 7 and 8, at Hartford, and was of more than usual interest as there had been discussion within the association as to the best methods to follow in reaching the suffrage goal. Miss Ludington stands for the methods of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with which the Connecticut Association is affiliated. The speedy passage of the Federal Amendment is favored by the new president who will do all possible in accord with the association policy to further universal suffrage. Seventeen delegates and as many alternates were chosen to attend the national convention at Washington in December. Miss Daphne Selden is the new state organizer for Connecticut.

THE Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia is now at home, at 318 Federal Building, Augusta, Georgia. In spacious rooms suitable for the transaction of business and the entertainment of visitors the suffragists are planning for a busy winter. The suffrage unit was one of the features of the parade which ushered in the Georgia-Carolina fair.

Exceptional Offerings

"LUGGAGE WEEK"

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th

"McCreery Special" 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, twelve hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag; top drawer has lock; metal moulding; dustproof construction. Size 45 x 22 x 23½ inches.
\$42.50 regularly 48.00

Traveling Bags of Genuine Cowhide in long grain; full cut; three pockets. Black or Tan. Sizes 16 and 18 inches.
\$9.75 regularly 11.75

Week-End Cases made of Black Enameled Duck—steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; separate tray and pocket. Sizes 24 and 26 inches.
\$5.95 regularly 7.50

Women's Fitted Bags made of genuine Cowhide—silk and leather lined; completely fitted; light and durable. Size 16 inches.
\$14.75 regularly 17.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre Asked Soldiers to Vote for Suffrage

ANOTHER member of the President's family did her bit for woman suffrage in the last lap of the New York campaign. Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre sent the following message to the New York soldiers at Camp Devens, near Boston, where her husband is a professor in the Harvard Law School:

"I wish I were present to tell you personally of my great hope that you who are going to France to fight for Democracy will help the women of your state, so that we may have the full power to do our share in the great conflict fully equipped.

"On us has fallen a great responsibility. In the last analysis the food problem and the welfare problems of all workers here devolve upon us. Democracy here must be guarded and conserved and carried forward. Give us that necessary tool which men alone can give us so that we may go forward to our great tasks unhandicapped.

"(Signed) JESSIE WILSON SAYRE."

Not a Suffragist Failed

UNDER the leadership of Miss Sue S. White, of Jackson, a war registration of Tennessee women began on Saturday, October 13, and lasted for two weeks. Seventy-five thousand women, was Miss White's conservative estimate of the toll of names for that first day.

Miss White reports that, while women of the state were listed without any regard to the

suffrage question, she received the kindest and most loyal co-operation from suffragists throughout the state.

"In no instance," she writes, "did one of them fail me even though I was uncompromising in my position that suffrage propaganda should not enter the campaign.

"They proved themselves true patriots and put the cause of their country above every other consideration. The result was a general outpouring of women to the polls on Registration Day, October 13. When we entered the registration campaign, conditions were such that its success depended upon suffragists doing a great deal of hard work without taking the least advantage of the situation to advance their cause. Many went into the work simply as individuals, or as representing other organizations. A bigger, more unselfish and generous work was never done by earnest women and as Chairman of Registration I am glad to acknowledge it."

For National American Woman Suffrage Association

MISS MARY GARRETT HAY, national chairman of arrangements, announces two changes in the personnel of the local committees serving in behalf of the 49th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held in Washington, D. C., December 11-15. Mrs. Hamilton Dimick succeeds Mrs. Charles T. Windle as Chairman of the House Committee and Mrs. Louis Ottenberg succeeds Mrs. Frank Edington as Chairman of Information.

In Extremis

Threats of boycott by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage to various stores on Fifth Avenue who decorated their display windows in suffrage colors for the last suffrage parade did not have exactly the desired effect. The firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, for instance, replied to the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"We have before us your form letter in which you request us not to decorate our window with suffrage colors on Saturday. Ordinarily, we would not even deign to answer such a communication, but as the facts are so seriously misrepresented in it, we are making an exception and reply herewith.

"We take pleasure in reporting that we are going to decorate our windows to the fullest extent with suffrage colors. Your attitude in the matter seems childish and it gives us pleasure to go on record as being emphatically in favor of votes for women.

"Such expressions as 'the minority faction,' etc., seem so absurd that we do not think any intelligent members of the community will be deceived or influenced in the least.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS."

Some anti-suffragists have actually seen fit to withdraw their patronage from this store, as from some others, because of "the extreme attitude regarding the suffrage parade."

[Well, well, to think that the Antis were up to such tricks only three weeks ago! And today, thanks to the Putnams among others, they are voters!]

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Will New York Women Vote Now That They Can?

A LONG with the hourly advice, letters of warning, fears, invitations to "come in with us," and maps of what to do and how to do it, which men voters are passing on to the newly enfranchised women of New York, comes the query, "Will they vote now that they can?"

The matter is far less empiric than it seems. It has been put to the test. It can be answered by the records of the eleven full suffrage states and by the four-year record in Illinois. In a September issue of the *Woman Citizen* a partial summary of woman's proportional vote in the different states was given. For the benefit of the solicitous that summary is here repeated and completed.

Arizona

1912, population, 222,563; vote, 23,987 men.

1916, population, 255,544; vote, 58,021 men and women.

The 14 per cent. increase in population up to 1916 should raise the male vote to a little under 27,345. This would show that to make up the total over 30,000 women voted. Considering that there are 169 men to 100 women in Arizona, the proportion of the women of this state voting is thus shown to be very much larger than that of men. This would be true even if we grant that the men may have voted away out of proportion to increase in population.

Oregon

1912, population, 730,736; vote, 137,040 men.

1916, population, 835,741; vote, 251,650 men and women.

Population has increased about 14 per cent., so we should expect a male vote in 1916 of 156,000. This leaves, of women voting in 1916, about 105,000. Since there are less than two-thirds as many women as men in the state, this shows that Oregon women vote right up to the scratch.

Montana

1912, population, 405,734; vote, 79,826 men.

1916, population, 459,494; vote, 177,679 men and women.

The 13 per cent. increase in population should give in 1916 a male vote of 90,203. The women of Montana must therefore have cast 87,476 votes or 43 per cent. of the total in a state where they form but 34 per cent. of the population. (189 men to 100 women.)

Washington

1910, population, 1,141,990; vote, 183,879 men (election of 1910). 1912, population, 1,281,508; vote 322,799 men and women.

The rate of population increase over a two-year period here is about 10 per cent., for a

four-year period 20 per cent., which would raise the male vote in 1912 to about 220,000. This leaves over 102,000 women voting in November, 1912—31 per cent. of the vote, or a little under their proper proportion in a state where they constitute 38 per cent. of the population. In 1916 the vote of Washington was 380,994, an increase within 2 per cent. of the increase in the male and female population during this period, which shows that neither sex had lost interest in the exercise of its voting right.

California

1910, population, 2,377,549; vote, 325,652 men. 1912, population, 2,577,549; vote, 673,527 men and women.

With about 8 per cent. population increase in this state, male voters should have increased by 1912 to over 350,000. This leaves 325,000 women voting in 1912, which means in a State where there are 137 men to 100 women, that they furnished their full quota.

Colorado

At the 1892 Presidential Election 93,843 men voted; at that of 1896, 189,141 men and women voted. Applying the census rate during these years the population had increased less than 12 per cent., so about 105,000 men should have voted in 1896. This gives us 84,000 women voting in this year, or 45 per cent. of the total vote. That is, almost a full half of the voters were women, in a state where there were in 1910 more than 25 per cent. more men than women (127 men to 100 women). In 1896 the proportion of women must have been smaller.

Idaho

In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the next Presidential Election, 1896, the population had increased 72 per cent., so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50 per cent. of the vote in that year can be credited to women, in a State which had in 1910 25 per cent. more men than women, and in 1896 had an even greater proportion of men.

Kansas

1912, population, 1,717,924; vote, 365,444 men. 1916, population, 1,829,545; vote, 629,813 men and women.

At the rate of over 5 per cent. increase, shown by the population of 1916, male voters should have increased to 384,000, leaving a balance of about 246,000 voters who are women. This is 39 per cent. of the vote. In Kansas women form about 46 per cent. of the population.

Nevada

1912, population, 90,718; vote, 20,115 men.

1916, population, 106,734; vote, 32,979 men and women.

The 16 per cent. increase in population should have called out a male vote of 23,333. This leaves a woman vote of 9,646 or 29 per cent. of the total in a state where women form 31 per cent. of the population.

Illinois

In the case of Illinois we do not have to compare successive presidential elections; we know exact figures for 1916, for the men and women's votes are on different ballots. The figures show 1,316,007 men and 876,700 women voting in November, 1916. Thus the women cast a little under 40 per cent. of the vote in a state where they form about 48 per cent. of the population.

Utah and Wyoming

Women have voted in these two states throughout statehood, so it is impossible to compare the vote before and after equal suffrage. But something can be said in regard to figures for voters over a ten-year period, though the proportion of men to women voters cannot be given. In Utah, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased one-third, and the vote increased a very small fraction under a third, so the two have kept pace.

In Wyoming, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased 56 per cent., while the vote increased very nearly 75 per cent.—that is, outran population by almost 20 per cent.

Comparison of the last two Presidential Elections in these two states show no waning in the electors' interest. In 1912, 121,917 voters went to the polls, in 1916 the number was 143,035, a 17 per cent. increase in a period during which population had increased less than 10 per cent.

In Wyoming the record for men and women voters is equally good. Between 1912 and 1916 the vote increased 20 per cent. (42,296 in 1912 and 51,840 in 1916), the population about 13 per cent.

From this it will be seen that women do far more than their part in Arizona, Montana, Colorado and Idaho, keep the proportion true in Oregon, California, Wyoming and Utah, and fall a very little behind in Kansas, Nevada, Illinois and Washington.

The One Sure Cure

The effect of suffrage in practice seems to ensure the demise of the anti-suffragist.

This is a common testimony from suffrage states. Further evidence has recently come from Mrs. Frederick Cowper of the Kansas State University, who has been speaking on suffrage in Ohio.

It is impossible to find a woman opposed to suffrage in Kansas now, she stated. They all claim to have been born suffragists. "Women in Kansas have voted for four years."

Holiday Table Linens at McCutcheon's

Beautiful Linen lends an added charm to any table, but never more than when family and friends gather to celebrate the year's great festivals of Thanksgiving and Christmas.

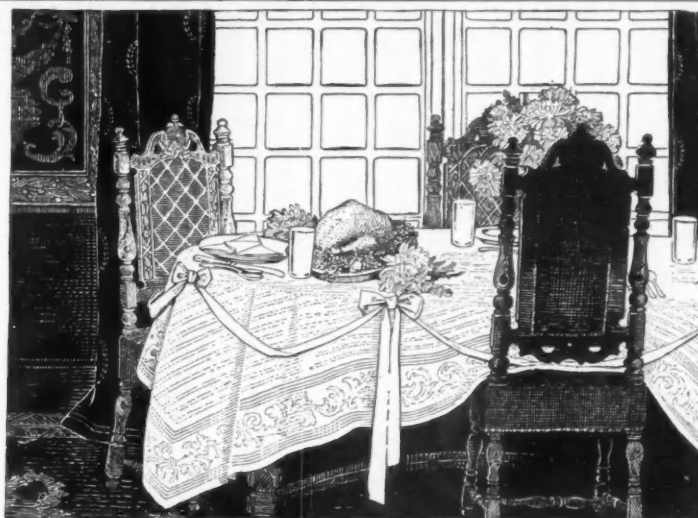
For sixty-two years McCutcheon Table Linens have been famous for their beauty and durability.

"Linen" at this store means, now as always, pure Linen, the most reliable in quality and exclusive in design.

Notwithstanding the fact that present-day conditions have greatly increased the difficulty of securing supplies, our stocks will be found equal to the most exacting requirements.

The prices at which they are offered represent real economies for the reason that our purchases were made many months ago when prices were much lower than at present.

This season's designs include many beautiful floral effects, classical Scrolls and Stripes, Indian and other Oriental



patterns as well as a multitude of scalloped, hemstitched and embroidered styles from the finest looms of Ireland, Madeira and other world-famed centers of the linen industry.

An early selection is earnestly advised. Stocks of many desirable patterns are limited and cannot be replaced.

If you cannot make a personal visit to our store, write for catalogue. Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.



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For Those Who Knit

FOR the information of those seeking higher light, the following calculations have been made: In an ordinary pair of Red Cross socks there are 20,944 stitches. Navy socks, which are 13 inches long, have 27,100 stitches. A good knitter can speed up to 50 stitches a minute; but what with purling and seaming and Kitchen-toeing, she could not average more than 30 to 40 stitches a minute. An ordinary tranquil knitter keeps up a gait of from 20 to 30 stitches a minute. Taking 30 stitches as a good average, it will need the work of one woman for 11 hours and 38 minutes of steady work to make one pair of socks, and longer if they are Navy socks.

A sleeveless sweater has 29,680 stitches and requires 16 hours and a half to make. A helmet has 17,446 stitches, demanding 92-3 hours; a muffler with 24,000 stitches takes 131-3 hours, and even insignificant wristlets contain nearly 10,000 stitches and 51-2 hours work.

Thus the 27th Assembly District suffragists of New York City who have assumed the obligation of outfitting the 712 boys on the battleship "Missouri" with five knitted garments each have pledged themselves to 734,91216 stitches.

To carry out this obligation would take one woman five years working 24 hours a day, or 15 years at 8 hours a day.

In order to fulfill the Red Cross officials' recent request for 1,500,000 sets of knitted garments for the army before cold weather, it has taken two months' time of 185,393 women working 8 hours a day, with no stops for Sundays.

And the women knitters have paid for their own wool. At present department store prices yarn for every pair of socks costs \$1.50. Wool for each sweater at Red Cross stations costs \$1.10. From \$4 to \$5 is the cost of each set of garments. This means a donation of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000 made in actual cash by women for outfitting the Army, in addition to their hours and hours of labor. And all of this provides the soldiers with one set of garments. In another few months they must have new supplies. Decidedly this task of women is no lap-dog work.

The Knitting Major

YESTERDAY a private in the ranks, to-day a major-general. Such is the rapid rise of Mrs. E. N. Gibbs of Atlanta, Ga. For valiant service rendered, not with the sword but with the knitting needles, Maj.-Gen. Gibbs was awarded her high rank. She will be in command of Uncle Sam's Knitting Camp.

It was at the November session of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association that this new camp was formed, following a patriotic address by the association's president, Mrs. Amelia Woodall. The work for the winter months was outlined along military lines and fairly bristles with military terms. The officer in command will have under her charge five companies, each with a captain and two lieutenants and a quota of enlisted workers. Each company will have its honor roll and to reach this goal each "soldier" must turn in each month two finished articles and must bring in two

recruits to the ranks. The five companies will be known as follows:

Company 1—"The Sweaters," Miss Margaret Koch, captain; Mrs. E. N. Enright, 1st lieutenant; Mrs. T. C. Barham, 2nd lieutenant.

Company 2—"The Mufflers," Mrs. J. R. Woodward, captain; Mrs. Kate Reeves, 1st lieutenant; Mrs. Kate Hardin, 2nd lieutenant.

Company 3—"The Wristlets," captain, Mrs. Susan McGuirk; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. E. M. Matthews; 2nd lieutenant, Mrs. Myrtle Alexander.

Company 4—"The Wool Sox," captain, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, an expert knitter of Confederate days; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. G. H. Cornwell; 2nd lieutenant, Miss Cox.

Company 5—"The Helmets," captain, Mrs. E. C. Cresse; 1st lieutenant, Mrs. W. A. Maddox; 2nd lieutenant, Mrs. Julia Ellington.

In addition to the companies in the field there is the Home Guard under Captain Katherine Kock. This group includes housewives who cannot attend the camp and invalids who will do their "bit" at home.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?" "He's going back, sir," replied the orderly. "Going back!" said the visitor, in surprise. "Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."—*Tit-Bits*.

Eighty thousand women are serving with the Red Cross ambulances and hospitals in France, Algeria, Morocco and in the Orient. Among the 80,000 are 10,000 women of various allied nations, not omitting the Japanese.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

A Signal Honor

INSIGNE
DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ ACADÉMIQUE D'HISTOIRE INTERNATIONALE
(FONDÉE EN 1903)



L'insigne de la Société est une Médaille d'Or portant d'un côté l'effigie de la République Française, et au revers une couronne de laurier entourée de l'inscription suivante: *Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale*.

L'insigne est suspendu à un ruban orné d'une rosette aux couleurs de l'Université de Paris, qui sont celles de la Société, c'est-à-dire: bleu, rouge, violet.

THE Legion d'Honneur of Paris, France, has conferred a signal honor upon Mrs. Helen H. Gardener of Washington, D. C., by making her a member of the Société Académique de Histoire Internationale. The suffragists are especially pleased that this rare compliment has been paid Mrs. Gardener, as she is one of the ardent workers in the cause as a member of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The honor came as a surprise to Mrs. Gardener whose first intimation of it was a notification from Paris to the effect that she had been "proposed for membership, with diploma and the right to wear the insignia," in the Société Académique de Histoire Internationale. The officers of the Legion and the members of the Committee extended this recognition because of work done by Mrs. Gardener.



Le Président de la Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, et les Membres du Comité vous présentent leurs compliments et ont l'honneur de vous faire connaître que vous avez été proposé comme Membre avec Diplôme et Insigne.

En cas d'acceptation, vous êtes prié d'adresser votre adhésion conformément à l'article X des Statuts (1). Aussitôt cette adhésion régulière reçue, votre Diplôme vous sera envoyé.

(1) La relation dans doit au service gratuit de la Revue publiée par la Société. Les correspondances, les documents, et les chèques ou mandats doivent être adressés au Secrétaire Général de la Société.

Several years ago Baron Destournelles de Constant, for many years a member of the French Senate, presented Mrs. Gardener with a peace medal in recognition of her work as the author of "The Unofficial Patriot" which he said "went all the way to peace and friendship in our country between the North and South."

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can be heard the MOMENTOUS WORLD EVENTS discussed by such DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS as are offered by the Program of

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Nation-Wide Rejoicing

(Continued from page 473)

T. Whitehouse, who led the Men's Suffrage League in Maine during the last campaign, wired as follows: "Heartiest congratulations from Mrs. Whitehouse and myself. New York has granted the great opportunity which Maine lost." From Edward S. Van Zile came this: "A blood-stained, man-made world receives a ray of hope." Frederick Swanson cabled congratulations via Colon.

But perhaps nothing was more appreciated than the message from the Park Row newspaper, who said:

"I want to congratulate you and Miss Hay on the outcome of the election on woman suffrage. You have both worked so hard all these years to bring about this result that you deserve all the credit that can be given to anybody."

"Woman suffrage got a fine majority. I wish to tell you that I voted for the amendment the right way, and I am glad so many men in the State of New York did the same thing."

"Good luck to the ladies!"

"SALVATORE CIRIGLIANO,"

("better known as Joe.")

Willis: "You're more of an historical scholar than I thought you were. How did you know that Assyria, Media and Carthage are dead nations?"

Gillis: "Well, I hadn't seen anything in the papers about their declaring war on Germany."—Judge.

Rose Valley Sanitarium

MEDIA, PENNA.

Osteopathy and allied physiological methods used, including Scientific Dietetics, Milk Diet, Hydrotherapy, etc. Ideal for rest and recreation.

RUTH DEESTER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge
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Miss Gertrude Barnum

Associated for twenty years with women in industry

Will lecture in Massachusetts on "AMERICANIZING AMERICANS and ALIENS,"

illustrating from her sketches "My Immigrant Neighbors"

Terms reasonable

Apply care of MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

585 Boylston St., Boston

Miss Barnum served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission and is a member of the National Women in Industry Committee, advisory to Council of National Defense.

Victory Mass Meeting, Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday Evening, November 20.

Admission Free, but by Ticket. Apply to Mrs. John Blair, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Helpless French and Corn Meal

MRS. B. B. BRADLEY of Columbia, Miss., advances the argument that before you get people to use recipes you must convince them of the ever-present why. It is not enough for the Food Administration to advise us to send our wheat to the Allies. The bare recommendation meets with little applause. "At least not among those with whom I am thrown. We must send our wheat to the Allies, they say, because the Allies are not used to corn bread. Then let them get used to it," is often the brusque reply, and the matter is dismissed.

"But they can't get used to it all at once during war time. Any one who has lived in France realizes how helpless the French would be without their bread. It is made at a baker's and bought when so old that you have to have good teeth to get inside. But it is good and wholesome and constitutes fifty per cent. of their diet. At this time all elimination of waste is necessary. The great bakeries can bake a thousand loaves with less waste than a thousand families could bake them in a thousand ovens.

"Corn bread cannot be baked in a bakery, as a general thing, and dispensed as wheat bread can be.

"I shall never forget my horror in seeing the buxom housemaids returning from market in Paris with the huge round loaves, with holes in them like immense doughnuts, on their arms for bracelets. I suppose no self-respecting germ would attempt to rest in the hard crust, because the people looked quite healthy. And, I repeat, that bread was good!"

To the French it is so good that the substitute of corn meal bread for it is a dire catastrophe not to be faced with the equanimity with which that gallant nation faces the Huns. To Americans corn bread is not only not a catastrophe—it's a sheer joy when rightly made. Many readers of the *Woman Citizen* have been initiated into that joy by following the recipes presented in these columns by our readers. Here are some more:

Delicious Corn Bread

This recipe has been used for three generations in Virginia and Tennessee. Will serve a family of five. 1 pt. white cornmeal, 1 pt. boiling water, 1 tablespoon lard, oleo, or butter; 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 eggs (whites and yellows beaten separately) $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. sweet milk.

Directions for mixing: Pour boiling water over meal and lard. Stir until smooth. Add salt, the well-beaten yolks and milk, last, baking powder and whites. Beat until light. Bake either in pudding dish or as muffins—serves more persons as muffins.

Baked Indian Pudding

Stir into a cupful of cornmeal a half teaspoon of salt; pour gradually upon the salted meal two cups of boiling water, and beat until free of lumps. Have ready, heated in a double

boiler, five cups of milk, and into this stir the scalded meal. Boil for an hour. Whip four eggs very light, mix with them a gill of molasses, a tablespoon of melted butter, and a quarter of a teaspoon each of powdered cinnamon, and nutmeg. Now remove the boiled meal from the fire and add it very slowly, beating steadily, to the egg mixture. Turn all into a deep, greased pudding-dish and bake, covered, for nearly an hour. Uncover and brown. Serve the pudding from the dish in which it was baked. Eat with hard sauce flavored with lemon juice.

Brown Bread

To one cup of light sponge add 1 cup warm milk or water, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup oatmeal, 1 cup gluten or white flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins (may be omitted). Beat thoroughly, pour into baking pans; when light, bake or steam.

Steamed Wheat and Cornmeal Bread

Corn meal and flour, of each, 1 pt.; sour milk, 2 cups; molasses, 1 cup; soda, 2 teaspoons. Beat together, put into buttered pan, steam two hours.

Husband the Stuff

"Don't stuff husbands; husband the stuff," is the latest edition of the Battle Cry of Feed 'Em.

This slogan was used by Mrs. Lena Hartzell Wallace of Kansas, at an old settlers' picnic in Wyandotte County in an appeal to check waste. It aroused more enthusiasm than any speech made to farmers since the country entered into war. Mrs. Wallace's special topic was the waste of butter, a point the farmers' wives were not slow to grasp. "If one-fourth of an ounce of butter is wasted each day in every one of the 20,000,000 homes of America, said Mrs. Wallace, "it would amount to 312,500 pounds daily. The waste for one year would be 114,062,500 pounds. The making of that amount of butter would require 265,261,500 gallons of milk or the produce of over 500,000 cows."

Soup Pot vs. the Garbage Can

"**W**HAT do you do with the outside leaves of cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce?"

Put them in the pot-au-feu instead of the garbage can. Scrapings of the cereal cooker, bits of gravy, scraps of meat belong in the soup pot. Water the rice was boiled in makes a good soup foundation. Save the corn-beef water, and the ham water; they make good soup, cooked with dried peas or beans. Oatmeal soup as made by Swiss housewives has a charm of its own. Boil a cupful of coarse oatmeal in two quarts of water long and thoroughly, adding water if it boils too thick. Cook in it an onion and a roast beef bone or a bit of ham. Strain through a fine sieve, add a bit of thick cream, or some butter.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue and 35th St.

NEW YORK

Glove Silk— Economical Underwear

On the face of it, considering only the first cost, it may appear that glove silk underwear is a luxury, but those who spend wisely have found that in length of wear and in laundry bills saved there is much to be said on the other side. Here we instance some pieces which would make practical gifts.

Vests of glove silk in a choice of pink or white have band tops or are finished bodice style with ribbon straps.

Specially priced at
\$1.55 a garment

Bloomers of glove silk are made in a closed style, white or pink, knee length, medium weight, full sizes.

Specially priced at
\$2.15 a pair

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Eat All the Grains

Says Food Controller Hoover
You Get Them in

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Oatmeal (Order From Your Grocer) Triumphs
Wafers Plain Grahams Golden Maize
Animals Sweet Grahams Bran Cookies
Demi Tasse Water Crackers Grahamettes

Johnson Educator Food Co., Boston

This is a soup which a good cook can make into a poem, but an indifferent cook would better leave alone.

Cheese Is Mightier Than Roast Beef

"For supplying protein," says the *Food Thrift Series of the United States Department of Agriculture*, "one pound of cottage cheese is equal to 1.37 lbs. of chuck rib beef, to 1.52 lbs. of fowl, to 1.58 lbs. of loin pork chop, and to 1.46 lbs. of fresh ham. It supplies as much energy as $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of sirloin steak or $12\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of breast of veal, or $10\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of fowl."

Then, why not eat home-made cottage cheese?

Correlates School Work and War Work



MARY C. C. BRADFORD

WHEN the Government cast its eye around to see what organized forces it could utilize in its war program its eye fell upon the results of the efforts of one woman, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association and state superintendent of the schools of Colorado. Mrs. Bradford is the second woman to hold the presidency of the N. E. A., Mrs. Ella Flagg Young having been the first.

As state superintendent of the schools of Colorado, Mrs. Bradford has made a unique position for herself by effectively correlating the work of the schools with the war work of the Government. So successful have been her efforts that the Government has seized upon the possibilities of the schools as a medium through which to further its war propaganda.

Mrs. Bradford has 6,000 schools and over 275,000 school children under her supervision. Responding to her suggestion and guidance, each school has bought a Liberty Bond to be the property of the school and to be used eventually for school improvements. Special study of history, civics and hygiene in relation to the war is being made, and while Mrs. Bradford is not an enthusiast of military training in the schools, she is committed to an intelligent program of physical training for school children, and the boys and girls of Colorado are receiving careful instruction along that line.

One interesting feature of the work of the schools has been the development of an organization called the Legion of Life, which embodies the constructive principle of conservation as opposed to the destructive forces of life. It undertakes to conserve life forces and define constructive agents. Children are taught the process of building up rather than tearing down. Mrs. Bradford is the captain of the Legion of Life; under her is an adjutant, and each school has its captain. The Legion of Life works in conjunction with the Food Administration of Colorado.

Practical use is being made of the manual training departments to help the Government feed and clothe its army. Girls are taught to knit, cook, preserve and can for the Government and boys are taught those manual arts which will be most useful in war times. Mrs. Bradford's genius has turned the schools into one of the most effective camps for furthering the war program of the Government and she has attained her ends through the processes of building up instead of destroying. She has applied the principle of conservation in her schools for the particular benefit of the Government.

Mrs. Bradford is a suffragist and on the Honorary Convention Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. When in Washington recently, Mrs. Bradford expressed the hope that she might return for the convention which is to be held in Washington the 9th of December.

War No Excuse for Let-Up in School Work

Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, has issued an appeal to clubwomen urging them to use their influence to maintain the schools of the nation in their full efficiency in war time. Dr. Claxton says: "Our schools must now be so sustained and improved as to enable them better to prepare our boys and girls for life and work in the new age which will follow the close of the war. In all this probably no others can be quite so helpful as the clubwomen of the country, most of whom are also mothers."

Horrible Example

THE opponents of equal suffrage have for years been calling attention to their statement that the cost of elections will be doubled under full suffrage, and now the suffragists are wondering if the antis will quote, as a "horrible example of man suffrage," an instance in the recent election in New York City.

It so happened a certain man was the only registered voter in a certain election precinct, but at 6 A. M., when the polling place opened, two polling clerks, four inspectors, two ballot clerks, two policemen, six watchers and a suffragist worker appeared. When the one man cast his ballot, the polling place being the man's place of business, there was nothing for the men detailed to the polling place to do but wait until time to close the polls. Then the ballot box was opened, the vote counted, and recorded. No contest was made.

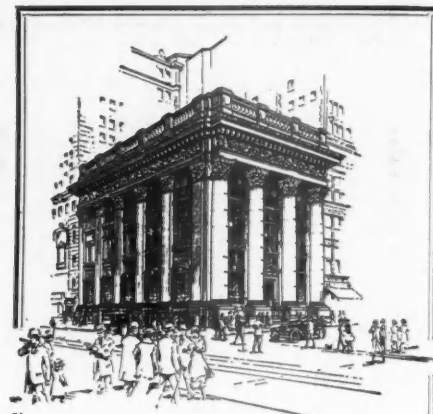
The total cost to the city of New York for this vote was \$390.

PENNSYLVANIA has enlarged the scope of women. Two years ago it protected them from the burden of the ballot. Now it has graciously consented to permit them to be employed in the manufacture of certain high explosives hitherto exclusively handled by men.

Bessie had a new dime to invest in ice cream soda.

"Why don't you give your dime to missions?" said the minister who was calling.

"I thought about that," said Bessie, "but I think I'll buy the ice cream and let the druggist give it to the missions."—*Christian Herald*.



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY



WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED

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plough and will not turn back*

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ON TO WASHINGTON!

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National American Woman Suffrage
Association, December 11-15

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Let your congressmen know how you feel. See that they go back to Washington in December realizing what you and other of their constituents are expecting of them.

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TWO SECTIONS

SECTION ONE

DEC 1

SOCIOLOGY DEPT.

5 cents a copy
November 24, 1917

THE

Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870



For it's mother this, an' mother that, an' "Beat it now I say," but it's savior of her country when the guns begin to play.
An' it's mother this an' mother that, most anything you please; but mother ain't a bloomin' fool, you bet that mother sees.

—Dedicated, with deep feeling, to the Ohio Politician

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
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as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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On to Washington

In a fortnight the suffrage hosts will assemble, in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

The Particular Purpose Is

To Insure the Passage of the

Federal Suffrage Amendment

By the

Sixty-fifth Congress

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee
September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 24, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

An Open Letter to the Anti-Suffragists of New York and Elsewhere

YOU have done your duty as you saw it. You fought an uphill battle in New York and you lost, as you must lose elsewhere, for you fight the inevitable. Now that it is all over, now that the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has gone out of business, and now that you, as much as the rest of us, have become full-fledged voting citizens, we suggest that you forget the old lines of cleavage and come in with us to work for the good of state and nation. Come and work with us to insure in women the fullest and finest use of the new and great responsibility that is now ours in common. You are seeking a new outlet for your energies, a new avenue of expression for your ambition to do effective war relief work. We can afford you that outlet and that avenue, whether you want to work along the line of Americanization work, or Red Cross, or Production, or Conservation.

Come in with us and let us work together to make our country yet more effective in the prosecution of this war and yet more effective in the reconstruction work to come after the war to the end that the world may be made a safer, fairer, juster place for men and women to live in.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Outlook Bright for Federal Amendment

THE great victory in New York has revolutionized the whole situation as regards equal suffrage. It has made the outlook for the immediate passage of the federal amendment through Congress, which was already promising, exceedingly bright.

The Congressional Conference of district leaders held in Boston the other day to confer with Mrs. Maud Wood Park was turned into a jubilee luncheon by the news from New York. Mrs. Park said, in substance:

"There are seven reasons why the federal amendment has a good chance at the present time. The first is the great New York victory, which will offset all possible defeats.

"Second, the general fluidity of conditions. The old moorings are all loose—everything has been broken up by the war.

"Third, the war situation, and the fact that the women are being asked to do so much war work. In New York the women

did both extraordinary war work and extraordinary suffrage work. It was a help that Dr. Shaw is at the head of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and that Mrs. Catt is the only woman appointed on the Committee of National Unity. Women are being asked to do so much and are doing so much that tells with men. All through the New York campaign the women emphasized that fact, honestly and deliberately.

"The fourth reason is the gains that equal suffrage has been making in foreign countries. The average man does not know or care much about these, or even about Canada; but the political leaders are impressed by them.

"The fifth reason is the recent gains in our own country. These do impress the average voter.

"The sixth reason is the present close alignment of the Republican and Democratic parties—the fact that they are almost equally balanced. Each is anxious to gain an advantage, and unwilling to let the opposite party gain one. The party that has a chance to sign a second emancipation proclamation and does not do it, does not know a political opportunity when it sees it.

"The seventh reason is the political outlook. Thoughtful Democrats realize that Wilson is president only because the West stood with the South in the last election. If they are to hold control of the nation, they must hold the West. If they oppose equal suffrage, or fail to support it, they risk losing some of the Western states.

"Thoughtful Republicans realize that if the war ends before the next presidential election, and ends in victory, the Democrats will be in the saddle, and will have the prestige of winning the war; and if the Republicans want to get in again for a long time to come they will need to have somebody grateful to them. Of course, we cannot promise the woman's vote to the party that enfranchises them, but it is a fact of history that every enfranchised class has felt grateful to the party that gave it the ballot, and has tended to support that party.

"These are the factors in our favor. Against us we have the liquor and vice interests and the unscrupulous business interests. We have also the Southern feeling which goes under the name of state's rights. It is really an unwillingness to have Congress get into the habit of legislating on franchise questions. We must make the South realize that it cannot get along without the West."

Mrs. Park urged women not to drop suffrage work for war work, but to do both. She said: "We must not take our sacrifice for war work out of suffrage. Take it out of your social life, out of your luxuries. We cannot rob Peter to pay Paul; we must pay them both."

A. S. B.

As to the Pickets

THE vast majority of suffragists fully realize the folly of picketing the White House; but many of those who thoroughly disapprove of the method are nevertheless revolted by the harshness and injustice of the measures lately taken against the picketers.

In the District of Columbia, peaceful picketing is legal. The women do not really obstruct traffic; and when they are arrested on this technical charge, and given sentences that would be excessive even if the charge were true, the local judiciary authorities are playing directly into the hands of the picketers. Their object is to arouse sentiment in the Western States against the Democratic party, and this is the way to help them do it.

It would be far wiser to ignore them as much as possible; and on the few occasions when they display a banner so objectionable that it cannot properly be ignored, to let them off with a light punishment and the confiscation of the banner.

Their unwise actions have increased the difficulty of carrying the Federal Amendment through Congress; but with the addition of New York to the suffrage column, the prospects are that it will soon go through notwithstanding. Then, if not before, the picketing will come to an end automatically. The administration, in the meanwhile, should not expose itself to the charge of excessive severity in dealing with a group of unwise women, in the vain effort to put an end to a temporary annoyance—vain, because fanaticism cannot be cured by persecution, but is always made worse.

A. S. B.

Watching the Returns

ECHOES of the suffrage victory in New York continue to come from every side. Among them is the following from the first issue of *Democracy*, a journal just started in Boston by Dr. Charles Fleischer:

ELECTION NIGHT IN ETERNITY

They were waiting the returns from New York State in Eternity. A little group had gathered before the temple of Democracy. "Let Lucy Stone do the watching," said Julia Ward Howe as she and Lucretia Mott stood arm in arm in the little group. And the guiding star of the great woman's movement strained her eyes earthward and read the returns from the Empire State.

"We are carrying the city," she cried. "The stronghold of the opposition to our movement has fallen. The returns up-state are slow in coming, but they seem favorable."

She turned to the group, and bowed to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendel Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, who had joined them.

"What news from New York?" asked Phillips.

"An even fight, so far, but leaning our way," answered Lucy Stone.

"Look again, dear," said Henry B. Blackwell, tenderly, "and tell us what you see."

"I see the New York headquarters in a blaze of light. Anna Howard Shaw is talking to the reporters. Mrs. Catt is laughing and crying by turns. All our friends are happy. There is no longer any doubt of our victory."

"And what of Alice; is she happy?" asked Henry B. Blackwell.

"I see her at our old home in Dorchester, father. She knows the news. She is smiling. She seems to be looking toward us and trying to make us understand."

Where is Miss Anthony?" asked Emerson, in surprise.

"She is on a lecture tour in the Land of Lingering Shadows," said Lucy Stone. "I will send her a message on the wireless of the Unconquerable Spirit. Good night, friends!"

And the little group dispersed, while the silver moon came up and cast its gleams on the Temple, and away off in the distance Julia Ward Howe heard the celestial choir singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

* * *

Many of us must have hoped that the old heroes and heroines of the struggle for equal rights knew of the victory in New York, and were rejoicing with us; and not only the distinguished champions, but the countless multitude of the rank and file, who for more than half a century have circulated petitions, and sold tickets, and worked for fairs, and argued the question in season and out of season with unbelieving neighbors. If they know, how glad they all must be!

A. S. B.

* * *

(And how glad everybody must be, how glad everybody is, that to "A. S. B." herself has come this mighty victory in which her own brilliant attainments and work have been an essential factor! Everybody knows and everybody delights to admit that New York's long, hard struggle for suffrage would have been longer and harder without the steadfast and inimitable support of Alice Stone Blackwell's pen.)

R. Y.

Women Vote in Japan

WHILE woman suffrage is winning conspicuous victories, as in New York, it is also coming quietly and without observation, in the most unexpected places. How many of us knew that women could vote in Japan? The news that they do has been brought by Mrs. Mary Denton, head of the women's department of the Doshisha, the great Congregational college at Kyoto, who has lately returned to this country after sixteen years' absence.

Japan requires a very high property qualification for suffrage in national elections, but the women who come up to it vote on the same terms as the men. Mrs. Denton says there are three women in Tokyo who have voted for years.

Here is another change to be made upon the suffrage map.

Mrs. Denton speaks with respect and affection of the Japanese, and says there are many things which we might learn from them in economical cookery and in other lines as well.

A. S. B.

The One Best Way

MAJOR FRANK B. GILBRETH tells a story of two American advocates of efficiency who were traveling in Switzerland. At a cottage door they saw a woman who was rocking a cradle with one foot, turning a churn with the other, knitting with both hands, singing to the baby, and reading a novel, all at the same time. One of the Americans remarked: "There is a woman who is a hundred per cent. efficient." "No," answered the other, "she is only about sixty-seven per cent. efficient. She might also be pressing a cheese."

Major Gilbreth is an efficiency expert in the service of the government. He is also a suffragist. He told the foregoing incident in a recent address before the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; and his talk inspired his hearers with a zealous wish to increase their own efficiency in suffrage work. He said, in substance:

"This world is standing on the threshold of a new education. Today we are at a funeral—a funeral of effort. Almost everything is done in a harder and more tiresome way than it needs to be. For instance, there is not nearly as much done to eliminate fatigue in the kitchen as is done in every cheap pool and billiard room, by providing a high chair in which to sit at a table and work conveniently. In our methods of dealing with saleswomen in stores, we are savages. We talk seriously about providing one seat for every three workers! We need to change the mental attitude of customers, who fancy that they will be better served by a girl standing up, although a girl who was seated would really have more vitality and quickness."

MAJOR GILBRETH spoke of the frightful waste of women's health due to wearing high-heeled shoes, especially when their work compels them to be much on their feet, and most of all after the heels have been worn down on one side. The results to the next generation are bound to be disastrous. He had taken pains to make the wife of the proprietor go through a great plant wearing golf shoes to show the women employed there that stylish dressing did not necessarily mean tilted heels. "What have you done to make it fashionable to wear low heels during work hours?" he asked his audience.

He has lately been in Canada teaching crippled soldiers how to surmount their handicaps. Incidentally, he found that the majority of cripples had been made so not by the war, but by accidents in time of peace. A man with only a few fingers left can be taught stenography in such a way as to enable him to write a larger number of short letters in a given time than an unmaimed man who has not taken the same training. The Remingtons are now teaching the improved method, and the girls who have learned it are not in the same class with other stenographers.

"**T**HERE is the one best way of doing everything," said Major Gilbreth, "and we ought to find it and teach it. As things are now, when the leading craftsmen of any trade come together to take counsel, they do so in preparation for war, to protect their own interests. They have to do it, or their employers would put

something over on them. They do not meet to take counsel as to how to perfect the method of their work. When I want to do that, in any line, I have a moving picture made of a workman going through the whole process; and also a stationary picture of each step of the process. Then I have a number of workmen come together and study the pictures. Some one of them—perhaps not an especially expert worker—will see some one point in which he could do it better than it is done as thrown on the screen. Then I have his picture taken, doing that particular step of the process in the better way, and substitute it for the corresponding picture in the series. Another workman will see the possibility of another improvement, and so on, until we have evolved the one best way; and there it all is on the screen, ready to be taught to any new beginner.

"**H**ITHERTO, if a man has developed especial skill in anything—say in splicing a rope—his skill has died with him, or has been passed on only to the few persons whom he had been able individually to teach. By taking a moving picture of him as he does it, his method can be taught all over the country, and every beginner can learn the one best way. What a fool anyone is to be satisfied to learn of a fourth-rate teacher!

"We ought to have at Washington a department for the discovery, cataloguing and dissemination of information as to the one best way in every line of work. At present this is done only in regard to agriculture and live-stock. The Bureau of Agriculture sends all the way to Siberia for wheat that can resist cold; and, if I write to Washington from my home in Rhode Island that one of my hogs has developed green spots, an expert will immediately be sent to find out what is the matter; but if I wrote that one of my children had developed green spots, they would answer, 'Go to a doctor.' No one has worked out scientifically the one best way of building and arranging a kitchen."

MAJOR GILBRETH said it had generally been assumed that if a man were an unskilled worker—say a hod-carrier—it was not worth while to take much pains to save him fatigue or to show him the best and easiest way; but this was not so. When he had learned the best method, he could turn out three times the amount of work, and with less fatigue than before.

The same general principles that applied to manual work also applied to mental work. Major Gilbreth illustrated this by showing how quickly two of his young children whom he had brought with him could do sums in mental arithmetic that "stumped" the officers of the Suffrage Association. He said this was not because the children were exceptionally bright, but simply because they had learned to do it in the one best way. He hoped that when women were voters they would work to secure the establishment in Washington of that new bureau.

As it is clear that the women of the United States are soon to be voters, they would do well to be thinking about it beforehand. In the meanwhile, let us come to Washington and let us learn efficiency methods in suffrage work from the country's greatest expert in that particular line—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

A. S. B.

Lining Up for the Federal Amendment

Special Correspondence from Washington

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, loyal and able friend of suffrage, took occasion to point out in a recent interview that when Congress reopens "two constitutional amendments will be up for consideration. These are the prohibition and suffrage amendments. Neither ought to require over a day apiece."

In the Speaker's judgment everything that could be said about each has been said.

Suffragists agree with the Speaker that further debate on the federal suffrage amendment is superfluous, and they believe that the submission of the amendment will be in order without delay.

Congressional headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, reopened November 19 under orders of "full speed ahead" for the federal amendment in the next session of Congress. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman, who has returned to Washington after a brief between-sessions vacation and a series of post-election conferences in New York and New England, is gathering her lobby forces from all parts of the country, and by the time Congress opens the spacious national headquarters will be filled to their utmost capacity with suffrage workers "dead set" upon passing the federal suffrage amendment and doing it now.

The New York victory, and the fact that in the huge electorate of that state must now be reckoned the new factor of the women's vote, is counted upon to give an immense impetus to the suffrage issue in Congress, and the New York suffragists will send some of their most expert women to Washington for the congressional work.

In conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, Mrs. Park has laid out a big program of concentrated political effort. In all the states, conferences of congressional workers are now being held, to line up the forces "back home" for co-operation with the National Congressional Committee in Washington. As will be seen from reference to the list of state congressional chairmen, picked women in each state constitute the congressional committees, with chairmen in each congressional district.

"All the women of the country must be able to vote in the 1920 elections," says Mrs. Park. "It is too illogical and unjust that the women of Pennsylvania, for instance, or of Maryland or Virginia and the rest, should have no vote, while the New York women, and the women of the West are able to help to choose the President of the United States and their representatives in Congress. The only possibility of righting this injustice in time for the now unenfranchised women to vote for the next President is to pass the federal amendment *at once*. That done, the ratification can be completed before the next presidential election—and we are determined to get it done."

It is planned that the forty-ninth annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A., which will be held in Washington the week of December 10, shall take up the Federal amendment program with renewed vigor, and it is believed that the delegates who will assemble there and then,

representing the 2,000,000 women of the organization, will determine on an irresistible plan of procedure for the purpose of getting early and favorable action from the Sixty-fifth Congress. The Convention calendar follows below:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10

At 10 a. m.: Meeting of the Executive Council at the Suffrage House, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. (Closed meeting; all day session; members of Executive Council only.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11

9:30 to 12:30 a. m.

2:00 to 4:00 p. m.: Congressional conference at Poli's Theatre. (Members of the Executive Council, all state and congressional chairmen.)

Evening: Reception at New Willard.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Morning: Special congressional work.

The Convention will formally open at 2 p. m. at Poli's Theatre.

Afternoon: Business.

Evening: Celebration of New York victory. Program prepared by the New York State Suffrage Party.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: Federal Amendment, President's address, Poli's Theatre.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: American Women's War Service (speakers to be announced later).

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: Women's War Service Abroad; speakers, Miss Helen Fraser, Great Britain; Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada, and others.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16

Afternoon: Great mass meeting at Poli's Theatre. Full program to be announced later.

Acknowledgment to Secretary McAdoo

The following telegram was sent from Omaha to Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., after the New York victory: "We congratulate you upon your public expression through the press of appreciation of the patriotic and efficient support of the war by the women of America and your advocacy of the cause of Women's Suffrage as a practical extension of the principles of Democracy maintained by the Allies. In the war activities in Nebraska the organized assistance of women has been indispensable, and in our view the armed contest for the maintenance of Democracy makes the removal of all restrictions on the right to vote based on the line of sex a consistent public duty."

Signatures: C. O. Lobeck, Gordon W. Wattles, John L. Kennedy, Edward L. Burke; Elizabeth J. Lindsey, Red Cross Chairman for State Council of Defense; Mrs. C. T. Kountze, Chairman of Red Cross Auxiliaries for Douglas County; Mrs. H. C. Sumney, President, Po-



HON. EDWARD KEATING
Democrat, 3rd District of Colorado

Who's Who Among Our Friends in the 65th Congress

THE term democrat when applied to Mr. Keating of Colorado is more properly spelled with a small *d*. There is no truer exponent of real democracy to be found in Congress, no member who has a record of closer devotion to principles of justice and equality for all men and all women. He is one of the men who have repeatedly introduced the federal woman suffrage amendment, and he has given devoted service to the suffrage movement both in the states and in Congress. As sponsor for the federal child labor bill which passed the 64th Congress, he was successful in a fight which meant probably more to the women of the country than any other measure except their own enfranchisement, and the women of the Federal Civil Service know Mr. Keating as one of their best advocates in their fight for equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work. The adoption of the resolution creating the Suffrage Committee in the House, at the last session of Congress, was largely due to Mr. Keating's assistance as one of the committee of Western members of the House unofficially established to push the measure.

litical Equality League; Mona H. Cowell, President, Equal Franchise Society; Meloria Woolworth Fairfield, Chairman, Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Edward L. Burke, Nebraska Congressional Chairman for the National Woman Suffrage Association. The men's signatures represent men at the head of Government work under Mr. Hoover.

A Right to Expect It

WE now have a right to expect that the United States as a whole will follow New York's example and, therefore, pass the constitutional amendment at Washington.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, addressing the Victory Mass Meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Nov. 20.

State Suffrage

AS the *Woman Citizen* goes to press, the most distinguished convention ever held by the historic New York State Suffrage organization draws to a close. It was with paeans of thanksgiving that began on the morning of Tuesday, November 20, and lasted through Thursday, November 22, that the forty-ninth annual convention of the organization passed into history. For the first time in its long and always sanguine career Hope was not the watchword of the organization. That watchword was Victory! It rang through all the proceedings. It enlivened the staidest reports. It electrified meetings between old friends. It turned the Ritz-Carlton ball-room into a place of exhilarations and thrills.

The highly successful program included meetings of the State Executive Board and the State Committee on Tuesday morning, the formal opening of the convention by the chairman's call to order at 2 p. m. Tuesday, reports of officials and committee chairmen and, amid a storm of applause, the address of Mrs. Whitehouse. Tuesday night's Victory Mass Meeting packed the Metropolitan Opera House to the doors to hear Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Shaw and Governor Whitman.

Wednesday's business-like order of the day gave way to a glad evening gathering, a "Woman Citizen" dinner at the Biltmore, in honor of Mrs. Whitehouse. Thursday was again given over to business. The *Woman Citizen* goes to press in advance of the entire program resolved on by the Party with regard to its future function and course of procedure, but it was early determined that the federal amendment should be the object of special attention, and that the Party should retain its state machinery intact in order the more effectively to serve the women of the state as a political guide.

THE formal opening of the Soldiers' Club House at Wrightstown, New Jersey, featured the convention of the New Jersey State Suffrage Association held at Trenton, November 16 and 17. This club house was made possible through the efforts of the state suffrage association, that being its contribution to the New Jersey division of the Women's Committee on National Defense. In five weeks funds were raised by the suffragists to purchase the commodious house, with its large garden, and to carry on the club house for a year. The last contributions were made at the state convention. In all over \$12,000 was raised in the five weeks.

Enthusiasm for the federal amendment was intense throughout the entire convention body, and it rose to a high pitch when Hon. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Congressman from the Fourth District, said in his address at the mass meeting at the state capitol that he would support the federal amendment if it were reported out of committee favorably. Congressman Hutchinson also said he had voted for the creation of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the House.

The federal amendment was the theme of the message from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the New Jersey suffragists. Miss Esther Ogden, third vice-president of the National association conveyed Mrs. Catt's message. That attention should now focus on the federal amendment and all possible



MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS
New Leader of Kansas Suffragists

be done to further its passage by congress at the next session was urged by Mrs. Catt. Mrs. Robert S. Huse in her address set forth that the time was now right for the federal amendment. The victory in New York state and the federal drive which is to be New York's program from now on was told by Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York City, who had a large share in the state victory.

Calling attention to the fact that there really was no reason for a suffrage address now that the New York state victory was a fact, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw gave a stirring address on the work of the Women's Committee for National Defense and the service women can render at this time.

Mrs. F. E. Feickert, who, as president of the New Jersey state suffragists, has conducted her forces through a successful year in which many new leagues have been formed and an enormous amount of war work accomplished, voiced her enthusiasm for the federal amendment in her annual address. She urged that state association activities tend toward work in behalf of the amendment.

It was decided that New Jersey Suffrage activities shall follow two principal lines this coming year—a drive for the passage of the federal amendment and the continuance of their work in war service with special interest in the Soldiers' Club House, of which the suffragists are justly proud. Referring to the progress suffrage has made in foreign countries during the war and calling attention to the fact that some states have insurmountable obstacles in the way of a state amendment being passed, the convention resolved to petition the senators and congressmen of New Jersey to support and work for the immediate passage of the federal amendment. They stated that with the amendment passed the women could devote even more of their time and strength to the war work which is calling them. By resolution the convention voted to send a letter of thanks to President Wilson for the assistance he gave in the New York campaign for suffrage. A resolution opposing the breaking down of the standards for women in industry during the war and a resolution urging maternity insurance for women in industry were passed with enthusiasm.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Conventions

President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert; first vice-president, Mrs. Wells Eagleton, Newark; the five other vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Thompson Baker of Wildwood, Mrs. Ward D. Kerlin of Moorestown, Mrs. John J. White of Atlantic City, Mrs. Robert S. Huse of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair; secretary, Mrs. E. G. Blaisdell, Stockton; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Olmsted, Elizabeth; auditors, Mrs. Arthur Hunter, Montclair, and Mrs. S. W. Veghte, Roselle; member of National Executive Council, Miss Helen Lippincott, Riverton.

ON November 6, when New York was piling up a tremendous majority on the right side of the suffrage ledger, Ohio was registering its disbelief in the judgment of its legislators. On the same day the Buckeye State overruled the decision of the last Legislature, which granted the right of presidential suffrage to women, and rolled up an estimated adverse majority of about 100,000 in the referendum on presidential suffrage.

While suffrage was being defeated in the referendum on the presidential suffrage law, Ohio was also returning a victory for the wets, defeating the prohibition amendment by a small majority. The wets carried Cleveland and Toledo and in both cities suffrage lost by a heavy vote. Cincinnati, which furnished much of the opposition to suffrage, went wet by more than 50,000.

Suffrage made tremendous gains in many parts of the state. Franklin County, for example, gave an adverse majority of approximately 9,000 in 1914, when the question of full suffrage was before the voters, but this year that adverse majority was cut to 2,735. Franklin County also dropped into the dry column. In 1914 the adverse majority in the entire state was 183,000. This was cut down by many thousands.

The Legislature in voting this year to grant an extension of the franchise to women acted in accord with the platforms—state and national—of the political parties. The voters, by their adverse vote, repudiated the suffrage planks in their own political platforms. The growth in suffrage sentiment and the increased strength of suffrage will now be thrown to the support of the federal amendment.

Overheard on a Train

1ST OLD MAN: "No woman should be allowed to drive an automobile. That's a man's job."

2ND OLD MAN: "That's so. It's a dangerous job. Too dangerous for a woman."

1ST OLD MAN: "It's queer, though. A woman almost never gets into any trouble when she drives. But—it isn't a woman's job. It's a man's job!"

2ND OLD MAN: "That's so! It's a man's job!"

In Training

Miss Milly was rather a talkative young lady. Her bosom friend, having missed her for some time, called to find out the reason.

"No, mum, Miss Milly is not in," the maid informed her. "She has gone to the class."

"Why, what class?" inquired the caller in surprise.

"Well, mum, you know Miss Milly is getting married soon, so she's taking a course of lessons in domestic silence."—*Tit-bits*.

Victory M

The Legislature of Ohio gave presidential suffrage to women; but the male voters took it away at the polls on November 6, 1917.

The Legislature of Indiana gave 9/10 full suffrage to women. The Supreme Court took away municipal and special suffrage. Among conflicting reports, it seems as if presidential suffrage also is lost.



Wherever a state has more than one kind of suffrage that of the highest denomination only is recorded.

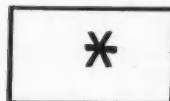
States where women may vote on school questions: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Where women may vote on bond issues or taxation: Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota.*

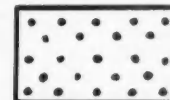
* And library trustees.



**FULL
SUFFRAGE**



*** PRIMARY
SUFFRAGE**

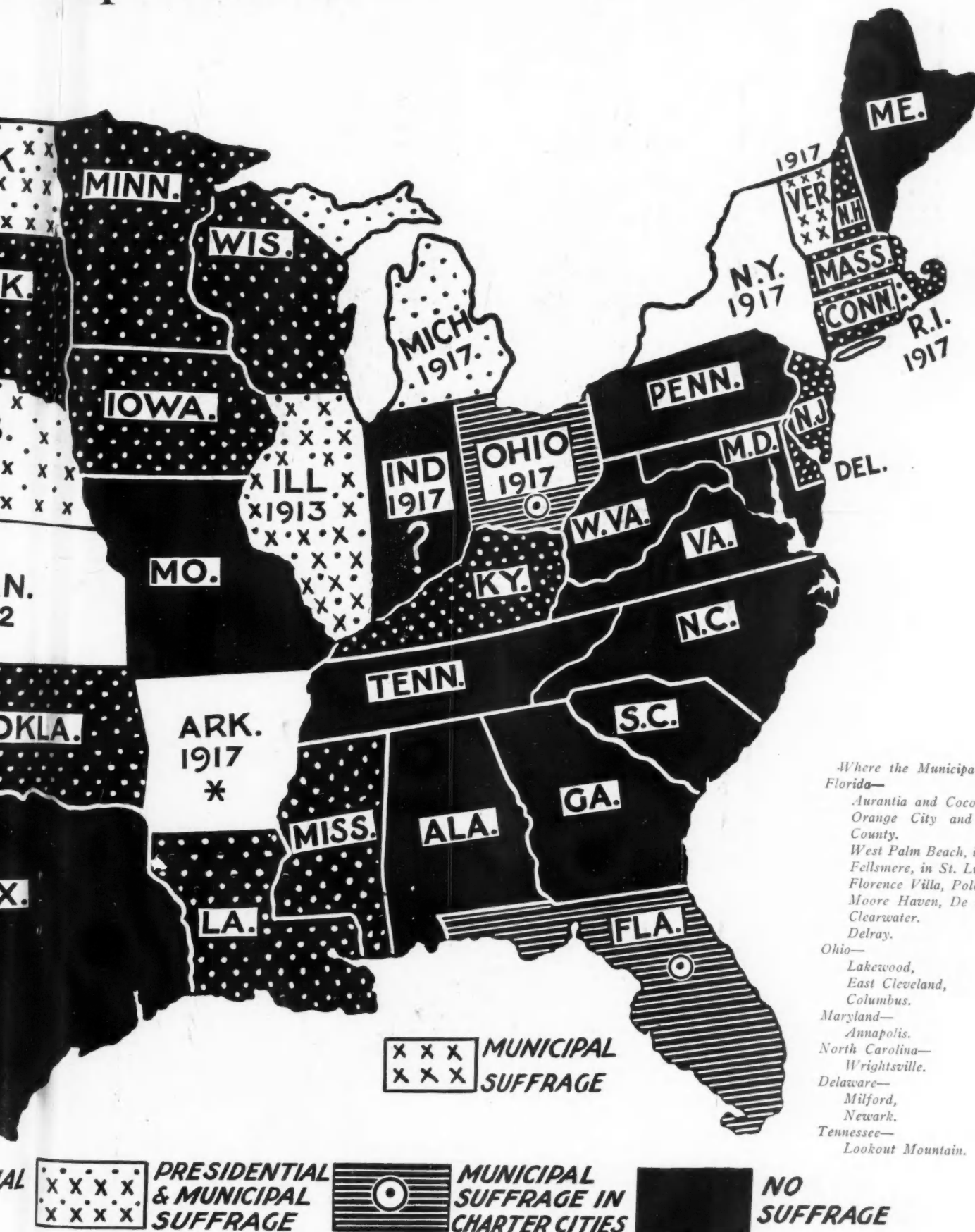


**PRESIDENTIAL
SUFFRAGE**



**SCHOOL
BOND OR TAX**

Map of 1917



Bound for Some-



DR. CAROLINE FINLEY, DIRECTOR

DR. CAROLINE FINLEY is now "over there." She has safely landed in France is the welcome news which has reached the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association within the last few days. The vanguard of the woman's mobile hospital unit is therefore stationed in that "Somewhere" which has recently been called "the largest town in France."

As soon as possible, Dr. Finley will cable for her staff. In the meanwhile Dr. Alice Gregory is acting director over here until the unit rejoins its leader in the field.

This is the unit accredited to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children which was founded by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, pioneer woman physician and pioneer suffragist. It is backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and was formally accepted by the French government in July, after having been offered to the United States, which reluctantly declined it, as women are not eligible to the United States Medical Reserve Corps.

The hospital is to have 100 beds, and, in addition, small flying auxiliary units whose work will be directed from the base by means of ambulances. The hospital, equipped with every modern appliance, will be staffed entirely by women even to its electricians, mechanics, laboratory technicians. Yes, and plumbers, but up to recent date no one of the women plumbers of the vicinity had been free to go. At headquarters, 2 East 23d street, where the 41 nurses and nurses' assistants are now being rapidly equipped to be ready for Dr. Finley's hurry all, secretaries reported that there were plenty of women plumbers, but none available for France.

And then one day the unit found the lumber. Before the war she was just one of those natural-born women geniuses who can mend anything from the coffee urn to the rain-water spout with a turn of her hand and a wire hairpin—but when the war began to bring out the industrial need of women as artisans, she thought it about time to take a scientific



DR. ALICE GREGORY

DR. MARY EDWARDS,
Famous as Surgeon

course in the trade she had been carrying on with such tools as "she had in the house," and she joins the hospital unit as a pluperfect plumber.

Dr. Anna van Sholly, in charge of publicity for the unit, declares that the unit is now practically prepared and is holding itself ready to depart upon receipt of a telegram.

The hospital will be stationed behind the lines in one of the most devastated areas in France. While it will be at the call of the French War

where in France



DR. ANNA I. VAN SHOLLY

Department for the care of the military wounded, its direct objective is to build up the broken down women and children who have suffered from lack of care during the occupation of their towns by war forces.

For Canteen Work

MISS ELIZABETH G. BISSELL of Dubuque, Iowa, prominent in the suffrage work of that state, will leave early in December for France to take up her duties in the canteen department to which she has just been appointed by the National Red Cross Association. Miss Bissell for the past year has been corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, being especially proficient along the lines of executive and organization work. She was active in the Red Cross drive made in Iowa in June and in the conservation and thrift campaigns.

Miss Bissell is one of the many Bryn Mawr graduates who are serving abroad, giving their services to patriotic and humanitarian work.

Suffrage and Red Cross

MISS SARA E. NIEMAN, suffrage worker in New York City and now a proudly enfranchised citizen, has been chosen as the head of the Women's Bureau of a novel department of the American Red Cross. This is the Insular and Foreign Division—known as the Fourteenth—whose manager is Mr. Otis H. Cutler. It will have jurisdiction over Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Canal Zone, Porto Rico and Guam, also chapters composed of Americans residing in foreign countries. There are now active chapters in Cuba, Peru, England, Uruguay, Persia, China and Syria. The roll of the London Chapter contains many names of national prominence and has been especially serviceable in connection with Red Cross units stopping in London en route to France.

The Woman's Court of San Francisco—A Suffrage Glory

By Jean Yoell

"WILL suffrage be of any real benefit to humanity?"

"Will it not interfere with the domestic life of the country?"

"Is not woman woman's worst enemy?"

"Have the women in suffrage states accomplished any vital good which could not have been attained just as well without the vote as with it?"

"Will not the woman vote increase the prestige of ignorance because of the preponderant interest of the women of the lower classes?"

These questions have been put to the writer by a New York business man since the entrance of the state into the galaxy where women have equal voting rights with men. He added with a laugh: "I voted for suffrage, not because I felt that it would be of particular benefit to mankind but because I thought if women wanted it they might as well have it."

His manner and his questions might have annoyed me had it not been that I, myself, not so many years ago, was a dissenter against the woman vote. The answer I gave him was the one that had answered my own questionings and changed me from a rabid ranter to an avid advocate of suffrage as the saving measure in the establishment of proper fundamentals in the country's government.

The answer is the Woman's Court of San Francisco.

This refutes any argument against suffrage; it gives adequate reply to all questions relating to woman's fitness. The story of the Woman's Court tells it all.

My work as a newspaper woman in San Francisco took me into every walk and every department of life. In the police courts, in the superior courts, in the jails, in the district attorney's office, in the police department—everywhere was discernible the crying need for woman's work.

It was not that the men were not capable. It was rather that those who were capable were too busy or too honest to bother with politics. Men with livings to earn won't take time to go into cause and effect as will women who are rearing families and settling them in life. No matter how strong the appeal made to men of worth, the reply was always the same. They were willing to put their hands in their pockets and minister to immediate want, but when it came to investigating a system, they replied that life was too short to bother with what they termed the "insignificant."

It was then that women's capability and wisdom stood out. It was not enough for them to deal with externals. They worked by induction back to fundamentals, discovered the first cause of all the misery that came to their notice, whether it was from dishonesty, degradation or indulgence, and set about a remedy. The result was the institution of the Woman's Court—an institution which could never have existed without suffrage and which was achieved only after indefatigable and persistent effort on the part of a number of San Francisco's representative women.

The Woman's Court was not an innovation welcomed by the district attorney's office, the police commission or the police courts. It nullified too many peculiar practices. It was only

when backed by the power of the woman vote that the years of constant effort received their reward, and then only after the extreme measure of the recall had been resorted to by the women voters of San Francisco.

One judge had for years outraged all sense of justice by holding the bail of men charged with unspeakable crimes against children at a ridiculously low amount. Naturally a man charged with such a crime would forfeit a bail, which was seldom more than a hundred dollars, rather than face a sentence of fifteen or twenty years in a state prison. The women called upon the judge and asked him to change his tactics.

He replied, "I am invincible. I have my friends, political and social, and they stand back of me."

"Is that your ultimatum?" asked the women.

"It is," he replied.

In less than a month these women procured more than twice enough votes for a recall election, the result of which was an overwhelming vote against the judge.

EVEN then the "peculiar" conditions around the police courts continued to prevail. In many cases it was impossible to secure the conviction of men arrested for failure to provide for their families. If the husbands had political "pull" of any sort, "insufficient evidence" was a frequent excuse which sent them unscathed about their business. Day after day mothers with young children would wait for their cases to be called, sitting until late in the afternoon, in courtrooms crowded with the riff-raff of humanity. Little children, witnesses in cases against men charged with loathsome crimes, lisped out their tales before crowded court rooms. Women offenders were kept in jail for days at a time because they could not procure bail whenever the judges saw fit to hold over their cases because of "crowded calendars."

In the meantime a group of women, members of the Juvenile Protective Association and of the Federated Clubs, had sat in the court room faithfully every day protesting, protecting, doing the best they could for their less fortunate sisters. While these women had been able to accomplish much good in an individual way, they were long unable to get what they wanted, which was a court where all cases with women defendants, plaintiffs, witnesses, or cases involving minors as witnesses or victims, could be tried separately, and where the element frequenting the men's police courts could not enter.

At last their chance came. It was just a year ago at election time. The business men of the city, realizing in a vague sort of way that the conditions in the police courts needed readjusting, presented a referendum asking that the position of police judge be appointive instead of elective. This was the last thing the police judges wanted, because it was only by the vote at the polls that they could hold their seats. So they sent for the women and promised that if they would stand back of the judges in voting the referendum down, the judges would establish a woman's court.

After the women talked it over, they decided that by doing as the judges asked they stood a better chance of getting what they wanted. They acquiesced and the Woman's Court was started on December 1 of last year.

IN the short time since it was opened it has accomplished many things. Four hundred and seventeen women, mothers of families, whose husbands did not support them and who were forced to put their children in homes or board them out during the day while they went to work, are now enabled to stay at home and are receiving sufficient money to take proper care of their little ones. The husband's excuses which prevailed under the old régime no longer avail. The plea that he cannot find work gets a man no mercy. Under the keen observation of women who sit in the court day after day to see that justice is done, the judges insist that the husband shall go to work or go to jail. Lumber and mining camps are crying for labor, but it is not the sort of labor that most men like. Rather than be forced up into the mountains to earn three dollars a day, most of which goes from the paymaster of the camp direct to the probation officer, these men will go back to their chosen occupation and hand out their wages regularly to the probation officer to be used for their wives and children.

One hundred and eighty-seven women were taken from the night life and given employment. Of these 144 are making good in the positions secured for them.

Here is one answer to the accusation that woman is woman's worst enemy: When Rev. Paul Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco, set about invoking the Red Light Abatement Law, he forgot to consider the economic problem of the women affected by this enforcement. The street women stormed him in his study five hundred strong. When he invited them into the church, they entered, protesting publicly against his action. They asked him what they were going to do for a living. He acknowledged that he had never given the subject a thought, but finally said he would open a bureau to which they could go and find employment. Although he was working in all sincerity, this minister could not understand that these women have feelings just as well as women in more fortunate circumstances. They refused to go to a public bureau where the whole world, seeing them enter, would know of their profession and their despair.

BUT the women of the Woman's Court knew how to help. They established no bureau. Every day when the moral squad of the police department brought into its court its toil of dozens of women, walking the streets in defiance of the laws, a group of women occupying the front seats, every day from the opening to the closing of the court, watched the proceedings. And when the girls were discharged, as they invariably were, the women followed them out of the court-room. They did not ask them how they could live such a life. They said nothing to them about reform. They chatted with them as they would with other women, asked them for their addresses, and gained permission to call upon them. Some of these women even invited the underworld women to their homes, and over the tea-cups reached the inner spark. They fanned this spark into flame and when opportunity presented they broached the subject of a change of trade. When this change was ac-

(Continued on page 499)

The Anomaly of the Woman Lawyer



MARION COTTLE, Attorney-at-Law

WHEN New York women marched up Fifth Ave. appealing for the last time to the men of their state for enfranchisement, one of the most impressive groups was a company of women lawyers in cap and gown, women who could stand at the bar on an equality with the most astute male attorneys, but who could not walk to the polls on an equal footing with the most illiterate man. The anomaly of disfranchising interpreters of the laws of the land carries its own convincing message.

A banner bearer, splendid in her height and youth and professional dignity, was Marion Weston Cottle, L.L.M. A practicing lawyer in four states, member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, Miss Cottle can not yet vote for coroner, although she helped win the vote for the women of New York. Miss Cottle lives in Massachusetts, but the men in the state of the Pilgrim Fathers have relegated her politically to the group of the incompetent, the feeble-minded and the socially unfit.

Miss Cottle has law offices in Boston, New York and North Conway, New Hampshire, where she has a summer home. She is also accredited to the bar in the state of Maine. She is lecturer on Domestic Relations at the Washington (D. C.) College of Law and is associate editor of the *Women Lawyers' Journal*.

The Washington College of Law is the one over which Ellen Spencer Mussey, L.L.M., Emma M. Gillett, L.L.M., are deans; and Helen E. Jamison, L.L.M. is associate dean. It is a law college for men and women, staffed by men and women. Among its special lecturers,

with Miss Cottle, are Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele, L.L.D.; Honorable Martin A. Knapp, L.L.D., United States Circuit Judge, and Charles W. Needham, L.L.D., Assistant Counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This school was organized in February, 1896, as the Woman's Law Class, and incorporated under its present name in April, 1898. At the time of its inception no other law school for white students in the District would admit women. In spite of this fact those who founded the school did not discriminate against men, and the school has been a growing refutation of the theory that men and women should not study law in the same class room under the same faculty. Its present list of students reads about half men and half women. Its list of alumni officers shows no partiality between the sexes. Its faculty consists of fourteen men and ten women. Its prizes in 1916 were distributed to four men and seven women. Here is a woman's college which generously shared with men when once it was established, a fact that might be offered in evidence that women have no other desire than an equality of opportunity with men in education and in citizenship.

Miss Cottle is a strong pleader for votes for women. In spite of her legal standing she has been refused admittance to the American Bar Association because she is a woman. She has twice defeated one of the largest firms in Boston, one which had said that it would no more employ a woman, than a Negro, lawyer.

"With such an attitude on the part of the men and such obstacles as professional women have to encounter, is it any wonder if women want the vote?" asked Miss Cottle of a recent audience. "With the franchise women will have a status and a prestige they have not now."

"The west is the only part of the country where women lawyers can achieve all the honors of their profession. All of the great laws benefitting women were urged by suffragists. The first married woman's property act was passed in New York at the instigation of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other suffragists."

No sooner had New York State declared for woman suffrage than the president of the women's law class of the New York University, Miss Isabella M. Pettis, laid great stress in her opening address on the necessity for women's having a "better understanding of law to meet the greater legal obligations bound to come through woman suffrage."

This was at the beginning of the twenty-seventh year of the women's law class, November, 1917, when a new status for the woman lawyer in the Empire State began.

Found!

FOUND.—Lady's hand-bag at Jubilee Meeting, Cooper Union, Nov. 8.

AMELIA SCHACHTEL,
135 West 16th Street, New York.

Last Laughs

SHE: "The man I marry must be bold, but not audacious; handsome as an Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses—a man all women would court, yet devoted only to one woman."

HE: "How lucky we met!"—*Judge*.

Suffrage Victory Calendar for 1917

- Jan. 14—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes Senate (37-11).
- Jan. 16—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (88-19).
- Jan. 23—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Frazier.
- Feb. 2—Ohio. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (72-50).
- Feb. 7—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (73-24).
- Feb. 8—Indiana. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes (32-16).
- Feb. 14—Ohio. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (20-16).
- Feb. 20—New York Amendment passes House (127-10).
- Feb. 21—Maine Amendment passes House (113-35).
- Feb. 21—Ohio Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Cox.
- Feb. 22—Maine Amendment passes Senate (unanimous).
- Feb. 22—Indiana Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (67-24).
- Feb. 27—Ontario (Canada) Provincial Suffrage Bill passes.
- Feb. 28—Indiana. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Goodrich.
- March 5—Arkansas. Primary Suffrage Bill passes Senate and House (54-24).
- March 6—Arkansas. Primary Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Brough.
- March 9—Vermont. Municipal Suffrage Bill passes House (104-100).
- March 12—New York Amendment passes Senate (39-7).
- March 21—Vermont Municipal Suffrage Bill passes Senate (16-11).
- March 21—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (22-7).
- March 30. Vermont. Municipal Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Graham.
- April 11—Rhode Island. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (32-3).
- April 17—Rhode Island. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (71-20).
- April 18—Rhode Island Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Beekman.
- April 18—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (64-30).
- April 19—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes Senate (20-13).
- April 21—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Neville.
- May 8—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Sleeper.
- June 20—Great Britain. Woman Suffrage Clause in Representation of People Bill passes third reading in House of Commons (214-17).
- Sept. 15—Canada. Dominion Suffrage Bill passes Parliament.
- Sept. 24—Congress. Raker Resolution forming a Woman Suffrage Committee passes House (181-107).
- Nov. 6—New York. Referendum on Woman Amendment. Yes, 641,481. No, 547,189; 395 election districts were missing when these figures were issued. Complete figures not yet attainable.

Semi-Annual Sale

PATTERN AND TRIMMED HATS

(In the French Millinery Salon)

Radically Reduced For This Event

Mid-winter Hats in our Millinery Salon have been reduced for immediate clearance. The assortments include Pattern and Trimmed Hats—copies and adaptations from Paris and American designers. High-grade Hats to meet the requirements of all occasions—becoming Hats for all types.

13.50 Trimmed Hats.....	\$6.75	25.00 Model Hats.....	\$12.50
15.00 Trimmed Hats.....	7.50	29.50 Model Hats.....	14.75
16.50 Trimmed Hats.....	6.75	32.50 Model Hats.....	16.25
18.00 Trimmed Hats.....	9.00	35.00 Model Hats.....	17.50
19.50 Trimmed Hats.....	9.75	39.50 Model Hats.....	19.75
22.50 Trimmed Hats.....	11.25	45.00 Model Hats.....	22.50
125.00 Sets consisting of Hat and cane.....		\$62.50	

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

The Woman's Court of San Francisco

(Continued from page 497)

complished, out of a fund collected from their own purses and those of others equally sincere, these self-appointed guardians of their sisters saw to it that the unfortunate women wishing to return to the life respectable were fitted for vocations. Positions were secured for them and they were looked after until they were safely started on the road up.

Another evil overcome by the Woman's Court is that of the bail-bond broker. Near the Hall of Justice and the police courts in San Francisco there is a saloon whose proprietors are notorious bail-bond brokers. They charge the women of the streets one dollar for every five dollars of bail put up by them. Their business became such a thriving one that the firm employed police court lawyers by the month to represent their clients. The women of the Woman's Court found this out. They waited upon the police judges and district attorney and asked if it were not possible to reduce the bail from a hundred to five dollars so that the women could put up their own bail and would no longer fatten the purses of the bail-bond brokers. They were successful. The result has been a decrease in street-walking. The bail-bond brokers no longer employ men to defend women whose trade is of no benefit to them.

Besides rehabilitating the women of the night life the Woman's Court has returned to their homes fifty-seven girls over age who had been duped by men and who might otherwise have gone farther along the crooked trail; fifteen families, with children or parents needing change

of climate, have been sent to other locations; eleven children have been sent to homes in the country where rich milk, fresh eggs and good air may make whole human beings of them; seventeen children with eye trouble have been treated by the city's best specialists; fifty-four school children have had their teeth put in order; four artificial limbs have been given children who

had met with accidents; thirty-two hospital cases have been provided for; seven mothers have been sent to sanatoriums for treatment and the children well cared for while their mothers were away; five suits were instituted and won in cases where unscrupulous guardians or lawyers had tried to cheat orphans out of their inheritance.

And all this could never have been accomplished without the woman vote, for it took woman's political power to defeat the appointive referendum and make possible the Woman's Court.



Facsimile reproduction taken from the first volume of Harper's Bazar

Fifty years ago, the idea of women gathering together even for academic discussion shocked the country so profoundly that the artists tried to restore equilibrium by "making fun." The group ridiculed above included Alice and Phoebe Carey, Julia Ward Howe and others of equal prominence.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Saving Lives in Colorado

COLORADO has for several years been the target of attack in the opposition to giving women the vote. A perfect hysteria of criticism and abuse has burst forth from anti-suffragists every time the name of the second oldest equal suffrage State was mentioned. All the harsh clash between labor and capital, all the ugly injustices sought to be imposed on Western labor by capital from Eastern non-suffrage States have been blamed on woman suffrage. All the mud the muddy mind of the anti could fling has been flung at Colorado.

Yet today, when Colorado comes before the United States with a plan for saving human lives on a colossal scale, when it proposes to do for the world in a practically thorough-going way what it has already demonstrated it can do, anti-suffragists are as mum as mice. Has any one opposed to suffrage had the honest decency to tell the world about Colorado's plan for a recuperation camp?

Leonel Ross O'Bryan has recently written from the office of the Denver District of the American Red Cross to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of National Defense, saying:

"I know that a suggestion for consideration coming to you from a woman citizen of this patriotic, prohibition women's suffrage State of Colorado, will not go unheeded.

"I feel that a deserved recognition of the outstanding, effective patriotism of the men and women of Colorado, where women have had the suffrage for a long time, might well be given now by the suffragists of the country."

This is Colorado's plan. It wants to institute an army recuperation camp near Denver. It has thought out a vast upbuilding life-saving station where broken and debilitated men may be restored to health and strength. In this camp, the people of Colorado see an opportunity to do a patriotic service not only for their own country but for the Allies.

Colorado has for many years been the wonder-working section of the country in salvaging the tuberculous. Now it believes that its long experience in the management of tuberculosis is not only a national but a world asset.

"It is claimed," writes Miss O'Bryan, "that more than thirty per cent of the men who survive the trenches of France emerge from them, touched with the blight of tuberculosis. The very flower of our young manhood will be facing not only the shells and shrapnel, the gas and the liquid fire of the enemy, but also those equally deadly foes, disease, fever and filth. It was the thought of these young soldiers which inspired the petition for this camp."

Honorable Julius C. Gunter, Governor of Colorado, has recently sent a committee to Washington to confer with administrative authorities concerning the camp for invalided men. That committee, after conference with the Secretary of War, laid before Surgeon General Gorgas a statement of the climate, resources and conditions of Colorado, which the committee quotes as ideal for the project. Their statement calls attention to the continuous sunshine of the climate, its minimum of excessive heat and cold, and to Colorado's abundant water, fuel and transportation facilities. Denver is accessible to both coasts by direct rail. This would make it possible to convey to the camp invalided soldiers, even those of the Allies.

At least five per cent of enlisted men will be found to be infected with tuberculosis, according to the report of the Governor's Committee

to Surgeon General Gorgas. "This, though difficult at first to detect, will soon develop under intensive training in ordinary camps. Such men may best be restored to health and effectiveness by transferring them to such a recuperation camp as we propose."

The Committee also submits that if intensive training of such men is carried on where the climate is unfavorable, they are likely to break down altogether and become permanent charges on the Government. Besides saving the lives of men, this recuperation camp will prevent the spread of contagion throughout the population, as it is now spreading in France. The plan is being pressed by the Denver district of the American Red Cross, by the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, and by Adjutant General Frank D. Baldwin of the Colorado National Guard.

Colorado, second oldest woman-voting State in the Union, asserts proudly that it has met all of the Government's demands and is ready to go on meeting them. "Today," says the *Denver Post*, "we are sending our first quota of the finest set of upstanding young men that were ever gathered together anywhere as our offering to the great war machine—we are prepared to keep on doing this while the war shall last. We have done our part and more, we are going to keep on doing our part and more, and therefore we feel that we have a right to ask the Government to consider our demands, not as a matter of profit to our people, but because we have that to offer which will be of benefit to our army and our Government."

How It Feels to Be Re-enfranchised

"IT is a very great satisfaction to me to be re-instated in society as a human being, an integral unit of society," says Mrs. Ina Sizer Cassidy, who led the "Voteless Voters" division of the Woman's Parade in New York City on October 27.

Mrs. Cassidy is the wife of Gerald Cassidy, painter of Indian pictures. Mrs. Cassidy is from Colorado. She is one of the group of women from voting states who registered their protest against their disfranchisement in New York on Election Day in what they call "the teeth and eyes" of the Fourteenth Amendment which reads, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

She went with her husband to register, as has always been their custom, before election. He was accepted but she was refused, although both had conformed to the state law of residence in their election districts.

"It was most abhorrent to me, the attitude of the East in treating me as if I were an idiot or a criminal, especially as my offense had been following my husband to the East when his business brought him here. Really I didn't know there was so much in this feeling until I felt it.

"One who has by actual practice known the sensation of belonging to the state as a citizen, and then undergoes the biting experience of a rejection at the registration booth, is in a much better position to judge of its effect upon the individual than is one who has only understood in theory. No man, unless he is considered socially unfit or hails from the District of Columbia, has to submit to this situation.

"The victory in New York is a great and splendid one. Women of this state must not think that they are through now that the ballot is won. There are many problems in this great world war involving and affecting all future humanity which only women understand. These problems must be met and solved; and women must solve them. Our fight has really just begun.

"Personally I feel that I have been raised in dignity in New York, re-instated to my old position, and provided with real bullets and not blank cartridges with which to back up our Government in its tremendous task. For every individual counts to-day, and we need as never before, the strength of every loyal American, be he or she native born or naturalized, if our free institutions are to survive for coming generations."

An Advanced Chinese Woman

WHEN the wife of the Chinese President, Feng Kwo Chang died recently, her husband was prostrated with grief; and the fact that Madame Feng had played an important part in the politics of China for the last five years had not made her either unlovely to her husband or unmissed by him. He refused to have elaborate funeral services over her which might be construed as monarchical but for two weeks after her death he shut himself away from all callers.

It is said that this match between President Feng and his wife was made by Yuan Shi-Kai. Madame Feng was a tutor for his daughter during the period of his presidency and was an important personage in the household. As Miss Chow, she had been principal of the Girls' Normal School at Tien Tsin and was famous as lecturer and leader in advanced thought. Through Yuan Shi-Kai, who greatly admired Miss Chow's intellect and frequently consulted her on affairs of state, she was made acquainted with General Feng Kwo Chang, then military governor of Nanking. Madame Feng had acquired many of the ideas of western women.

Oh!

AN old man came to me one day at the time of a local mayoralty election, asking for an alms. He was poor, deserted by his family and was in need of money for food and quarters. He claimed chagrin and grief at being obliged to come again for help. When asked why he did not protect himself by applying for town aid, he exclaimed, "I'd lose my manhood! If the town supported me I'd lose my right to vote!"

"You know just how the women feel, don't you?" said I.

"The women! They're different. I'm talking about how a man is in disgrace without the right to vote!"

"Oh!" said I.

It chanced that, at the time, there were three candidates in the race for election for Mayor. "By the way," said I, "for which of the candidates do you intend to vote?"

"I don't know anything about the candidates," said he, "I don't even know their names. But it's all right. I've always voted the straight Republican ticket, and I mean to vote the straight Republican ticket till I die."

"Oh!" said I.

The total number of votes cast for suffrage in New York on Nov. 6 was 641,481, with 395 Election districts missing. The yes vote in 1915 was 553,348.

THE UMBRELLA FABLE

Exhibits Used with Umbrella Placards

The windows of Suffrage Headquarters are cleared and an open black umbrella with a large yellow bow on the handle is placed in window.

(Stencil at top of large placard).

WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO USE UMBRELLAS!

Below on typewriter sheet, placed in center of placard:

BECAUSE

MEN ALREADY HAVE UMBRELLAS.

To Let Women Have Them, Too, Would Only Double Expenses.

WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME.

If She Would Stay Away from Stores, Schools and Churches When It Rains, She Would Not Need Umbrellas.

WOMEN CAN WALK UNDER THEIR HUSBANDS' UMBRELLAS.

If They Have No Husbands, They Are to Try to Get One Apiece, and Then They Can Walk Under Their Umbrellas.

IF THEY ARE PERMITTED TO USE UMBRELLAS BY THEMSELVES WOMEN WILL NEGLECT THEIR HOMES.

Because They Can Then Goad About in the Rain Without Getting Wet.

MORAL.

Women Must Not Be Permitted to Use Umbrellas!

SILLY?

NO SILLIER THAN OBJECTIONS TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE!

(Stencil at bottom of placard)

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

THE FIRST UMBRELLA

(The following is typewritten)

When the Man Who Invented the Umbrella Took It Out on the Streets of London, Years Ago, He Was Met with Jeers and Condemnation.

"What a Wicked Thing," People Said. "Did Not God Make the Rain to Rain Alike on the Just and the Unjust? This Man Is Blasphemous to Try to Keep Off the Rain from Heaven."

And Yet Today An Umbrella Is a Common-place Sight.

Woman Suffrage Has Had to Combat Just Such Unreasonable Prejudice.

Yet in a Few Years Women Will Be Voting All Over the United States and People will Think It Funny That Any Objection to Their Voting Was Ever Made.

(Stencil at bottom)

VOTES FOR WOMEN

An umbrella frame from which the cover has been removed is placed in window with this placard:

"THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN WITHOUT VOTES IS ABOUT AS EFFECTIVE AS IS AN UMBRELLA WITHOUT A TOP."

MARY CARMACK McDUGAL.

Practical Christmas Gifts

ALMOST every dress the little girl wears is improved by the addition of a collar and cuff set, either all white or white trimmed with feather stitchings of a color. We mention a few of those which will make useful Christmas gifts.



First Floor

A sailor collar, extra quality wash satin, with hem-stitched edge.

Special \$1.50

Round collar and cuff set of fine net, hand embroidered and edged with lace. Neck sizes 11-12-13 inches.

Set \$1.65

Round set for wear over wool dresses. Linen, hand embroidered eyelet scalloped edge. Neck sizes 11-12-13 inches.

Sale Price for Set \$1.95

Pique set, simple round style with hand embroidered scalloped edge and cluster of dots above.

Sale Price for Set \$1.95

Paris

Best & Co.

London

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street
New York

Americanizing in Georgia

AS Americanization chairman for Georgia, Mrs. Emma T. Martin of Atlanta is doing effective work in accord with the plans outlined by the Americanization committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley is chairman.

Through the public schools, through the social workers and through the churches, the alien and his family are being cultivated. "In all this work there is concerted effort to make the foreigner feel that he is a member of the great American family," says Mrs. Martin. The men and children derive far greater benefits from these efforts than do the women, because the men naturally learn a certain amount from outside contact, and the children from teachers and playfellows, while the wife and mother is home drudging. A plan must be worked out whereby the women can keep pace with the men and children. For every foreigner who comes to this country there should be an American godmother or godfather, a guiding hand to welcome and Americanize the stranger within our gates. The government should provide an Americanization bureau to supplement the work of naturalization."

The Knitting Machine at Work

IT having been estimated that an expert hand-knitter can knit one sock in a day—one pair in two days—and that by machine an expert worker can turn out a pair of socks in twenty-five minutes, the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond has purchased a knitting machine, the first to be installed publicly in

Miss Gertrude Barnum

Associated for twenty years with women in industry

Will lecture in Massachusetts on
"AMERICANIZING AMERICANS and ALIENS,"

illustrating from her sketches
"My Immigrant Neighbors"

Terms reasonable

Apply care of MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

585 Boylston St., Boston

Miss Barnum served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission and is a member of the National Women in Industry Committee, advisory to Council of National Defense.

Richmond. The suggestion of this purchase came from the Misses May and Julia Moore of the Richmond League, who spent last summer in Los Angeles, California, and worked with the Red Cross Chapter of women voters there, both becoming expert in the use of the knitting machine.

The machine-knit socks have been approved by Mrs. Bessie Berry Grabowski, chairman of the Knitting Department of the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross. As the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond is an officially recognized Auxiliary of the Richmond Chapter their sock knitting will be done on the machine. Great interest is being manifested in it, and the number of volunteer workers is increasing daily.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

On the Use of Cornmeal Abroad

Another Point of View

SO much is being said to the American public about using cornmeal and sending the wheat to Europe, that I must say a few words on what I know from experience and observation on the use of cornmeal. A physician, who practised what he preached insisted that one meal in which the products of corn were used to the exclusion of wheat flour each day, was by far the most balanced ration. Every morning he had corn bread, of which here is the recipe: Into less than a pint of sour milk stir cornmeal to a moderately stiff batter; one tablespoonful shortening (fryings of bacon, good); one egg, salt to taste, and last thing of all about a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water and beaten in thoroughly; bake in a quick oven. If your gas oven does not brown fast enough on top, put the pan under the blaze of the burner, but watch that it does not burn. Eat promptly when done, and you will agree with the doctor that it is a fine food.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon has recently told of efforts made in England and Paris to have them learn the use of cornmeal, and of how unsuccessful these efforts were; but the people there have just the same kind of stomachs that people in America have and this is a first-rate opportunity to let them learn. I spent a few months in England shortly after the Paris Exposition of 1900 and heard expressions of indifference in regard to cornmeal as a food. But the cooking-stoves of England are not like those of America. You can not heat one of them up to bake a corn cake such as I have described. The women of England depend on the bakeries for their bread and cake, so when you preach to the people of that country about learning to eat corn bread, you must first teach the bakers. But this I will say: if the woman at home will subject a cake of bread made from cornmeal, by the baker, to a few minutes' steam heat in a close-covered steamer, the result will be as good, if not better, than when first baked.

I know now why Mr. Cannon is famous. He has common sense. So let us join with him in asking the government to talk less about eating all the cornmeal in America, and more about setting the starving Europeans to learn the merits of that useful grain, by partaking of it in at least one repast a day.

And when the new combinations of flour are put on the market, label them with the ingredients used; do not put them out as wheat flour, when they are not, as the Minnesota manufacturers did some years ago, and the indignant housewives rebelled against the imposition. The flour was good of its kind and would have received a welcome for most household uses (it would not make good cake), only the manufacturers made that great blunder, they tried to cheat an intelligent class of women.

Fuel is scarce and dear in England. I wonder if they have learned the merits of the fireless cooker?

Cornmeal should be thoroughly cooked in mush, either for frying or as a cereal, and these articles are wholesome if well done.

I remember once seeing a fine-looking girl in a social gathering. Her complexion was like roses and lilies. A physician drew my attention to her. "She is one of our western corn-fed lassies. I know the family well," he said.

KATHARINE DOORIS SHARPE.

Rice Flour Waffles

½ cup cornmeal mush; while it is warm put into it a small teaspoonful of butter, 2 eggs, 1 pint rice flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder and enough milk or water to make a thin batter. You can either fry as waffles or bake as a bread. Serve hot.

Cornmeal Dodgers

2 cups cornmeal, 2 tablespoons (heaping) lard or Crisco, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda. Sour milk enough to make a dough that will mould in a tablespoon. Buttermilk is better. Melt shortening in a skillet or a griddle. Put the corn mixture on the hot griddle by the spoon, rounding up nicely in the middle. Let bake on top of stove until brown on the bottom. Place in a hot oven and bake about 20 minutes, or until brown on top.

MRS. FLORENCE MEEK.

Quick Cornmeal Bread (Johnny Cake)

1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon fat, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup cornmeal, 1¼ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar.

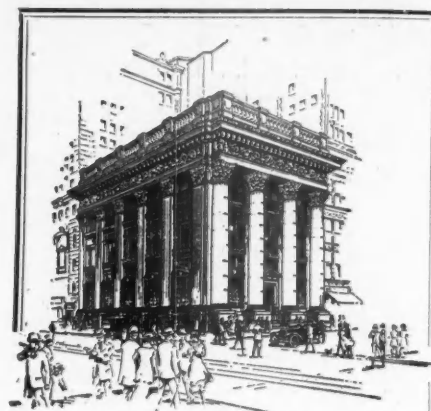
Method 1.—Mix the milk, eggs and melted fat, add to the dry materials which have been well mixed. Bake in a hot oven. The time will depend upon the thickness of the loaf.

Method 2.—Scald the cornmeal with the hot milk; add egg and melted fat, and combine with dry ingredients. Bake in a hot oven.

A Word from Dr. Wiley

"All cereals are most wholesome when eaten with their natural bran. Cereal products become less wholesome as they become decorticated, degerminated and devitalized. The vitamins of cereals reside, almost exclusively, in their bran and germ. White flour, etc., when fed alone, invariably produces a form of scurvy known as polyneuritis. By the common milling process approximately 1/3 of the most valuable part of the grain is sacrificed."

HARVEY W. WILEY.



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our Fifth Avenue Office
is in charge of
Miss V. D. H. Furman
and is
especially equipped to handle
the accounts of women and
women's organizations

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Course, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President,
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law"
and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Extend the "Meat Flavor"

Meat may be baked with rice or macaroni, and a little will go a long way. Spread chopped meat over a layer of macaroni, pour the meat gravy or tomatoes, or both, over it, sprinkle with butter or crumbs on top and bake to a pleasant brown.

Or mold some rice and hollow out the center. Stuff the hole with a little chopped meat, gravy and parsley, and bake. Turn it out on a platter and cover with a pretty tomato sauce. It makes a snowy little island in a pink lake.

When writing to advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY



WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED

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*She has put her hand to the
plough and will not turn back*

Women are doing so much these days—so much working and thinking—and so much hoping! There is a new spirit abroad among America's daughters which finds its best expression in fearless and cheerful service. To catch this spirit and put it into words is the function of

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For the 49th Annual Convention of the
National American Woman Suffrage
Association, December 11-15

DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THIS?

"Resolved, That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting, to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York state, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several states."

Then Get to Work

Let your congressmen know how you feel. See that they go back to Washington in December realizing what you and other of their constituents are expecting of them.

New York has turned a willing ear to the plea for a real democracy within her borders. The 65th Congress will do as well by the nation. The time has come for the enfranchisement of all the women of all the United States by an amendment to the federal constitution.

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GIVE HER OF THE FRUIT
OF HER HANDS, AND LET
HER OWN WORKS PRAISE
HER IN THE GATES.

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